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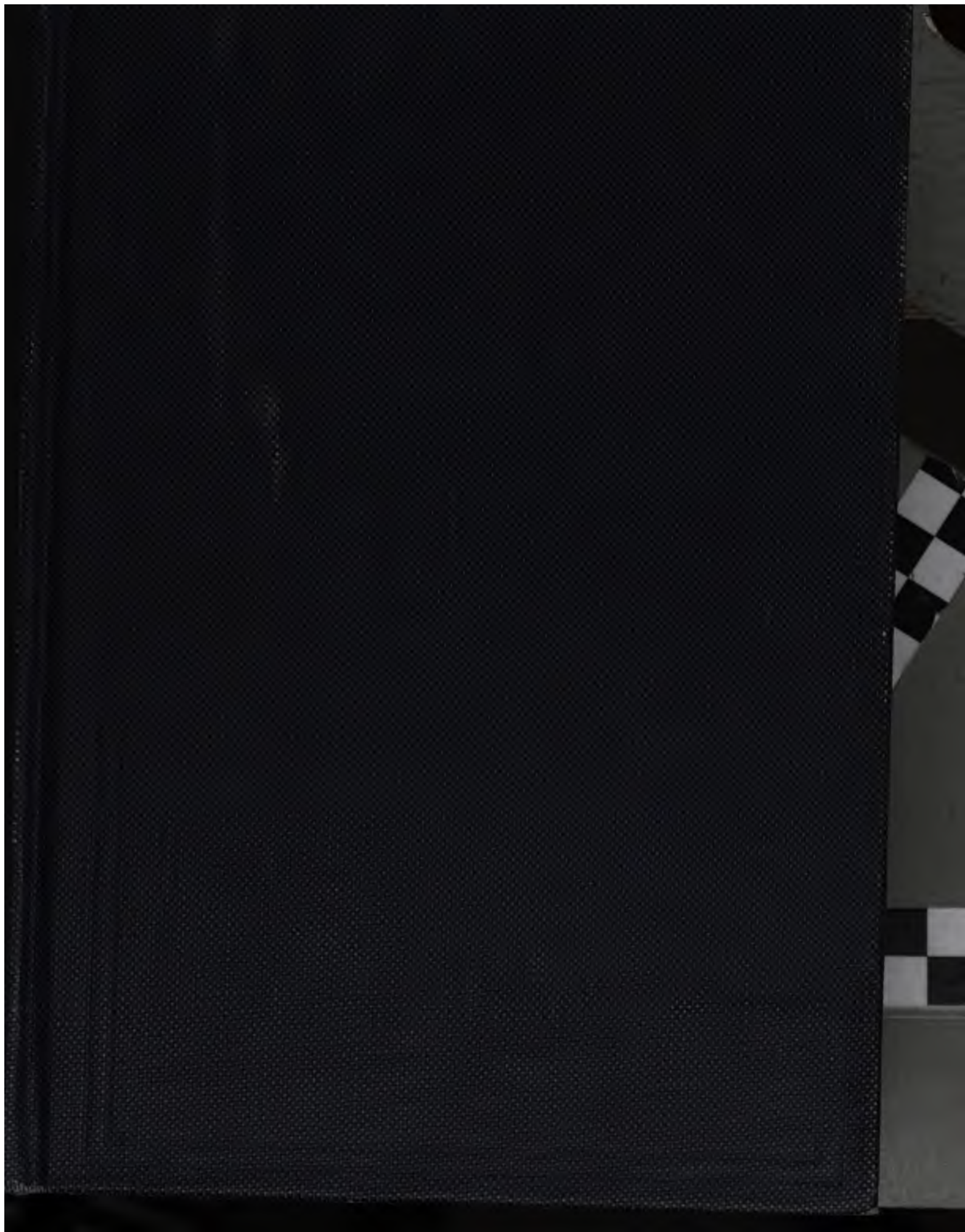
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HISTORY OF INDIANA

FROM ITS EXPLORATION TO 1922

BY

LOGAN ESAREY, Ph. D.

Associate Professor of Western History in Indiana University

ALSO

AN ACCOUNT OF VIGO COUNTY

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION

EDITED BY

WILLIAM F. CRONIN

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VIGO COUNTY COURT HOUSE

HISTORICAL

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

In presenting a comprehensive geological and topographical survey of Vigo County, the historian is dependent upon the scientist for his information, and acknowledgement is due the Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources for most of the material on those subjects in the following pages.

Vigo County is a portion of a double slope. Its rocky strata incline westward toward the Mississippi and southward toward the Ohio, the westward slope being the more rapid, and this circumstance seems to have had much to do in determining the topography of the county. The river flowing toward the south crosses the more rapid slope nearly at right angles. This dip of the strata westward probably causes the river to crowd its west bank, making it more abrupt than the eastern. The tributary streams of the Wabash flow easterly and westerly, with a trend toward the south, this trend being more pronounced in the western streams. The southerly dip of the rocks not only causes a southerly trend in the direction of the streams, but it causes them to crowd their southern banks, thus making them more abrupt than the northern. In general there are no streams flowing toward the north, the southern branch of Honey Creek being the only stream of any size flowing in that direction. The greater portion of the surface of the county slopes toward the Wabash River, but parts of Riley and Pierson townships are in the valley of Eel River. The divide between these two rivers is a massive body of land lying in Linton and the western part of Pierson townships, and trending northeasterly through Riley township. The northeast quarter of Section 18, and Section 20 of Pierson township with elevations of 670 feet and 660 feet respectively are the highest points in the county.

While the strata in general dips to the west, there are some local exceptions or irregularities.

The most marked feature in the topography of the county is the immediate valley of the Wabash River. It is from five to six miles wide and extends through the whole length of the county, but as the river forms the western boundary of the southern third of the county, only that portion of the valley on the east of that part of the river belongs to Vigo County. This valley is an old channel

that has been partly filled with sand and gravel, most of which was deposited during the glacial period. The numerous wells drilled in Terre Haute and vicinity show the rock bed of this old channel to be from 120 to 150 feet below the general level of Terre Haute. The high land just east of the river in the northern part of the county was part of an island in the ancient river. The channel east of this island is now occupied by Raccoon Creek of Parke County, and this eastern channel of the old river accounts for the sudden widening of the valley just south of the county line. In Prairie Creek township there was another island, and the narrow channel east of it is now occupied by the creek which gives the township its name. The valley of the Wabash turns abruptly towards the west above this island and is somewhat more narrow below it, indicating that the main channel of the old river was along the western bank. The rocky banks, the islands, the main channel, the secondary channels and shallow places are so well defined that we can almost see the old river, whose waters carved out such a broad, deep trough through our county. The river of today and its flood plain occupies the western one-third of the valley. It washes the bluffs at Durkee's Ferry, and its flood waters wash them at various other places. The greater portion of the flood plain is from fourteen to eighteen feet above low water in the river, and scattered over it there are many ponds and sluggish streams, indicating a very uneven surface. Between the flood plain and the bluffs there are fragments of a low terrace, which is sometimes of gravel and sometimes of rock. The eastern two-thirds of the valley is occupied by a massive gravel terrace, which has a somewhat irregular surface.

The thickness of the boulder clay in Vigo County is from nothing up to 150 feet, the thicker beds probably being in older channels. One who has given the matter much attention says the average thickness in this section of Indiana is about twenty-five feet.

In coal mines abundant evidence is found of much more extensive erosion than appears upon the surface. A mine at Fontanet is about 110 feet deep, through hardpan 55 feet and through rock an equal distance, yet within 150 yards of the shaft the rock has been cut away and the boulder clay rests upon the coal; while a few yards farther in the same direction the coal has disappeared, the rock and coal both having been cut out by erosion and afterward replaced by sand, gravel and boulder clay. It is a common thing for a miner along Otter Creek or Raccoon Creek, and in other localities, to find the coal that is less than 125 feet below the plateau surface cut out by sand bars, gravel beds or boulder clay. So common and extensive are these old channels that forty acres of coal land have rarely been bought without at least four prospect holes first having been drilled to determine whether the purchaser was getting coal or boulder clay. These facts indicate extensive

local erosion prior to the glacial period, and indicate that the proportion between the main river and its local tributaries was much the same as it is at present.

It is evident that a vast amount of material has been removed from Vigo County by erosion, but when we consider the length of time, the amount does not seem to be relatively great, and it seems probable that for much of the time this region was near the level of the sea, so that the action of eroding agents was weak and ineffectual.

During the glacial period when the ice sheet retreated, boulder clay spread out and was deposited, the material filling up the old drainage channels so that the surface was a plain of gently undulating character. But the floods from the retreating ice soon began to form drainage channels, some times reopening old channels in general, but occasionally cutting off some bend, giving rise to many curious features in the streams of glaciated areas. This retreating ice for a long time made a dam across the Maumee valley so that a lake was formed. The surplus waters of this Maumee lake were discharged across the divide near Fort Wayne into the Wabash valley, and through it to the gulf. This extra supply of water seems to have cleared the old valley of boulder clay, at least in this region.

During the time that these new channels were being opened, the surface of the boulder clay weathered into soil and became covered with vegetation, the remains of which, partially decayed, mingled with the clay to form a black soil similar to those which are formed at the present time on poorly drained tracts in the northern latitudes. This old soil occurs in the eastern and southern parts of the county, under several feet of material deposited at a later period. Above this old soil there is a considerable deposit of fine-grained, yellowish silt or loam, called loess, which overspreads the southern portion of the glacial drift of North America. It occurs at several places along the bluffs east of the Wabash River, and probably west of the river as well. There is a thick deposit on the bluff on the Bloomington road, in the bluff just south of Otter Creek, and in the bluff at Atherton on the northern line of the county. Over this loess there is, in southern Indiana, a continuous layer of pale silt called "white clay," which is the surface soil of much of the uplands of Vigo County.

Later a second ice sheet spread over the country, reaching as far south as the northwestern part of Vigo County, including Sandford. When glaciers halted for some time, accumulations of gravels, sands and clays, called moraines, were formed by materials dropped by the melting ice. Occasionally a continuous ridge of considerable extent occurred, but more generally the moraine consists of low, rounded hills. The hills east and northeast of Sandford are parts of the terminal moraine which marks the southern boundary or

limit of progress of the second or Wisconsin ice sheet. This moraine extends northeasterly across the river into Parke county, being well marked to the north of Atherton. At several places in the bluffs of boulder clay, old wood has been found from 20 to 45 feet below the surface.

The glacier accounts in a general way for the soils and drift materials of the uplands, but the soils and other materials in the valleys need explanation. The old channel of the river was swept of boulder clay, probably by water from outside its own watershed, as above explained. After a time the ice melted out of the Maumee valley, and the waters of the Maumee lake found a new outlet. The Wabash River, having consequently lost much of its power, began filling up its bed with sand and gravel, the silting process continuing until there was deposited in Vigo County a bed of gravel twenty miles long, from four to five miles wide, and over a hundred feet thick. At about this time, there seems to have been an elevation in the northern portions of the continent, and the result was that the river became more rapid and therefore more narrow. This swift narrow stream began to cut down its gravelly bed, so that the western third of it was lowered about twenty feet. This left the eastern two-thirds of the old valley as a gravel terrace.

At some later date there came a still further tilting of the earth's surface, with a greater elevation toward the north, so that the energy of the river became concentrated on still narrower limits, leaving a narrow fringe of second terrace along the western bluff, which is about thirty feet above low water in the present river, while the main terrace is from forty to seventy feet above low water.

Drainage. The Wabash River flows in a southwestern direction, through the northern part of the county, and from a point about nine miles southwest of Terre Haute it forms the western boundary. The immediate valley of the river in Vigo County is from four to five miles wide, occupying about one quarter of the area of the county. The river at the ordinary stage of water has an average width of about 600 feet. Low water at Terre Haute near the middle of township 12 N., is about 445 feet above sea level. The river and its flood plain occupies the western third of the valley, the eastern portion being a broad terrace. The highlands on either side of the valley have an elevation of from 100 to 200 feet above the river, the bluffs in some cases being quite abrupt. The greater part of the county is drained by the Wabash and its tributaries, the principal streams from the west being Brouillette's Creek, Coal Creek, Sugar Creek with several large branches, Clear Creek and Hawk Creek. These streams rise in Illinois, and flow in a southeasterly direction into the river through valleys from a quarter to a half a mile in width and from thirty to eighty feet in depth. The streams from the east are Otter Creek, Lost Creek, Honey Creek,

Prairie Creek, Turman's Creek, and Busseron Creek. Portions of Pierson and Riley townships are drained by Splunge Creek and Eel River. As before stated, the valleys of the river and its tributaries seem to be channels of an earlier drainage system that have been partly filled with sand and gravel, so that in many cases the beds of the present streams are from 25 to 100 feet above the rocky beds of the older channels. These streams are for much of the summer "lost creeks", a fairly good stream among the hills disappearing in the sands and gravels of the main valley.

The rocks of the county as seen in bluffs and beds of the streams and in ordinary wells and mines are the sandstones, shales, limestones and coals of the Carboniferous Age.

Clays. There are a large number of clay deposits west of the Wabash River, and large factories already in operation have fully tested the shales and under-clays and have proved their fitness for making almost every kind of vitrified ware used in the State. Other tests have shown them highly suitable for terra cotta, pressed front brick and ordinary brick. The under-clays when properly washed, will also make a good quality of stone ware.

From the alluvial or sedimentary clays found in the lowlands or flood plains of the Wabash River ordinary soft mud brick are made by a number of factories in the city of Terre Haute. This clay is very fine in texture, and, for a river bottom clay, remarkably free from pebbles and coarser impurities. It shrinks but little in burning, and forms a strong and durable brick.

The deposits of Vigo County clays are all valuable, and a factory located at any one of them will, under normal conditions, prove a paying investment. The city of Terre Haute will doubtless maintain in the future, as it has in the past, a steady onward growth, and will use clay products for buildings and roadways to the value of many millions of dollars. With the large deposits or raw materials suitable in the highest degree for making such products, with the best of fuel for burning these materials into their proper shapes, and with railways stretching in all directions, ready at a moment's notice to carry the surplus to less favored cities, there is no reason why the clay industry should not take front rank among the varied manufacturing interests of the county.

Iron Ores. On the western side of the Wabash River in the bluish-gray shales are bands of clay iron stone and kidney ore concentrations. Along the hillsides and in the ravines, these pieces of ore are found in considerable quantities. They were formerly found in sufficient amounts to justify their being gathered up and carted to the Vigo Blast Furnace at Terre Haute, to be mixed with the Missouri ores and smelted. This furnace was the last one of the old group of Indiana furnaces to go out of blast; it ceased operation about 1895. The iron ores would give an average analysis of about 33 per cent., but they are not now of economic importance.

Soils. The soils of the county have a large acreage of two great divisions of soils—the uplands and the river bottoms. They are mainly of glacial origin. Native rocks have contributed considerable material to the soils, but the amount is very small compared to the amount which is the product of glacial action. These soils have been modified into many types by water and wind transportation, and by the processes of weathering. The boulder clay is weathered into the yellow, silty clay which is the principal subsoil of the uplands. Practically all of the upland type was originally covered with a dense forest growth, and a large amount of vegetable matter, intermingled with the soil, has made the area a very fertile one.

On the slopes in many places the surface has been washed away, exposing the yellow subsoil, giving the fields a spotted appearance. All of the staple crops are grown in the county, and in addition many special crops are grown on the various soils adapted to the needs of such crops.

The following table gives the names of the various soil types, and the area occupied by each:

	Sq. Mi.
Knox silt loam	205
Wabash silt loam	70
Sioux sandy loam	61
Morainic area	20
Sandy clay loam	20
Knox sand	10
Mode silt loam	7
Wabash clay loam	5
Vigo black prairie	3
Wabash gravelly loam	1
Total	402

Knox Silt Loam. Knox silt loam is the common “yellow clay” seen exposed in ravines and along public roads and railway cuts. The soil is derived from the drift and loess material, in many places being greatly modified by residual materials which enter into its composition. Where the underlying rocks have entered into the making of the soil, the sand content is usually higher than in the true silt loam. The topography of the area occupied by this type is in general almost level to slightly hilly. The hills are low and rounded, with gently sloping sides, and intervening valleys are broad and flat. The rolling topography furnishes good natural drainage. Great care is necessary to keep the soil of this type in a high state of productiveness, and a good rotation of crops must be utilized to insure the best results. The soil is naturally a productive one, although the organic content is low. By continual cropping, this organic matter is soon removed and the soil becomes

depleted. The soil is a silt loam averaging from a light ashy gray to brown, according to the amount of organic matter present. Much of the surface of a well tilled field is a loose, floury dust, and the clods which occur are light and porous. It should not be plowed when wet, or clods of great size and hardness will be formed which are difficult to pulverize, and on old land this is especially true where the organic matter is deficient. The soil is retentive of moisture, but the surface does not become baked because of the silty texture. In the central western part of the county, west of the Wabash, occurs the most broken and rough land of this soil type, which is well adapted to all the staple crops, and truck farming and fruit growing have been carried on with good results.

Sioux Loam and Sandy Loam. The eastern two-thirds of the Wabash River valley is occupied by a massive sand and gravel terrace, and, as has been heretofore explained, this terrace is from two to four miles in width and at least twenty-four miles long. The surface is rather irregular, but there are no marked differences in elevations, and in many places it is very level for great distances. In the flat portion of the terrace there are many localities in which the natural drainage is very poor, and before artificial drainage was begun, swamps, marshes and wet prairies occurred. The soils of this terrace vary considerably in character. Along the southern border it merges into the Knox sand, and in the northern part along the north side of the tributary stream it is built up into dune-like hills, also of the Knox sand type, but the greater part of this terrace is composed of sandy loam and true loam types. In the Sioux loam area the surface is usually level and the soil contains a smaller percentage of sand and a higher percentage of silt and clay. It is free from pebbles of any size. The subsoil is of a loamy texture for a depth of from twenty-four to twenty-eight inches, where it begins to grade into the gravelly beds. At the present time, drainage conditions are such as to insure good result, although in places where the gravel comes nearer the surface the soil is very open, and the water consequently passes through so readily that crops suffer from drought. When the gravelly layers are two or more feet below the surface the moisture is better retained.

Wabash Silt Loam. The soils included under this heading are those of the river flood plain, and vary from the Wabash silt loam to the Wabash clay and Waverly clay. The area comprising the two types is chiefly north of Terre Haute. It consists of a heavy silt loam or clay loam, with an average depth of about eighteen inches. The color varies from light to dark brown, according to the amount of organic matter present. The soil is quite sticky when wet. In poorly drained areas it has a tendency to bake and crack, and if plowed when too wet forms large clods which are difficult to break. The clay content increases with the depth except where the immediate subsoil is underlain with gravel deposits. The

surface is about level with a very gentle slope toward the stream. The natural drainage is not very good, and the entire area is subject to frequent overflows which occur principally in late winter or early spring. If the ground gets in condition for planting before too late in the spring, the crop usually has a chance to mature without being destroyed by a flood. The soil is renewed by the overflow, and is very fertile, corn being the chief crop. Early frost sometimes catch the late crops, because the good supply of moisture keeps them green and growing throughout a rather long period.

Waverly Gravelly Sand Loam. In connection with the soils of the river bottom and the low terraces are areas which become very gravelly. The type in general consists of a coarse, gravelly, sandy loam, varying in color from light to reddish brown. The surface is usually covered by considerable gravel, in which the majority of pebbles are less than two inches in diameter, and the gravel content of the soil increases with depth. Corn is grown upon this type, and in ordinary seasons produces well. In most cases there is enough sand, silt and clay with the gravel to admit of successful cultivation, but in some small areas the gravelly content is too high to allow it with profit or ease.

Morainic Area. In the northwestern part of the county is an area to the east and north of Sandford which has received an accumulation of sand, gravel and clay from the material of the Wisconsin glacier. In part of the area ridges of considerable extent occur, but in general the surface is of low rounded hills, although there are also areas of practically level surfaces. The "yellow" or "white" clay found as a surface over the uplands in the rest of the county are covered by material of more recent origin. In parts of the area the hills wash badly, as is evidenced by the erosion channels to the north of New Goshen, and extending over to the river bluff. On the western side of this section are small areas extending as arms from the black prairies of eastern Illinois. In the area immediately surrounding New Goshen the surface is very level. The soil is light yellow, rather compact, not being of as loose a texture as the typical upland soils of the southern and eastern parts of the county. To the east the land becomes more gravelly and sandy, and this part of the area is devoted chiefly to pasture.

Wabash Clay Loam. In the southeastern portion of the county is the low land region of the Splunge Creek valley. The area has the appearance of an old lake bottom. The soil is a light to yellowish-white clay, and there are several square miles of it which were formerly covered with a heavy growth of prairie grass.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY

The territory now included in the County of Vigo has been under the flags of four nations, and even while under that of the

United States has been a part of many different territorial subdivisions.

The first vague claims of white men to this region were those of the then powerful Spanish nation, and dated from the year 1540 until 1701. It cannot be said, however, that these claims had even a slight effect on the virgin territory of the Wabash, because there was no colonization, or even exploration during that time which can be accredited to the Spaniard. Life in the wilderness went on as before the sweeping claims were made—the Indian came and went with no thought of the white man to disturb his nomadic occupation of this forest empire.

But though the Spanish were making no effort to strengthen their feeble hold on this northwest country, the British and French explorers and trappers were busily working their way along the principal water courses, the Great Lakes, the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, the representatives of each country laying claim to all the land their vivid imaginations could picture. On July 13, 1701, the sachems of the Five Nations, asserting that they had driven from the middle west all Indian tribes hostile to them, or had at any rate subdued them, ceded to the English under King William III a "broad strip on the south side of Lake Erie" and extending westward. Thus the present Vigo County came under the British flag.

The French, of course, ignored this cession of territory to the British, and made more and more forcible claims to it for their own side. Claims and counter-claims flew thick and fast, and the constantly increasing friction between these two powerful nations, augmented by the desires of each for the valuable fur trade of the northwest, as well as by territorial greed, inevitably resulted in war. The storm broke in 1756, and the French and Indian War, as it was called, was the occasion of much fierce and bloody fighting between the armies of these two old European rivals.

At this time, the French undoubtedly had far better claims to this particular region, not only because of more extensive explorations, but also because of colonization at points not far removed, compared to the English colonies, from the site of Terre Haute. Although white men had probably been up the Wabash much earlier, we have no positive knowledge of their having been until 1759. In this year, the French under the commandant at Fort Chartres, one de Aubry, recruited a considerable force of Indians among the Illinois along the Mississippi at Kaskaskia. The British had previously taken Fort Du Quesne from the French, thus getting control of the Allegheny River, one link in the usual route from the west to the east. To move his new army to Quebec it became necessary, therefore, for de Aubry to travel down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, up that river to the Wabash, up it and the Maumee to the Great Lakes, and so east. Thus it was that whites came to navigate the beautiful Wabash, passing from end to end of

what is now Vigo county, and perhaps even stopping to visit the Wea Indian village where Terre Haute now stands.

At the conclusion of the French and Indian War by which the French gave up forever their hopes for the northwest, the English lost no time in strengthening their position in the territory over which they now held undisputed sway, so that by the time of the Revolutionary War they had forts at Detroit, Vincennes, and Kaskaskia. Having suffered greatly during the French and Indian War from the Indian forces which the French had been able to bring against her, England decided to profit from this lesson by inciting the natives to make war on the revolutionists throughout the northwest. The success of her efforts in this direction was considerable, and the depredations of the red warriors soon became insupportable to the settlers. Especially did the Kentuckians suffer from frontier ravages, and in 1777 General George Rogers Clarke, then a Colonel, went to Governor Patrick Henry, of Virginia, with whom he planned a campaign against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In the following year, this campaign was successfully and bloodlessly executed, and it was on the strength of this expedition of General Clarke that the American claim to the territory now comprising the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois was allowed at the treaty of peace at Paris.

As soon as Governor Patrick Henry was advised of the success of General Clarke's campaign, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act in October, 1778, the substance of which was that "All the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled or shall hereafter settle on the Western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois County."

However, the initial success of General Clarke was not of long duration, for the British under General Hamilton retook Vincennes on December 15, 1778, the American garrison consisting of Captain Helm and one man. At this crisis in colonial affairs in the west, came to the rescue Col. Francis Vigo, and with the generous and self-sacrificing aid of this sterling patriot ultimate victory graced the American arms in the western territory as elsewhere.

Francis Vigo, for whom the county is named, was born at Mondovi, Sardinia in the year 1740. When a young man, he joined the Spanish army, was sent to Havana, and later to New Orleans. Realizing that there were great opportunities for wealth in the fur trade, he resigned from the army, and as the representative of some New Orleans men started on his career as a trader up the Mississippi valley. He soon severed his connections at New Orleans, going into business for himself at St. Louis, later going into partnership with Gov. de Leyba of that place. As an Indian trader he became known throughout all the middle western country, and the "Spanish Merchant", as he was called, won a lasting place in the

affections of the Indians by his methods of honesty and fair-dealing. His wealth grew with the years, and when he heard of General Clarke's dilemma after the British had recaptured Vincennes, he hurried to him at Kaskaskia to offer his personal and financial assistance to the cause of the Revolutionists. Clarke's poor little force was in sore straits for supplies at this time. Money was scarce even in the east, and for him there was apparently no hope of finding the means to keep his army together, so his relief may be imagined when Col. Vigo, on January 29, 1779, appeared before him with offers of substantial help. He immediately commissioned Vigo to go to Vincennes, spy out the exact condition of the English force, and report to him at Kaskaskia as quickly as he could. Col. Vigo immediately set forth on his mission, but when camping one night close to Vincennes he was captured by hostile Indians who promptly took him to Vincennes where he was turned over to the British General, Hamilton. Inasmuch as there were no definite charges brought against the prisoner, General Hamilton offered to release him on parole, which Vigo declined to accept. But his liberation was effected in a short time, and that by an unexpected ally, Father Gibault, priest of the mission at Vincennes. This good man marched one day at the head of his people to General Hamilton, and told him that if Col. Vigo were not set free, the townspeople would decline to sell provisions to the British force. Hamilton thereupon released Vigo, who, making all possible speed, returned to Clarke at Kaskaskia, and gave him the detailed information regarding the British strength which was essential to a successful attack on the fort at Vincennes. General Clarke immediately marched his army, now fully equipped and provisioned from the money furnished by Vigo, to Vincennes, invested the fort, and after a short hot battle recaptured it on February 24, 1779, establishing a hold on the northwest that was never thereafter shaken. At the conclusion of this second campaign, General Clarke gave Colonel Vigo four drafts on the financial agent of Virginia, O. Pollock, in all amounting to \$11,387.40, which represented the extent to which the General had found it necessary to draw upon Vigo.

Then commenced the long dark chapter of the ingratitude of Francis Vigo's adopted country, well-nigh incomprehensible to us now in these later years, yet an ingratitude which filled the last years of one of our greatest patriots with suffering and bitterness. Time and again these claims of Vigo upon the Government were presented for payment. Able lawyer after able lawyer tried in vain to collect them, many famous men, among them President William Henry Harrison, wrote urging the payment of this just debt, but all to no avail until the Supreme Court of the United States finally decreed the money should be paid. Interest had now, after nearly one hundred years, increased the amount to about \$50,000 (the reason for the case having been appealed to the Court from

Congress) but had the amount been ten times greater, it would not have benefitted Francis Vigo—he had died in utter poverty and want at Vincennes long before, on March 22, 1836, at the age of ninety-six years.

When the new county of Vigo was named for him, he took a great interest in its affairs and people, and in his last will, drawn December 9, 1834, he provided that if ever the Government should allow his claim and pay it, the executor of his estate was to pay \$500 to Vigo County for the purchase of a courthouse bell. When the claim was paid at last, and the executor had paid the \$500 to the county, a large bronze bell was hung in the courthouse tower, with the words—"By His Will \$500 of the Cost of this Bell was Presented by Francis Vigo to Vigo County, Ind., A. D., 1877." inscribed upon it according to the wish expressed in his will.

The northwestern territory having been secured to the United States by the Treaty of Paris at the conclusion of the Revolution, some dispute arose between Virginia and the rest of the States as to the proper ownership of it. The claims of Virginia, based on exploration, colonization, prior claims and the Clarke Expedition, were the strongest by far, but in 1787 she gave them up in favor of the General Government. In the same year, therefore, all the territory northwest of the Ohio River and lying within the American boundaries, was made the Northwest Territory by the Continental Congress, and General Arthur St. Clair was made its first Governor.

On August 3, 1795, the Treaty of Greenville was made between General "Mad" Anthony Wayne and the Delaware, Miami, and allied tribes of Indians after he had overwhelmingly defeated them at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. By this treaty the old boundaries of the territory were confirmed and new tracts of land within the present limits of Indiana were ceded to the United States. In 1800 the Indiana Territory was organized, and Gen. William Henry Harrison made Governor. On June 7, 1803, Governor Harrison made a treaty with some Indian tribes at Fort Wayne, by which a large tract of land, including Vincennes, was ceded to the United States, and six years later on September 30th, he effected another treaty with the Miamis, Delewares, Eel Rivers, Pottawattamies, Weas and other tribes by which nearly three million acres of land along the Wabash River below the mouth of Raccoon Creek, including the territory now occupied by Vigo County, were secured to the United States.

In 1811, Harrison was authorized by the Secretary of Virginia to call out the militia of the Territory as well as one regiment of the regular army, if necessary, in order that he might crush out the Indian revolt led by Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, and which was dangerous to the white occupation of the territory. Harrison assembled an army at Vincennes, and on September 26, 1811 began his march northward. On the 3rd of October, he camped

on the east bank of the Wabash River, about two miles above the Indian village of Rising Sun, or orchard Town, located on the present site of Terre Haute. His camping place impressed Harrison as being a favorable location for the placing of a fort to protect his line of communications with Vincennes, and the erection of one was forthwith commenced. This fort was completed on October 28, 1811, and was described in a lecture given by Gen. Charles Cruft before the Vigo Horticultural Society many years ago as follows:

"The inclosure was an hundred and fifty feet square, a stockade of heavy timber. The two corners to the west were the block houses, forming the outer walls, and the eastern corners were bastions, two stories, and projecting from the second story sufficiently to command the outside of the walls in two directions. These were pierced on each face with embrasures above and below to fire upon the enemy, and guard against an approach to set fire to the building. The western line toward the river was formed by the soldiers' barracks, these were merely strongly built huts. The entrance or gate was on the east, on the north side was the guard house, and on the south side, the well and magazine; the stables, shed, etc. for the stock were on the north side."

The fort was named Fort Harrison in honor of the General at the request of the officers of his command, and Col. James Miller, with a small garrison, was left in command of the fort while Harrison continued his march north to fight the historic Battle of Tippecanoe.

In the following year, 1812, Captain Zachary Taylor of the 7th United States Infantry was made commandant at Fort Harrison. In September of that year, the Indians made a desperate attack on the fort, burning part of it, killing two soldiers, and wounding one other, but they were finally repulsed, although Taylor's force was much depleted by sickness at the time. For his brilliant and heroic conduct of this affair, Capt. Taylor was made brevet Major, the first on the army register, and it was this same Zachary Taylor who was later President of the United States.

Major John T. Chunn became commandant at the fort on May 10, 1816, followed in turn by Major R. Sturgis, who was in command until 1822 when the fort ceased to be a military post.

On May 7, 1784, a committee of the Continental Congress had reported an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the western territory. This system became known as the Congressional Survey, and together with some subsequent acts provided for dividing new country into townships six miles square, and each township into thirty-six sections, which were in turn divided into quarter sections. In the year 1804, the Surveyor General was authorized to survey the lands of the Indiana Territory (created four years before), and by the same act a dis-

tract land office was opened at Vincennes. The lands later embodied in Vigo County were surveyed by Deputy Surveyors William Harris and Arthur Henry in the years 1814, 1815; and 1816, and lay in Ranges 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 west of the second principal meridian, and in Townships 10, 11, 12 and 13 north of the base line of Indiana. A public sale of these lands was held at Vincennes on September 13 and 14, 1816, the lands selling at a minimum price of \$2.00 per acre, the terms being one quarter cash, and the balance in three equal installments within two, three and four years respectively. This credit system was abolished in 1820, and the minimum price reduced to \$1.25.

The original plat of Terre Haute was entered and bought by Joseph Kitchell, but in a few days, September 19, 1816, the land was bought from him by the Terre Haute Land Company. This Company had been founded about 1795 at Vincennes, and at the time of the land sales at that place was composed of Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt of Louisville, Ky., Abraham Markle of Fort Harrison, Hyacinth Lasselle of Vincennes and Jonathan Lindley, of Orange County, who was in the first State Legislature. This company had employed a civil engineer, William Hoggatt, to find a good location for a town along the Wabash River and to lay it out when the land for the plat had been purchased. Hoggatt traveled many miles up and down the river, and finally chose the present site of the city, because here the course of the river is practically straight, the ground is high, being nearly sixty feet above the river, and sloped in all directions affording good drainage for a town, there was a good water supply, the soil was rather gravelly, which obviated excessive mud, the river afforded excellent transportation, and also the town would be conveniently near Fort Harrison. Hoggatt reported his findings to the company, stating that if a town were built on the location he had selected that "it will some day be a great city." The company promptly bought the land from Kitchell. Hoggatt then set about laying out the town with James Boord as his assistant. The original plat, amended in 1819, 1820 and 1821, included thirty-five blocks, bounded on the north by Eagle street, on the east by Fifth, on the south by Swan, and on the west by Water. The course of the river made it practical to lay out the streets north and south parallel to it, with cross streets due east and west. One block was set aside for a public square, and parts of others for a church and school. Third or Market street, as it was then called, was laid out to be the main street of the town, and was therefore wider. It connected on the north with the LaFayette wagon road, and on the south joined the Vincennes road. There was no public road running east and west through the town until 1821 when the city of Indianapolis was laid out. The name "Terre Haute" was the obvious and logical name for the new town. The French trappers had called all the bluffs along the river by that name, which meant

"high ground," and the name of the company itself was ample reason for naming its project Terre Haute.

The work of laying out of the town was completed on October 25, 1816, and the first sale of lots was held on the 31st. From the very beginning the town and territory surrounding it attracted settlers, and a considerable number of them came in the year 1816, a brief account of whom may be of interest. From the first land records of the county it can be ascertained that these men were in the county in 1816: Abraham Tourttlot, Eliakim Crosby, Carey Marcellus, Thomas H. Clarke, Charles Bullitt, Thomas Bullitt, Hyacinth Lasselle, John Owens, Phineas M. Cooper, John M. Coleman, Caleb Crawford, Robert Graham, James Cunningham, William S. McCortner, William White, Joseph Kitchell, Alexander Chamberlin, and Jacob Lane. Others who were known to have come in that year were Joseph Richardson with his wife and seven children, entering twelve sections of land at \$4.00 an acre on the credit basis; Andrew Brooks, an expert gunsmith; Major Abraham Markle with his second wife and seven sons, who, with the families of John Dickson and Isaac Lambert, brothers-in-law, settled on Otter Creek. Joshua A. Olds and his family came from the east, and Olds, being a skilled millright and carpenter, built the first water mill in the county south of Terre Haute on Honey Creek for the above Dickson and Lambert. Ezra Jones, who brought his wife and nine children with him, built a mill for Major Markle on Otter Creek, the Lambert-Dickinson mill having twice been carried away by floods. Jones built flat-boats, and was the first man to engage in the river trade to New Orleans. He also built the first frame barn on the prairie, and planted an extensive orchard. The Redford family, consisting of the mother, four sons and one daughter, came from New York, locating on Fort Harrison prairie. Capt. Daniel Stringham and family made their home on the lower end of Fort Harrison prairie. Ezekial Buxton, John Earle, Lewis Hodge, Robert Carr, Abner Scott, and Dr. Charles B. Modesitt all settled in Terre Haute in 1816, the last named of whom practiced his profession throughout the county, and built the first ferry at Terre Haute. Capt. James Wasson, a native of Connecticut, ran Wasson's Hotel in Terre Haute, and for years this was one of the landmarks of the town. John Jenckes, one of the associate judges of the first Circuit Court of Vigo County, came in this year also, although his family did not join him until 1818. The Pound and Joel Kester families, Hamilton Reed, Elijah Staggs, Thomas Reed and Hugh Reed settled in Prairie Creek township in 1816, as did the Quaker colony under Moses Hoggatt, including Enoch Harlan, David M. Jones, James Wilson, Ezra Jones, Harvey E. Bentley and others. Then there was the Lykins' settlement—David Lykins, Josiah Wilson, William Armstrong and a few others. Isaac and Henry Baldwin, and Jacob and David Lyon settled along the Terre Haute and

LaFayette road in Otter Creek township. William Adams, who came with his family from Kentucky, was the only settler in what is now Nevins township in that first year, and last but not least of these early arrivals in the county was Thomas Puckett, a character famous in the early annals of the locality.

The territory of Vigo County had been a part of Knox County when it was organized in 1790 as a part of the Northwest Territory. Knox County at that time included most of the present States of Indiana and Michigan, but other counties were cut out of it from time to time until it was a narrow strip on the western side of Indiana, extending from the southern to the northern boundaries. In 1817, the northern part of Knox county was set off as Sullivan County, but so rapidly was the country round about Terre Haute being settled that in 1818 it became necessary to make part of Sullivan into a separate county, Vigo, and the State Legislature passed the following act:

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW COUNTY OFF THE COUNTY OF SULLIVAN, APPROVED JANUARY 21, 1818.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from the Fifteenth day of February next, all that part of the county of Sullivan included in the following bounds shall form and constitute a new county, that is to say: Beginning at a point of the Wabash river where the section line between fractions 14 and 23, in Range 11 west, Township 10 north, strikes the same; thence east with said line to where it intersects the range line dividing Ranges 6 and 7 west, Township 10 north; thence with said range line to the Indian boundry; thence north with said boundary to the division line between the State of Indiana and the Illinois Territory; thence south with said line to where it strikes the Wabash river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

Section 2. The said new county shall from and after the Fifteenth day of February next be known and designated by the name and style of Vigo county, and it shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to a separate county do or may properly appertain and belong.

Section 3. That Elihu Stout, of Knox county; John Allen, of Daviess county; Charles Scott, of Sullivan county; James D. Jones, of Gibson county, and Marstin G. Clark, of Washington county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to designate the place for the seat of justice of Vigo county, agreeably to an act entitled "An act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." The commissioners above named shall convene at the house of Truman Blackman, in the neighborhood of Fort Harrison, on the third Monday of March next, and then proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law.

Section 4. The board of Commissioners, of said new county of Vigo, shall, within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been established, proceed to erect the necessary buildings thereon.

Section 5. Until suitable accommodations can be had in the opinion of the circuit court at the seat of justice of said new county, all the courts of justice of the same shall meet at the house of Truman Blackman, near Fort Harrison, from whence they may adjourn, if they think proper, to any other suitable place near the center of said new county, and as soon as the public buildings are, in the opinion of the circuit court, in a sufficient state of forwardness for their accommodation, the courts shall adjourn to the county seat; and after that time the circuit court and all other courts necessary to be holden at the seat of justice of the county aforesaid, shall be held at the county seat established for said county.

Section 6. Whenever the seat of justice of the said new county shall have been established, the person or persons authorized by law to lay off the lots and sell the same shall reserve ten per centum of the net proceeds of the whole sale of lots for use of a county library in said new county, which sum of money so received shall be paid over to such person or persons as may be authorized to receive the same in such manner and in such installments as shall be authorized by law.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That the said county of Vigo, which was formerly a part of Sullivan, shall form a part of the respective counties of Knox, Daviess and Sullivan, for the purpose of electing senators and representatives to the General Assembly, until otherwise directed by law, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

Section 8. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

The Indian boundary referred to in Section 1 of the above act was the northern boundary of lands purchased from the Indians by treaty in 1809 by Gen. Harrison. This was also called the line of the "ten o'clock sun", taking a northwesterly and southeasterly direction from the shadows at that hour. Thus the words in Section 1, "thence north with said boundary" must be construed as "thence northwest with said boundary."

As initially described, the county was much larger than it is now, including much of what is now Clay County. The first change in its boundaries came on January 10, 1819, when the General Assembly moved the southern line three miles farther south, so that instead of bisecting Township 10, it ran between Townships 9 and 10 as it does now. With the formation of Parke County on January 9, 1821, the northern boundary of Vigo County was changed to run from the State line on the west in an easterly direction on the

line dividing Townships 13 and 14 north as far as the line dividing Ranges 6 and 7 west. This made the northern, western and southern boundaries as they are today, but the eastern boundary extended over into what is now Clay county as far as the town of Brazil. On the last day of the year 1821, the western boundary of Putnam County was designated, making the eastern line of Vigo County begin at a point on the line dividing Townships 13 and 14 north, and three miles west of the line dividing Ranges 6 and 7; thence south to the southern line of the county. On December 21, 1822 the limits of Putnam County were changed, and the eastern boundary of Vigo County was put back where it was originally. Clay County was organized on February 12, 1825, and the eastern limit of Vigo County was fixed where it is now.

In the revised statutes of 1831, the county's boundaries were described as follows, and as they remain today: Beginning at a point on the Wabash River where the line dividing Townships 9 and 10 north strikes same, thence east to the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8 west, thence north with said line to line dividing Townships 12 and 13 north, thence east two miles, thence north six miles to the line dividing Townships 13 and 14 north, thence west to the State line, thence south to the Wabash River, thence down the River to the place of beginning.

At their meeting on March 11, 1819, the county commissioners divided the county into four townships, as follows: Honey Creek township—beginning at the Wabash River on the southern line of the county, east with that line to the eastern boundary of the county north to the line dividing Townships 11 and 12 north, east with said line to the main branch of Honey Creek, down said creek to the Wabash River, and down the Wabash to the place of beginning; Wabash township—all land east of Wabash River and north of Otter Creek to the Indian boundary or county line (northern part made into Raccoon township in May, 1819 on petition of citizens) this land now laying in Parke County; Harrison township—all land between Honey Creek and Wabash townships east of the Wabash River; and Independence township—all land in Vigo County west of the Wabash River.

From time to time new townships were added and the county made smaller by the organization of new counties, and the names and bounds of other townships of Vigo County are as follows:

Paris township—organized in 1820, comprised all that part of the county north of a line dividing Townships 12 and 13, and west of the Wabash River—name changed to Fayette in 1824.

Sugar Creek township—organized in 1820, comprised all that part of the county bounded on the north by the line dividing Townships 12 and 13 on the west side of the Wabash River, and bounded on the west by the State line, and on the south and east by the river.

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Nevins township—comprised all that part of Otter Creek township, as outlined above, lying east of the center of Range 8.

Riley township—organized 1822, all that part of the county lying east of Range 9 in Congressional township 11.

Lost Creek township—organized in 1822, Congressional Township 12 north, of Range 8 west.

Pierson township—organized in 1829, all that part of the county lying in Congressional Township 10, east of the center of Range 9.

Linton township—organized in 1841, Congressional township 10 north, Range 8 west.

Prairieton township—organized 1857, that portion of Honey Creek township, as described above, lying in Congressional Township 11 north, Range 10 west.

On May 31, 1855, the county commissioners ordered that "that portion of Township 10 north, Range 8 west, in Vigo County, which lies north and east of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and has heretofore constituted a part of the civil township of Pierson, be divided from the same and attached to the civil township of Riley.

When the county commissioners came to Vigo County for their first meeting in 1818, they were wine and dined at Fort Harrison by the members of the Terre Haute Land Company, who offered them a bonus of \$4,000 to locate the county seat at Terre Haute. Since the Company had already provided for a public square in the planning of the town, and also since \$4,000 was as much or more than the commissioners could hope to realize from ten per centum of the gross lot sales if they choose another site for the county seat, they readily acquiesced in the plan of making it Terre Haute. With the \$4,000 paid to them by the company, they immediately began the erection of a courthouse, which was completed for occupancy in 1822. From this time forward the success of the town of Terre Haute was assured, because now newcomers could invest in lots, build homes, and go into business with the assurance that come what might there would always be a city at this place which could not dwindle out as so many other pioneer towns had done.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Vigo County, as well as the other counties of Indiana, has an essentially Virginian form of government as a direct inheritance from the days when Indiana was in Illinois County, Virginia. The Virginian form of government centered in State control with the county as a unit of management. The county was in turn divided into townships to facilitate local government, and this system was particularly adapted to large, sparsely settled regions. In 1787, after Virginia had ceded her northwest territory to the government of the United States, the methods of county government were slightly modified by the Ordinance of 1787 in the introduction of many sane provisions adopted from the laws of other States. When

Vigo County was organized, the government of it was in the hands of a board of county commissioners, but in 1824 the State legislature passed an act by which a board of justices was put in control of each county in the State. By this act a justice of the peace from each township in the county was elected to the board, but this system was so far from being satisfactory that on January 19, 1831, the General Assembly substituted a board of commissioners for the board of justices, as well as making other important changes that have all together made the government of the county simple and practicable. In addition to the board of county commissioners, there are also the usual county officials—Treasurer, Recorder, Auditor, Surveyor, Coroner, Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, Judge of the Circuit Court, Clerk, etc., all exercising authority in the various departments of county government. From time to time changes have been effected which will be discussed later, but the general outline has always remained the same.

The first county commissioners, appointed by the enabling act in 1818, were Elihu Stout, John Allen, Charles Scott, James D. Jones, and Marstin G. Clark, and their duties as prescribed by the act were to choose a county seat, proceed to the erection of county buildings, divide the county into townships, and in a general way establish a county government. The selection of the county seat and the laying off of townships has been described, but at their meeting in March 1818, these men also divided the county into seven road districts, appointed a supervisor and a constable for each, and appointed Ilis Jones, Elisha Bentley and William Walker to lay out a system of twenty-one roads throughout the county, to be opened immediately so that the county seat might be connected with each settlement, and the settlements made more accessible to each other. The commissioners further ordered an election for April, the next month, for the purpose of electing county officers, and appointed Moses Hoggatt, Elisha U. Brown and John Vanness inspectors of the election. At this election, John Hamilton, Isaac Lambert and Ezra Jones were elected county commissioners, and held their first meeting on May 13, 1818, the first two named being present. The commissioners were granted two dollars per day for actual time served. At this first meeting the business transacted was the authorization of an order to Curtis Gilbert, county clerk, to the amount of \$27.00 for record books; to Nathaniel Huntington for drawing bonds, \$10.00; to William Durham in part payment for building the walls of the courthouse, \$400.00; to Elihu Hovey and John Brocklebank in part payment for building courthouse, \$300.00; and to John M. Coleman in part payment for building the foundation walls and piers of the courthouse, \$300.00.

At next meeting of the commissioners June 25, 1818, an additional \$60.00 was allowed to John M. Coleman for work on the court house.

At the August meeting Elisha U. Brown was allowed \$10,-.75 for surveying and laying out a road in what is now Parke County, and \$15.00 for making a list of the taxable property in the county for the year 1818. A controversy had arisen over the election of Lucius H. Scott to the office of Sheriff, and at this meeting the commissioners decided the case in favor of Scott, thus allowing him to take his position as the first elected Sheriff of Vigo County.

The commissioners met again in November, 1818, allowing Scott \$150.00 per year for his service as Sheriff with \$25.00 additional for service in criminal cases. Curtis Gilbert was allowed \$133.33 1-3 per year as Clerk, and at this meeting, L. B. Lawrence appears as county attorney. James Barnes and Moses Hoggatt were allowed \$16.00 each for eight days service as associate judges; John Campbell was allowed \$6.00 for service as a grand juror in inspecting the foundations of the courthouse and viewing a road in Honey Creek township; Caleb Crawford was allowed \$9.00 for viewing one in Independence township; and Lewis Hodge, William Haynes, James Chestnut, Toussaint Dubois, William Durham, Malcom McFadden, William Markle and others were allowed \$1.50 each for services as grand jurors.

In April, 1818, both the circuit court and the county commissioners' courts were established, and the official record of the county begun. As directed by the enabling act, these first courts met at the house of Truman Blackman, and two judges, or rather associate judges, of the circuit court were appointed, Barnes and Hoggatt, and in the following month Thomas H. Blake was appointed by Governor Jonathan Jennings to be presiding judge of the court until the expiration of the next General Assembly, provided his conduct did not require his removal during that time. The establishment of the courts necessitated the admission of some lawyers to the bar, and consequently the first bar of the county made its appearance with the admission to practice in Vigo circuit of Jonathan Doty, George R. C. Sullivan, Nathaniel Huntington, Samuel Whitlesey and William P. Bennett. As a temporary seal, a piece of paper with the words "Vigo Circuit Court" attached to a document was adopted. The bonds of the first sheriff and first coroner, Truman Blackman and Alexander Barnes respectively, were received by the court, as well as those of Curtis Gilbert for \$1,500 and \$2,500 as the first auditor and clerk, he holding both offices.

The stage was now all set for the trial of all offenders against justice in the county, and a grand jury of twenty men was sworn in to hear evidence and indict the culprits. But after spending eight fruitless days, this first grand jury reported that it was unable to furnish the upholders of law and order with a single case to try. Thus the first term of the court terminated without judges or lawyers having been given an opportunity to air their learning and their oratory, but they were more fortunate in the second term of court in having one case to try (See "Bench and Bar").

Until the completion for occupancy of the first courthouse, the courts were held in the homes of various citizens, who were paid for the use of them. In 1818, the court was held in the home of Truman Blackman, and that of 1819 at the home of Henry Redford, ten dollars being paid him for the term, although additional accommodations were required for the grand and petit juries, a room in the house of Dr. Charles B. Modesitt having been furnished for this purpose for five dollars.

But while the courts and county officers were impatiently awaiting the completion of the courthouse, no such delay was experienced by prisoners awaiting incarceration in the jail, because the first local bastille was built and ready for use soon after the organization of the county. This structure, built by Henry Redford, was made of logs. The walls were double and poles were set upright between them, making escape therefrom decidedly difficult. The building was two stories high with the entrance on the second floor, the only opening in the first floor safety cell having been a very small, barred window. Entrance to this cell was effected through a trap door in the center of the floor of the upper room through which a ladder was lowered when the entrance or egress of a prisoner was necessary. It may well be imagined that this jail very quickly became a foul, unhealthy place to house a human being, and in 1819, when it was but a year old, the grand jury reported it to be too small, unsafe and dirty. Although other grand juries in years following made similar reports, nothing was done toward the betterment of the condition until 1827, when the county commissioners appropriated \$400 for the erection of a new jail, and appointed three men to oversee the work. This jail was built on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, whereas the old jail had been just south of the courthouse. In this second jail, the house of the jailer was a part of it, and though it was originally built of logs, it was remodeled with brick and stone in 1854-55. The walls of the cells were at one time lined with iron, and the building was used until 1882, when the third jail was completed. This was rather handsome public building, and contained over 300,000 pounds of iron and steel. The present jail was accepted by the county commissioners in 1909.

The first courthouse was four years in building to the point where it could be even partially used, and six years before it was quite ready for occupancy, the commissioners not having met in it until August, 1824. Contractors, subcontractors and others who built the courthouse were William Durham, Elisha Hovey, John Brocklebank, John M. Coleman, Samuel McQuilkin, Henry Redford, Luther Hammond, Bela O. Smith, D. Deming, Macomb McFadden, Gershom Tuttle, Chauncey Rose, and Peter Allen. Probably the principal reason for the delay in building was the misunderstanding and controversy between the commissioners and the con-

tractors. Law suits between Peter Allen, Abraham Markle and John Brocklebank, contractors, and Gershom Tuttle, W. C. Linton and Moses Hoggatt, commissioners, arose, but the dispute was settled by arbitration, the contending parties binding themselves in the sum of \$18,000 to accept the decision of the arbiters, John Durkee, Luther Franklin and Michael Potter. The decision was that the contractors were to forfeit \$619.50 for failure to finish the building, but were to be allowed \$60.00 for extra work and be paid the resultant balance due them of \$2,787.58.

In the early days of the county, it was customary for the courts to allow certain prisoners more freedom than the confines of the jail cell. "Prison bounds" were fixed as a certain limit or distance from the jail to which the favored prisoner might roam at will. In July, 1818, these bounds were designated by the court as the town of Terre Haute; in October, 1821, they were extended the entire length of the town to low water on the river; and in April, 1825, they were described as being at a distance of six hundred yards in every direction from the jail.

The county commissioners had a great many important duties, such as the fixing of tax rates, attending to all public business and granting permits and licenses. Taxation was at first a simple matter, and in 1818 these items were assessed as follows:

First-class land, per 100 acres	\$.50
Second-class land, per 100 acres43 3-4
Third-class land, per 100 acres31 1-3
Horse37 1-3
Tavern	20.00
Ferry	5.00
Town lots per \$100.00 valuation50

The rates of taxation have naturally increased down through the years, for with the increase in population, the necessary building of good roads and bridges, better and more schools, and for many other causes the amount of money required adequately to conduct the public affairs has enormously increased over the modest needs of long ago. It is interesting to compare that first tax schedule with that of the last fiscal year of Vigo County.

The taxes levied on Vigo County for the year 1920 were as follows:

State Taxes: General Fund \$34,711.01; Benevolent Institutions Fund \$52,735.85; Highway Commission Fund \$52,735.85; School Fund \$77,981.42; Educational Institutions Fund \$37,861.62; Vocational Fund \$2,704.39.

County Taxes: General Fund \$353,384.19; Gravel Road Repair Fund \$54,088.04; Gravel Road Construction Fund \$148,108.36; Other Funds \$40,566.03.

Township Taxes: Township Fund \$25,705.93; Tuition Fund \$344,594.91; Special School Fund \$449,565.86; Road Fund \$16,266.22; Poor Fund \$13,056.92.

Corporation Taxes: General Fund \$531,962.95; Street and Alley Fund \$2,821.91; Light and Water Fund \$3,052.88; Other funds \$112,424.91.

Total taxes—\$2,354,329.25.

Taxable property in Vigo County for the same year was as follows: Lands—\$23,061,490; Improvements—\$5,322,350. Total land and improvements—\$28,383,840; Lots—\$28,488,050; Improvements—\$31,014,240; Total lots and improvements—\$59,502,290; Total value of Real Estate and Improvements—\$87,886,130; Mortgage Exemptions—\$4,232,360. Vigo County is the fifth county in Indiana in point of value of taxable property, being exceeded in this respect by Marion, Lake, Allen and St. Joseph counties in the order given.

In addition to laying the county off into road and school districts, the county commissioners had many other cares relating to the more physical aspects of government, and one of the important of these was the care of the poor. In a population so small, it is rather surprising to learn that there were any paupers in the first years of the county, and, indeed, there were too few to warrant the establishment of a county institution for their care, but there were present, even from the first, some few unfortunates whose destitute condition made them objects of public charity. The method of caring for them at first was to place them in the homes of various citizens who were paid by the county for boarding them. The commissioners at their meeting in May, 1820 paid Daniel Stringham \$44.40 for supporting a pauper sixteen weeks, and \$50.00 to another man for keeping one a whole year, this latter pauper having evidently been able to work out a portion of his bill. To avoid abuses and to see that only those worthy of public support received it, it was imperative that some system of control be inaugurated. Consequently there was an overseer of the poor appointed for each township. The care of these poor derelicts was not confined solely to boarding them, but it can be seen by the public records that they were supported through sickness, their doctor bills paid, and when they died penniless were buried at the public expense. It was some years before the number of poor increased to the point where economy and efficiency demanded the maintenance of a poor farm.

The public buildings were under the control of the county commissioners, and in the early history of the county it was not uncommon for them to rent rooms in the courthouse to individuals or societies for either private or public uses. Church services were held in the building for many years, and the followers of many denominations, including the Mormons, worshipped in the old build-



BRIDGE OVER WABASH RIVER AT TERRE HAUTE



A RESIDENCE STREET IN TERRE HAUTE

ing, a charge of \$5.00 usually being exacted by the county for each time it was so used.

The issuance of licenses of all kinds also came within the duties of the commissioners, chief among these being those for taverns and ferries. The first tavern licenses cost \$20.00 per year, and the scale of prices that might be charged by the keeper were fixed by law. A meal cost 25 cents, although the law did not prescribe what the meal should be. Lodging cost $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a night for as many as could pile into one bed, and board and room by the week was \$2.50. A horse could be stabled and fed for 25 cents a night. Intoxicants sold at the following low figures, whiskey $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a half pint, rum, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and gin, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. A ferry license in 1818 was \$5.00, and the first of these issued was to John Durkee, and since that time "Durkee's Ferry" has become a landmark in local history. The terms on which this license was granted were that Durkee was to maintain a large flat-bottomed boat for the conveyance of a wagon and four-horse team, as well as a smaller boat in which to ferry pedestrians over the river. The fares to be charged were fixed at 25 cents for a man and team in summer and $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents in winter, a single man or horse at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and cattle, sheep, and smaller stock at half of the last mentioned amount. During the next few years, several ferries were licensed to operate from the foot of the town, but their licensed fares were higher, being \$1.00 for a man and four-horse team, etc. in the winter. These prices and charges were, of course, subject to change with each granting of license, and in general the trend was upward during the first years.

County Officers. The treasurers of Vigo County since the date of its organization have been: Andrew Brooks 1818-1821, Thomas H. Clark 1821-1823, Robert Sturgis 1823-1824, John Campbell 1825-1829, James Farrington 1829-1842, N. F. Cunningham 1842-1855, Henry Fairbanks 1855-1857, N. F. Cunningham 1857-1858, J. H. Kester 1858-1859, Harvev D. Scott 1859-1863, J. H. Kester 1863-1865, J. N. Shepherd 1865-1869, M. C. Rankin 1869-1871, J. M. Sankey 1871-1873, C. H. Rottman 1873-1875, J. M. Sankey 1875-1877, Newton Rogers 1877-1881, C. A. Ray 1881-1883, James Cox 1883-1887, G. A. Conzman 1887-1891, J. L. Walsh 1891-1895, W. T. Sanford 1895-1899, John L. Walsh 1899-1901, William Clark 1901-1905, Frank Ray 1905-1907, James M. Bolton 1907-1911, Thomas J. Dailey 1911-1917, Everett Messick 1917-1919, George A. Schaal 1919-1921.

Auditors: Charles T. Noble 1838-1842, W. N. Hamilton 1842-1851, Albert Lange 1851-1861, Edward B. Allen 1861-1865, B. H. Cornwell 1865-1867, William Paddock 1867-1871, Samuel Royse 1871-1879, Andrew Grimes 1879-1887, Frank Armstrong 1887-1891, George Schaal 1891-1895, James A. Soules 1895-1905, Jerome

Denehie 1905-1907, Nathan G. Wallace 1907-1917, Thomas Ferguson, 1917-1919, Charles Lee 1919—

Recorders: Curtis Gilbert 1818-1839, D. H. Johnson 1839-1841, Charles T. Noble 1841-1842, D. H. Dickerson 1842-1849, David Bell 1849-1861, C. H. Bailey 1861-1863, R. J. Sparks 1863-1867, John B. Meyer 1867-1875, C. R. Pritchard 1875-1879, J. N. Phillips 1879-1887, Levi Hammerly 1887-1891, Levi G. Hughes 1891-1895, Charles Denny 1895-1899, W. N. Phillips 1899-1903, M. C. Goodman 1903-1907, Frank Hoermann 1907-1915, John T. Grace 1915-1921.

Coroners: Horace Blinn 1855-1857, P. K. McCoskey 1857-1859, N. W. Benson 1859-1863, J. D. Murphy 1863-1865, F. W. Stoecker 1865-1867, W. H. Merry 1867-1869, David Christy 1869-1871, Charles Gerstmeyer 1871-1873, W. D. Mull 1873-1875, Charles Gerstmeyer 1875-1877, J. M. Boston 1877-1879, Henry Ehrenhardt 1879-1881, J. T. Laughead 1881-1883, Andrew Drought 1883-1885, Peter Kornman 1885-1887, William W. Hayworth 1887-1889, John Hyde 1889-1891, William R. Mattox 1891-1895, Alaric T. Payne 1895-1899, J. R. Willis 1899-1903, F. A. Tabor 1903-1907, Reuben H. Leavitt 1907-1911, Frank H. Jett 1911-1915, William F. Willien 1915-1921, J. H. Fortune, 1921—

Surveyors: William Durham 1855-1857, Robert Allen 1857-1859, Benjamin Elliott 1859-1861, Robert Allen 1861-1865, C. N. Demorest 1865-1869, Alexander Cooper 1869-1875, Robert Allen 1875-1877, C. N. Demorest 1877-1879, Tulley Simmons 1879-1881, G. W. Harris 1881-1883, R. G. Stout 1883-1885, Frank Tuttle 1885-1891, R. H. Sparks 1891-1895, W. H. Harris 1895-1901, W. R. Paige 1901-1907, George R. Grimes 1907-1913, Robert Routzahn 1913-1915, R. E. Gibbons 1915-1921, George R. Grimes, 1921—

Prosecuting Attorneys: William E. McLean 1853-1855, A. B. Carlton 1855, William E. McLean 1856, F. L. Neff 1856, T. H. Nelson 1857, M. A. Osborn 1857-1859, I. N. Pierce 1859-1861, W. G. Neff 1861-1865, Michael Marlott 1865-1867, Sewell Coulson 1867-1869, B. G. Hanna 1869-1871, S. C. Davis 1871-1873, R. S. Tennant 1873-1875, A. J. Kelley 1875-1883, J. W. Shelton 1883-1885, D. W. Henry 1885-1889, James E. Piety 1889-1895, S. M. Houston 1895-1897, William Tichenor 1897-1899, Fred W. Beal 1899-1907, James A. Cooper, Jr. 1907-1909, Albert R. Owens 1909-1913, Richard A. Werneke 1913-1917, Perry Douglas 1917-1919, Noble Johnson 1919—

Sheriffs: Truman Blackman 1818-1823, Thomas H. Clark 1823-1825, Robert Sturgis 1825-1827, H. Allen 1828-1831, Charles G. Taylor 1831-1835, E. M. Jones 1835-1839, J. Strain 1839-1843, William Ray 1843-1847, M. M. Hickcox 1847-1849, Andrew Wilkins 1849-1853, James H. Nelson 1853-1855, S. H. Taylor and L. A. Burnett 1855-1857, William H. Stewart 1857-1859, Samuel Connor 1859-1863, Charles Kern 1863-1865, John Kizer 1865-1869,

William H. Stewart 1869-1873, J. M. Hull 1873-1875, G. W. Carico 1875-1879, Louis Hay 1879-1881, Jackson Stepp 1881-1883, John Cleary 1883-1887, A. D. Weeks 1887-1891, J. W. Stout 1891-1895, John Butler 1895-1897, Louis P. Seeburger 1897-1901, Daniel E. Fasig 1901-1907, William Horsley 1907-1909, John B. Walsh 1909-1913, Dennis Shea 1913-1917, Joseph Dreher 1917-1919, Wesley Mitchell 1920-1921, A. A. Wolfe 1921—

Clerks: Curtis Gilbert 1818-1839, Charles T. Noble 1839-1853, Andrew Wilkins 1853-1861, Joseph H. Blake 1861-1865, Rufus H. Simpson 1865-1869, Martin Hollinger 1869-1877, John H. Durkan 1877-1880, T. A. Anderson 1880-1881, Merrill N. Smith 1881-1887, John C. Warren 1887-1891, Hugh D. Roquet 1891-1895, David L. Watson 1895-1907, William H. Berry 1907-1909, John F. Joyce 1909-1919, James Fagan, 1919-1921, Alonzo C. Duddleston 1921—

Judges of Circuit Court: Thomas H. Blake 1818-1819, Jonathan Doty 1819-1822, Jacob Call 1822-1824, John R. Porter 1824-1830, John Law 1830-1831 (resigned), Amory Kinney 1831-1837, Elisha M. Huntington 1837-1841, William P. Bryant 1841-May 1844, John Law 1844-September 1850, Samuel B. Gookins 1850, Delana R. Eckles 1851-March 1853, James Hughes 1853-1856, Ambrose B. Carlton 1856 (appointed by Governor for September term), James McLane Hanna 1857-1858, Samuel Claypool 1858-1866 (now Sixth Circuit), Delana R. Eckles 1866-1867. In 1867 the State was re-divided into judicial circuits and this became the Eighteenth, composed of Vigo, Parke, Vermilion and Sullivan counties. A vacancy was thus created here and the Governor appointed Richard W. Thompson judge in that year. He was followed by Chambers Y. Patterson 1868-1881 (died in office.) Samuel F. Maxwell was sworn in as judge in 1876 for a short time during the absence of Judge Patterson. Harvey D. Scott was appointed in 1881 (now Fourteenth Circuit), G. W. Buff 1882-1884 (Vigo County made 43rd Circuit in 1884), William Mack 1884-1890, David N. Taylor 1890-1896, James E. Piety 1896-1908, Charles M. Fortune 1908-1914, Eli H. Redman 1914-1915, Charles L. Pulliam 1915-1920, John P. Jeffries 1920—

Judges of Court of Common Pleas: Amory Kinney 1853-1857, John W. Jones 1857-1860, Chambers Y. Patterson 1860-1864, Samuel F. Maxwell 1864-1869, John T. Scott 1869-1873. The court of common pleas was merged with the circuit court in 1873 and discontinued.

Judges of Superior Courts: B. E. Rhoads 1881-1882, J. M. Allen 1882-1890, C. M. McNutt 1890-1894, D. W. Henry 1894, S. C. Stimson, 1894-1906, John E. Cox 1906-1915, Fred W. Beal 1915-1919, John E. Cox 1919. William T. Gleason was appointed judge of Vigo Superior Court No. 2 in 1920 and later elected for the present term.

BENCH AND BAR

Both the bench and the bar of Vigo County have been graced by many men whose legal talents have brought them wide-spread fame, and have secured to them merited recognition throughout the State and Nation.

As early as 1814, before the organization of Vigo County, and while yet Indiana was a territory, the wheels of our judicial machinery were set in motion by the General Assembly at Corydon in August of that year, when they divided the territory into three circuits of jurisprudence, and "invested the Governor with power to appoint a President judge in each circuit, and two Associate judges of the circuit court in each county." Under the constitution of 1816 there were many changes made in the judiciary system for the new State. The judiciary powers were then vested in "one Superior Court, in Circuit Courts, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly might establish." Under this constitution and subsequent legislation based upon it, the Circuit Court was the court of general jurisdiction in the county. It was composed of a circuit judge whose jurisdiction embraced several counties and two associate judges in each county. The presiding judge of the circuit was elected to his position by the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and was chosen from the prominent men of the legal profession. The associate judges, on the other hand, were elected by the people of each county, and were not required to have a legal training, but were selected usually from the prominent men of the county, farmers, merchants and so on. These associate judges were empowered to hold circuit court for trial of cases at common law, but the presence of the presiding or circuit judge was necessary for the trial of cases in chancery or of capital offenses under the criminal code.

The first circuit court in Vigo County was held on the fourth Monday of April, 1818 at the house of Truman Blackman before associate judges Moses Hoggatt and James Barnes. As has heretofore been stated, there were no causes for trial at this term, but several court orders were issued. The first of these was one appointing Nathaniel Huntington to the office of prosecuting attorney for the county, pro tempore; the next order was the one admitting to practice at the Vigo bar, Jonathan Doty, George R. C. Sullivan, Nathaniel Huntington, Samuel Whitlesey, and William P. Bennett; and the next, an order impaneling a grand jury composed of twenty men.

The first term of the circuit court held before a full bench was held at the house of Henry Redford in Terre Haute on July 24, 1818. Hon. Thomas H. Blake, who had been appointed presiding judge of the first circuit by Gov. Jonathan Jennings, presided over this term of

the court, and General Washington Johnston, William Prince, Lewis B. Lawrence and Charles Dewey were all admitted to the bar.

The first actual trial in the circuit court was in the case of Joseph Earl, arraigned for assault and battery, and indicted by the second grand jury, the first having found no causes for trial. A petit jury found the man guilty on the charge, and he was fined three dollars by the court, this sum going toward a fund for the erection of a county seminary, as did all fines for some twenty-five years thereafter.

The first divorce suit was not long in coming. In May, 1818, one Mrs. Garber brought suit for divorce from her husband, and the case was a knotty problem for the court which did not have the modern proficiency in such affairs. After hearing much evidence pro and con, the court took the matter under advisement, and the decree was granted at the end of July, probably after Judge Blake had given expert legal advice to the associate judges. For a long time Indiana had the unsavory reputation for being an easy State in which to procure divorces, and while the facts are that its laws are nearly identical with those of most other States, the name for "looseness" in this respect may be accounted for in this way. At the constitutional convention of 1851, a provision was made by which the next General Assembly was to appoint three commissioners whose duty it would be to revise, simplify and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings and forms of the courts of justice. The purpose of all this was to standardize court procedure throughout the State, but when the commission came to rewrite the proceedings for divorce cases, it neglected to incorporate provision requiring an applicant for divorce to be a bona fide citizen of Indiana of at least two years standing, as had theretofore been necessary. The result was that this unwelcome news spread over the country, and unhappy husbands and wives flocked to Indiana from all directions. The next session of the Legislature quickly revised the law to require the usual two years residence, but the mischief had already been done, and for some reason or other Indiana's reputation in this respect was sullied for a long time.

Assault and battery cases were the chief business of the early courts, and the records of those times are replete with accounts of such trials. Petit larceny was practically unknown, but there were many trials for dueling and man stealing, causes now entirely absent from court records. It is apparent that there were still men in the early days of the county who looked upon the duel as the "gentleman's solution" for a dispute, but while the practice was contrary to law, as was even challenging or carrying challenges, public sympathy was apparently with offenders on these charges, because there was never a conviction. Man stealing, or slave stealing, merited and received stern punishment, and fugitive bound servants were summarily dealt with. Gambling and permitting gambling in

taverns were occasionally fined in amounts averaging \$3.00. Fixing prison bounds, and receiving bonds of county officials were among the other duties of the court.

In May, 1819, the term of circuit court was held at the house of Robert Harrison in Terre Haute, and Jonathan Doty presented his commission as president judge of the first circuit of Indiana. The grand jury impaneled for this term was composed of Peter Allen, Joseph Liston, William Paddock, David Barnes, John Jenckes, M. McFadden, Robert Sturgis, Daniel Stringham, Gershom Tuttle, Dr. Charles B. Modesitt, John Earle, Joseph Malcom and Deming Seybold; while the petit jury for the same term included Jacob Balding, George Cline, Eli Chenowith, William Phillips, M. Brouillette, William Drake, William Durham, John Blockson, James Chestnut, Nathaniel F. Cunningham, Henry Irish, Pierre Laplante, Elisha Parsons, Abraham Markle, George Rector, Ebenezer Paddock, Jr., Thomas Puckett and Henry Redford. These names are of interest, because many of their owners played a large part in the subsequent history of the county.

A part of the oath sworn to by Judge Doty before Judge Blackford of the Supreme Court when he was made circuit judge and which sounds strange to our ears was that he had not "since January 1, 1819, either directly or indirectly, knowingly given, accepted or carried a challenge to any person in or out of the State to fight in single combat with any deadly weapon." When Demas Deming took his oath of office as associate judge of the county in 1820, he likewise agreed to have nothing to do with dueling during his term of office.

Nathaniel Huntington, the first prosecutor, resigned his office at the September term of the court in 1819, giving as his reason that he was "unwilling amongst the complaints of even a few individuals to occupy an office of more toil than profit to the exclusion of any person who might do more justice and honor to the situation." That the labor exceeded the remuneration is easy to believe, for at that time the prosecuting attorney was paid only thirty-three dollars for each term of the court.

That fines imposed in most cases were extremely light in the old days is evidenced by the fact that Archibald Davidson was fined six and a quarter cents for administering a voluntary oath. But he apparently liked the excitement of lawsuits and trials, for instead of accounting himself fortunate to have got off so lightly, he promptly asked for another trial. However, much as all concerned enjoyed the battle of legal wit, the court overruled his motion, and ordered the fine paid and Davidson to be lodged in jail until fine and costs were paid.

The Terre Haute Land Company were regular complainants at every term of court. They had difficulty in collecting payment for

lots, and in 1820 were granted judgment against several pioneer settlers.

Mr. C. C. Oakey has given us an account of an important case which involved many prominent citizens, as follows: "Through their attorney Lewis B. Lawrence, Moses Robbins, Chauncey Rose and Andrew Brooks had applied for a writ of *ad quod damnum* to ascertain the damages that might result from the applicant erecting a dam and water mill on their quarter section of land on Raccoon creek near Roseville (which was still in Vigo county). A jury of twelve fit and lawful men examined the situation and reported that with a dam of not more than nine feet in height, 'neither the mansion house, nor houses, offices, curtilages, gardens, or orchards of any individuals will be overflowed or injured, neither will fish or passage of ordinary navigation be obstructed, or the health of the neighbors annoyed by the stagnation of the waters.'"

In 1820, the circuit court allowed Caleb Crawford to construct a mill and dam on Otter Creek, a privilege denied by a previous court. Abraham Markle and Nathaniel Huntington were among the well-known men of the day who were frequently in court, either as defendants or complainants.

The first alien to file his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States appeared at the April term, 1820. He was Samuel Horne, an Englishman who had arrived in Philadelphia in 1819, and being now a resident of Terre Haute, had determined "to renounce all allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate or power and particularly towards the King of Great Britain.

The first session of the circuit court to be held in the new courthouse was the June term of 1822 with Jacob Call and John Jenckes on the bench as associate judges. The seal of the circuit court had been furnished in 1819 by John Small, twenty dollars having been paid for it, and the circuit court was now all housed and accoutred for the proper administration of justice. In the September term of court, 1822, came the first penitentiary sentence. Daniel Troxel was found guilty on a charge of larceny, was fined \$15.00, sentenced to ten days in the county jail and a term of hard labor in the Jeffersonville penitentiary. In the following March, Patrick McBride was given a term at that institution on a similar charge.

James McKinney, George Ewing and Amory Kinney were admitted to the bar in 1823, the last named of whom became one of the celebrated members of the profession. He was born in Bethel, Washington county, Vermont on the 13th of April, 1791. From early youth he evinced a liking for the career of a lawyer, and going to New York studied until he was admitted to the bar in that State. He then came to Vincennes, and in 1823 was admitted to the Vigo County bar. In 1830, he was elected to the State Legislature, and in the following year was appointed presiding judge of the first

judicial circuit by Gov. Noble. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1847-48, and in 1852 was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court for a four year term. This court was established by an act of legislature in 1852, with Vigo County as one district. It was a probate court, having equal jurisdiction with the circuit court in cases not involving more than one thousand dollars, and with justice of the peace courts where the amount involved was less than fifty dollars, as well as having jurisdiction in criminal cases where the offense was not punishable by death. This was a very useful and popular court, and much dissatisfaction was expressed at the time of its discontinuance in Indiana. Judge Kinney, as judge of this court, drew a salary of \$600 a year. He was respected and honored as the very embodiment of justice and uprightness, and was an ardent worker in the causes of education and religion. He died in his sixty-ninth year when on a visit to his boyhood home in Vermont, a great loss to the county.

Thomas H. Blake, the first presiding judge of the first circuit to hold court in Vigo County, practiced law in Terre Haute as early as 1817. He was commissioned to this judicial position by Governor Jennings on May 14, 1818, and served with considerable distinction as long as he held the office. In 1842, he was appointed commissioner of the General Land Office by President Tyler, and was recognized by all as one of the big men of Terre Haute. He was extremely careful in the matter of dress and his personal appearance, being a tall, finely proportioned man, and Capt. Earle said of him "in short Col. Blake was the greatest man in Terre Haute in my youthful imagination except Major Lewis."

Nathaniel P. Huntington, the first prosecuting attorney, has been described as "a man of fine ability, and who ranked among the ablest lawyers in the profession, and who was only cheated of great eminence by his early death."

Elisha M. Huntington, another of Vigo's sons who was a commissioner of the General Land Office, was also presiding judge of the first circuit, having been appointed to succeed Amory Kinney in that office in 1837. He resigned in 1841 to climb still higher in the ranks of his profession, the United States Senate confirming his appointment by the President as judge of the United States District Court of Indiana.

James Farrington was one of the able lawyers at the Vigo bar in the pioneer days. He was always an earnest worker, and this trait combined with rare capabilities and public spirit makes him worthy of special mention in this connection. He was a Bostonian by birth, having first seen the light of day in that city in the year 1798. Early in life he located at Vincennes, and in 1822 came to make Terre Haute his home. He practised law and was an orator of note, was elected to the legislature in 1825, and again in 1831-32. In 1833-34 he was State senator from this district, and was identi-

fied with the Terre Haute Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, having been its first cashier and acting as director and financial advisor throughout the entire period of the institutions existence. His abilities found national recognition in 1862 when he was appointed assessor of the Seventh U. S. Internal Revenue District by President Lincoln.

Samuel Barnes Gookins was another of those sterling characters who found expression for their talents in the legal profession. He was for years a partner of Judge Amory Kinney in the law firm of Kinney, Wright & Gookins. Mr. Gookins was born in Redman, Jefferson County, New York, and came to Terre Haute in 1823, when he was not quite fourteen, in company with his mother and an older brother. He apprenticed himself to J. W. Osborn, editor of the Western Register, and then began the study of law in the office of Judge Kinney at that gentleman's advice. In 1834, he was admitted to the bar and began his long and successful practice. In 1850, he was appointed presiding judge of this circuit by Governor Joseph A. Wright, and in the following year was elected to the legislature. The constitutional convention of 1851 had made many changes in the judicial system, one of them making the judiciary elective by the people. Judge Gookins held the office of judge of Supreme Court for three years, and then from 1858 to 1875 practised law in Chicago. He returned to Terre Haute, where he died in 1880. He was an author of no mean ability, his last work in this field having been a history of Vigo County.

Few names in the annals of local history are more illustrious than that of Richard W. Thompson. A Virginian by birth, he came to Indiana at the age of twenty to engage alternately in the mercantile business and in teaching. He studied law in the county library, and was admitted to practice in 1834. He entered the political arena immediately, and in that year was sent to the legislature by the Whig party, was re-elected, and then went to the senate, where he served as president. His record during the Civil war was an enviable one, for after being commandant of Camp Dick Thompson, he was made provost marshal of this district. At the conclusion of the war, he resumed practice at Terre Haute for some years, and then was appointed Secretary of the Navy in President Hayes' cabinet from 1876 to 1880. In the latter year, he became chairman of the American Department of the Panama Canal Company, and upon his resignation from that position, returned to Terre Haute where he spent the remainder of his days until February 9, 1900, the date of his death.

Edward A. Hannegan, lawyer, orator, statesman, was another of Terre Haute's great citizens, although he never had a residence in this city. He was born in Ohio, but when a young man came to Indiana, locating at Covington. He was a distinguished orator, and was a notable figure in politics, both State and National. He was

United States Senator from Indiana, and upon his death expressed the wish that he might be buried in Terre Haute. In accordance with this desire, his remains were brought from St. Louis in 1859 and interred in Woodlawn cemetery.

Daniel W. Voorhees, one of the best known men in our entire history as a nation, came to Terre Haute in 1857. He was a native Hoosier, was reared on a farm, and educated at old Asbury (De Pauw) College. Upon being graduated from that institution he studied law in Crawfordsville, and then practised in partnership with E. A. Hannegan at Covington until he came to Terre Haute. As an orator and astute legist, he had no equal, and his appeals to juries have come down in history as the most brilliant of all time. He was unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1856. In 1858, he was appointed United States district attorney for Indiana by President Buchanan, and in 1860 was elected to Congress, as he was also in 1862, 1868 and 1870. In 1869, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Senator Morton, and in 1878 was elected to the same office by the State legislature. In the Senate he took a leading position for three terms until his death in 1897 at the age of seventy years.

John P. Usher won fame as a lawyer, financier and as Secretary of the Interior in President Lincoln's cabinet. He was born in New York of very poor parents, and after procuring a common school education, studied law. He practised a short time in New York, and then came to Indiana. In 1839, he formed an association with W. D. Griswold at Terre Haute for the practice of law, and for fifteen years this profitable and able partnership endured. He became interested in railroad affairs, became very wealthy, and accepted a position with the Union Pacific Railroad. At that time he moved to Lawrence, Kansas, where he died in 1889.

Under the preceptorship of the firm of Griswold & Usher, C. Y. Patterson rose to eminence in the profession. He was born at Vincennes in 1824, studied law with the above firm, was graduated from the Harvard Law School. He was the business partner of Mr. Usher in 1852-53, was three times mayor of Terre Haute from 1856 on, and resigned this office to take that of judge of the Common Pleas Court for the district composed of Parke, Vigo and Sullivan counties. He was defeated for re-election in 1864 by Samuel F. Maxwell, practised law with J. W. Allen for a short time, and was then elected judge of the eighteenth circuit, Vermilion, Parke, Vigo and Sullivan counties, was re-elected in 1872, and in 1878 was elected judge of the fourteenth circuit, Vigo and Sullivan counties. Three years later he died in office, leaving an enviable record of judicial service.

Charles Cruft, who won distinction both as a lawyer and a soldier, was born at Terre Haute January 12, 1826, the son of John F. Cruft. Charles Cruft was educated at Wabash College, from

which he was graduated in 1843. Returning to Terre Haute, he engaged in teaching for a time, then as a bank clerk, and finally studied law under W. D. Griswold. After being admitted to the bar in 1848, he engaged in the railroad business for some time, giving up that work to practise law with John P. Baird. Of this firm it has been said "That the brilliant genius of Col. Baird as a pleader and court advocate, was equalled only by General Cruft's ability as an advisor and counselor, and to the latter fell all the office details in the innumerable cases in which they acted." The firm enjoyed a very high reputation throughout the State. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Cruft entered the service as Colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment, I. V. I. For gallantry at the battle of Shiloh, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and during the entire war conducted himself with bravery, and in a manner to bring him fame in every corner of the Union. He died of heart disease March 24, 1883.

One of the early associate judges of the circuit court was James T. Moffat. He was born in New York City on October 2, 1791, lived for some years in New Jersey, and then came to Vincennes, where he lived from 1818 to 1829. In the latter year he came to Terre Haute. He was a carriage maker by trade, but the battlefield of politics attracted him more than did the routine of his trade. He was for many years associate judge, and served in the State senate from 1837 to 1843. He was a delegate to the Whig convention in Baltimore that nominated Henry Clay for President, and as a reward for his work in behalf of the Whig cause was appointed post-master at Terre Haute in 1849, an office which he filled for four years. He became a member of the city council for several terms, and was known as an active Mason. His death occurred in 1861.

John Jenckes was another of the early associate judges of Vigo County, and his name is frequently encountered in the annals of its early development. He was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, having been born there in 1790. He came to Terre Haute in 1818, immediately became one of the leading figures in the community, and was elected to the State senate while the capital was at Corydon.

Judge Randolph H. Wedding was yet another of the early associate judges of the county, although for the most part he resided in Parke County.

One of the State's eminent men who practised law at Terre Haute was Gov. James Whitcomb, who opened a law office in this city in 1841. Two years later he was elected governor, following which he was sent to the United States Senate. He was a born politician, a native of Vermont. He died in New York, October 4, 1852 when he was but fifty-seven years of age, and was buried at Indianapolis.

Though a century has passed since his admission to the Vigo bar, the fame of Charles Dewey is still bright in the history of the

State and county. He practiced law here, and succeeded so well in his chosen profession that he was for many years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

General (a name) Washington Johnson served ably as presiding judge of this circuit for several years. He had early won favorable public opinion of his legal talents by the publishing in 1815 of "A Compend of the Acts of Indiana" a digest of laws that merited words of praise from authorities.

Harvey D. Scott, a native of Ohio, came to Terre Haute in 1838, studied law with Richard W. Thompson, of previous mention, was admitted to the bar, and practised with Thompson for eight years, and then entered upon a political career. He was elected to the legislature in 1852, and in 1855 to the Congress of the United States. In 1858 he commenced two terms as Treasurer of Vigo County, and in 1868 and 1872 was elected State senator for two four-year terms. His arduous duties and efforts in behalf of his constituents caused his health to break down, and he consequently was forced to move to California to spend the rest of his life.

Col. William K. Edwards became known largely through his identification with Chauncey Rose, but his record as a lawyer and politician warrants his mention in connection with the Bench and Bar. He was born in Kentucky, but came to Indiana in 1820. His education was secured at the State University at Bloomington, from which he was graduated in 1843. Two years later he was elected to the State legislature, to which he was returned three other terms, during one of which he was Speaker. He enjoyed the position of being the trusted advisor of Chauncey Rose, and was esteemed by all with whom he came in contact as gentleman of culture, refinement and learning. His long and useful life was brought to a close at Terre Haute September 25, 1878.

Demas Deming, one of the early associate judges, did much toward establishing the town of Terre Haute on a firm foundation. He was an enormous land holder, became immensely wealthy, and always used his money for the benefit of the community. He has been described by the late Mr. C. C. Oakey as "small in stature, always pleasant, exceedingly active, wise and circumspect, and never ostentatious or supercilious." Further mention of Mr. Deming is made elsewhere.

Judge John H. Watson was another of the associate judges, but as his activities were pre-eminently in the field of finance further mention of him will be found in the chapter on Banks and Banking.

These are some of the outstanding figures in our legal and political history. Many others might be mentioned, but an account of those given here serves to impress one with a knowledge of the kind of men who have been connected with the Bench and Bar of Vigo County, what their works have been, and how they have brought honor to their home community. Practically every one

above mentioned, especially of those older men, gained his first experience in the profession as a lawyer who rode the circuit. In those days of scarce population and consequent paucity of legal business, the struggling young lawyer was much harder put to it to earn a living than he is today. Then he could not sit in an office and have business come to him, he had to go where the business was, and this meant infinite traveling from county seat to county seat throughout the entire circuit. Traveling at that time was no light matter—it meant riding horse-back through unbroken country, through dense forests where the road was only a blazed trail, swimming swollen rivers and creeks, and all manner of hardships now unknown to the traveling public. His horse was his best friend, a good saddler, being as important an adjunct of his equipment as were his law books. Fees amounted to almost nothing compared to those of today, and it is small wonder that so many lawyers entered politics even though public officials were greatly underpaid.

But with the swelling tide of immigration to the new districts, the business of the lawyer increased alike with that of other professional men and the merchants. Travel became more and more unnecessary and at the same time less tedious, but competition with other lawyers grew sharper, so that a fluent tongue and a knowledge of some few rules of legal procedure ceased to be considered the only requirements for success at the bar. Special scholastic training became more and more desirable, until at the present time educational qualifications are highly regarded in the profession.

BANKS AND BANKING

There is small doubt but that in the pioneer days, before the advent of banks in this region, some current tender was used besides coins, bank notes, and the like, commonly called legal tender. Corn, tallow, furs, whisky, flour and many other commodities were accepted as payment for debts, and indeed some such provision on the part of the pioneers was imperative, for there was but very little coin or paper money in circulation this far west at the time of the organization of the county. It was felt, however, that some monetary system would have to be established in order that trade and commerce might be facilitated, and consequently the first Constitutional Convention, held at Corydon in 1817, directed that the Vincennes bank should be made into a State bank. Several branches of this bank were established at various points in the State, but the ideas of banking held by those in charge of all these institutions, save only the one at Madison, were so reckless that disaster quickly attended their operations. Unlimited inflation was caused by the carefree way in which each bank printed and signed paper notes, and there was gross mismanagement in the making of loans. Any speculator seemed to have no difficulty in obtaining loans of nearly

any size for the most fantastic schemes of development. The people were enthusiastic about internal developments in the State, but for this a great deal of money was needed. The banks obligingly printed the money and passed it out freely to investors in all kinds of improvement schemes. Wildcat speculating brought wildcat money, and the total collapse of these banks soon came about. Things went from bad to worse in the years 1821, 1822 and 1823, until at last the bank notes of the State bank and all its branches except that at Madison became quite worthless. This disastrous attempt at banking on the part of the State discouraged the people from further experiments in the financial world for about ten years. They preferred to use the bank notes of more firmly established and reliable banks of other States and cities, Cincinnati, Louisville and the like, although at best all the banking institutions of the middle west were wildcat to a considerable degree, the curse of inflation retarding the growth and progress of the new country in no small measure. Reputable merchants and manufacturers from the east were not prone, in those days, to establish themselves in States where at the whim of some hare-brained bank manager his entire fortune might be swept away, the victim of bad money and poor loans.

Yet the population of Indiana kept increasing apace, the very internal improvements, roads, canals, etc., which had been the primary causes of the failure of the first State bank, attracting people from the east. Steady streams of settlers came in over the National Road and other avenues of travel, until the State government was confronted again with the necessity of establishing some sort of a banking system. It was either follow that course or watch the new State's development become paralyzed from lack of financial arteries adequate to the needs of the commerce of its citizens. The legislature debated the question pro and con, and finally, in 1834 chartered the State Bank of Indiana for a period of twenty-five years. Thirteen branches of this bank were organized, and in the first year of its charter one was established at Terre Haute, and who the first stockholders were may be learned from an old handbill advertising a meeting of them, which read:

"At a meeting of the stockholders of the Branch Bank, located at Terre Haute, held at the Court House, the 25th day of October, ult., pursuant to a public notice in the Wabash Courier.

"Present: Demas Deming, Chauncey Warren, Jas. B. McCall, Jas. Farrington, Curtis Gilbert, John Crawford, Daniel H. Johnson, William W. Williams, William Early, Alexander McGregor, Joseph Jenckes, Jerathmael B. Jenckes, William Wines, Stephen Beard, William Marker, John Jackson, Jr., Thos. Durham, John H. Watson, Andrew Armstrong, Henry Allen, John D. Taylor, Jacob B. Wallace, Charles Goreman, John Scott, Septer Patrick, Ralph Gibson, Ezra M. Jones, James Ross and Benjamin R. Whitcomb."

Directors for the Branch Bank were chosen as follows: Chaun-

cey Rose, Demas Deming, Curtis Gilbert, James Farrington, John D. Early, David Linton and S. Crawford, all of Vigo County, and one director, John Sunderland, of Parke County. This meeting presided over by Demas Deming, was held November 4, 1834, and marks the real beginning of banking in Terre Haute. Demas Deming was chosen president of the institution, and James Farrington, cashier.

The Terre Haute Branch Bank, in common with the other branches, was to have its own profits, but all branches were "mutually responsible for the redemption of bills issued." One of the wise provisions of the charter was that the banks were not to suspend specie payment, although this became necessary during one year of the panic which soon came on in the United States. Extreme care was exercised by the State bank officials, and the management of its affairs was at all times beyond reproach. In the words of the late Blackford Condit, D. D., "By such management the Bank became a blessing and an honor to Indiana, giving her a reputation throughout the country and even abroad, as it is stated that Indiana bonds at this time sold at a premium in London. It is a familiar fact and one that should be generally known that 'no bank in the country was ever more carefully conducted or more uniformly successful in its operations than the State Bank of Indiana,' I quote this the more readily, as it literally applies to the standing, conduct and management of our own Terre Haute Branch Bank."

Steps were taken soon after the Branch Bank was founded here, to build a suitable bank building, and these resulted in the erection of an unusually fine building for those days. Its architecture was purely classical, the facade being an impressive sight with its four large columns rising from the porch.

All the branches of the State Bank were under the direct control of the central governing body at Indianapolis, and the State president was required to make a complete and careful examination into the condition of each branch every six months. This supervision resulted in all branches being kept with the utmost rectitude of operations, and only one case of fraud was ever discovered in any of the branches. Each branch had a capital of \$160,000, half furnished by the State, and the other half subscribed by stockholders. The question naturally arises as to where the stockholders \$80,000 was to come from, because in a town the size of Terre Haute in 1834 so much money was not available for investment. This difficulty was solved by the State charter providing that to every stockholder who paid \$18.75 on a share of \$50.00 a loan would be made by the State for the balance so that the stock could be fully paid up. The entire annual dividend on each share was then applied on the debt of the stockholder until it was wiped out. The State paid for its half of the stock and advances to stockholders by

selling its coupon bonds in London at five per centum, secured by the States bank stock and liens on borrowers' stock.

That the State was justified in its course was proved by the fact that the average of its regular annual dividends for twenty years was over ten per centum, and there was in addition an undivided surplus of one hundred per centum at the expiration of the charter. The profit of the State from this banking system came to nearly three million dollars for the entire period of its existence, most of which amount was used as a school fund.

Prosperity attended the efforts of the State and Nation for the first few years after the organization of the State Bank, but again over-confidence, bred in prosperity, brought disaster to the banks of the country. This was the financial panic of 1837, and began in the east, where nearly all banks were forced to close. The panic spread swiftly westward until Indiana was tasting the bitterness of financial depression. The State bank, seeing the hand-writing on the wall, suspended specie payment for over a year, although it was on a sound basis at the time. When the local Branch wound up its business it paid dollar for dollar, as did all other branches. The panic continued until, in 1839, the legislature sought to gain relief by authorizing the issuance of scrip, and thereby only augmented the evil conditions of finance. Said Mr. Condit, "These were the days of Red-dog, Blue-pup, Wildcat and Shin plaster currency. Notwithstanding the fearful mixing of politics and finances and the chartering of a new bank, to be called the Bank of the State, all of which in the eyes of many, threatened the absolute ruin of the commonwealth; yet through the level heads of a few financiers, the newly organized bank under the special control of Hon. Hugh McCulloch entered upon a career of high honor."

The charter of the State Bank lapsed in 1858. Before this time there had arisen a great demand for a free bank act, authorized by the constitution of 1851, and as it was evident that the legislature was going to authorize a new bank, the old bank allowed its charter to lapse, preferring to retire from the field rather than try to weather the storms of competition.

In 1855 a law was enacted establishing the Bank of the State of Indiana, and by a provision of this law the State could not be a stockholder in the bank. Twenty branches capitalized at \$100,000 each were authorized, and the bank began operation in 1857 under the control of the managers of the old State Bank, with Hugh McCulloch as president. Hardly had this new institution learned to stand on its feet, when it was hit by the panic of 1857. It was one of the three banks in the country that did not suspend specie payment, for to have done so would have made the charter forfeit and for five weeks there was an enormous drain on the cash reserve caused by Indiana notes being sent for redemption in great numbers. But the panic was short lived, and the Bank of the State survived

it to enter upon a period of great prosperity which endured until the Civil war. The outbreak of this conflict created a demand for gold, but at the advice of McCulloch, the branches arranged with depositors to pay out gold on gold deposits and bank notes on deposits made in notes. In 1862, the bank issued legal tender notes which it refused to redeem with gold. A test case was tried in the Supreme Court to try whether or not this forfeited the charter, and it was decided in favor of the bank.

The Bank of the State was exceedingly successful in spite of all the troublous times through which it passed, but with the passing of the national banking act, which taxed the notes of State and private banks ten per centum, practically every bank in the State was compelled either to wind up its business or obtain a national charter.

Beside the Branch Bank, there was at Terre Haute the private bank of Judge John Watson. His method was to accept only a small amount for deposit, and to lend money on notes and mortgages. His money, "Watson money", as it was called, was issued in one and two dollar circulating scrip notes, and though he kept no records of the amount of his money in circulation, it enjoyed great stability. The discount rate on it was low, and in this region where it circulated freely, the people had confidence in the integrity of the bank and banker, even exchanging gold and best bank notes for it. Judge Watson was born in Rhode Island in 1797 and came to this county in 1819. He never married, being partially paralyzed, but lived by himself in the building in which he conducted his banking enterprise. When he died in 1861, he left a will providing for the redemption of all his money that was out, and this was done by Patrick Shannon, a young man whom Watson had taken into partnership. During his lifetime Judge Watson accumulated considerable wealth, owning much land and engaging in different businesses at various times for a period of eleven years. He was elected associate judge of the circuit court in 1841, continuing in office until 1848, and it was during this period that he began his banking business.

In 1852, the Prairie City Bank was chartered as a State bank, with John S. Beach and S. S. Early as its owners. The capital of this bank amounted to \$78,700, and after operating as a State bank for a short time allowed its charter to be surrendered, following which it was conducted as a private bank with Mr. Beach as the chiefly interested party. The Prairie City Bank built a building of its own, but was short lived, Mr. Beach winding up its affairs in the late sixties.

Beside the Bank of the State, Watson's bank and the Prairie City Bank, there had come into existence at Terre Haute the Southern Bank of Indiana. The capital stock of this bank was \$150,000, and J. H. and S. F. Williams were the proprietors.

On December 1, 1859, the Savings Bank began banking operations in the old building of the Prairie City Bank, with Thomas Dowling, president; Lutus Royce and R. N. Hudson, vice-presidents; and John S. Beach, secretary and treasurer.

Early in the year 1865, the National Bank of Terre Haute was established with Preston Hussey as cashier. In September of the same year, Mr. Hussey was made its president, a position which he held for nearly fifty years. Upon his death he was succeeded by John L. Crawford who served until his death, in 1921. Wilson Naylor Cox is the present head of the concern. The bank is growing rapidly, has the confidence of the entire community and has for its board some of the ablest financiers in the city.

In 1855, William Riley McKeen, who had been an official in the State Bank of Indiana at Terre Haute, engaged in the private banking business with Ralph Tousey. Tousey retired from the partnership in 1858, and McKeen conducted the enterprise alone until 1863 when he became associated with Demas Deming, the firm being called McKeen & Deming and operated for a number of years until Mr. Deming withdrew and the firm of McKeen & Minshall was organized. In 1876, Mr. Minshall sold his interest to Mr. McKeen who conducted the bank as McKeen & Company until 1905 when he founded and became first president of the McKeen National Bank. This bank enjoys a well deserved popularity for honesty and fair-dealing.

For some years prior to 1919, the Auditor of State had supervision of all the state banks, private banks, trust companies, savings banks and mortgage guarantee companies doing business in the State. It was his duty to cause the same to be examined at least twice a year, or oftener, if necessary. If, in the examination of any bank or trust company, it developed that the same was in an insolvent or failing condition, it became the duty of the Auditor of State to make application to the Circuit or Superior Court in the county in which the institution was located for a receiver, this receiver being required to make concurrent reports to the Court and to the Auditor of State as long as the receivership continued.

No regularly chartered state bank was under the supervision of the Auditor of State until it received its certificate of authority to commence business from the Secretary of State. Regularly chartered trust companies incorporated in the office of the Secretary of State, and received a certificate from the Auditor of State to commence business when a certification had been made that the capital stock had been paid in. Regularly chartered private banks received a certificate of authority from the Auditor of State upon certification that the entire capital stock had been paid in.

It was the duty of the Auditor to make at least five called reports of condition each year of each state bank and trust company under his supervision, and at least two called reports of condition

each year from private banks, as well as annual reports from savings banks. The Charter Board was composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and a Bank Commissioner.

In 1919, the General Assembly passed an act creating a Department of Banking, effective at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1920, and all the powers therefore conferred upon the Auditor of State relating to the supervision of banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, and loan and credit companies were, by this act, transferred to an official designated as the Bank Commissioner.

The building and loan department of the Department of Banking has three very clear and distinct purposes: First, to give all reasonable and legitimate encouragement possible to the associations of the State for the furtherance of their business; Second, to require all associations to render strict obedience to the laws of the State under which they operate; Third, to see that associations have no unsound practices or policies.

Terre Haute is now the home of nine sound banking institutions, West Terre Haute has one, and there are a large number of prospering building and loan associations here. The resources and deposits of the banks at the beginning of the year 1921, together with the names of their present officers follow. The Citizens Trust Company—resources \$1,817,700.12, deposits \$1,177,409.68, president D. Russ Wood, vice-president Lee R. Whitney, secretary Frank C. White; First National Bank—resources \$5,702,726.43, deposits \$4,005,720.00, president Paul N. Bogart, 1st vice-president Lovell E. Waterman, 2nd vice-president, W. W. Parsons, Robert Nitsche, cashier; Indiana State Bank—resources \$562,590.97, deposits \$499,614.33, president Charles E. McKeen, vice-president Robert G. Gillum, cashier John L. Thompson; McKeen National Bank—resources \$5,437,199.48, deposits \$3,792,256.52, president S. Crawford McKeen, cashier Charles Paddock; Terre Haute National Bank—resources \$3,494,134.89, deposits \$2,666,410.10, president, Wilson N. Cox; cashier, Frank C. Fisbeck; Terre Haute Savings Bank—resources \$3,254,085.38, deposits \$2,810,010.68, president Rutherford N. Filbeck, secretary John G. Shaw; Terre Haute Trust Company—resources \$9,559,027.62, deposits \$7,336,392.44, president James S. Royse, secretary Walter E. Rahel; Twelve Points State Bank—resources \$543,466.32, deposits \$509,428.66, president Nathan G. Wallace, vice-president Clyde Riggs, cashier Frank Reeder; United States Trust Company—resources \$6,430,698.73, deposits \$4,785,126.30, president John T. Beasley, first vice-president and treasurer Herman A. Mayer, second vice-president B. V. Marshall, secretary William K. Hamilton; West Terre Haute State Bank—resources \$686,760.61, deposits \$585,449.65, president Lee R. Whitney, vice-president John S. Hunt, cashier Mosheim S. Weills. The

total resources of banks and trust companies at this date was \$37,-488,390.55, while the total deposits amounted to \$28,167,818.36.

At the end of the fiscal year 1920 there were nineteen building and loan associations in Vigo County, seventeen of which were in Terre Haute and the other two in West Terre Haute. Of these nineteen, two were in process of liquidation—the Enterprise Building & Loan Association and the West Terre Haute Savings, Loan & Building Association. The names of these nineteen associations, together with the date of organization, assets, stock in force at end of 1920, and capitalization follow: Adjustable Loan & Savings—organized in October, 1897, assets \$139,557.81, stock in force \$268,250, capitalization \$500,000; Central Loan—organized in April, 1903, assets \$585,088.21, stock in force \$1,184,900, capitalization \$2,000,000; Central Union Building Loan organized in April 1903, assets \$151,788.30, stock in force \$278,300; capitalization \$1,000,000; Citizens Savings & Loan—organized in April, 1908, assets \$257,011.25, stock in force \$733,100, capitalization \$1,000,000; Cottage Building & Savings—organized in August, 1889, assets \$342,461.89, stock in force \$664,000, capitalization \$1,000,000; Enterprise Building & Loan (liquidated)—organized in March, 1890, assets \$18,743.14, stock in force \$48,100, capitalization \$500,000; Fort Harrison Savings—organized in April 1896, assets \$2,049,095.35, stock in force \$3,448,400, capitalization \$5,000,000; Indiana Savings, Loan & Building—organized in June, 1898, assets \$2,569,087.35, stock in force \$5,749,000, capitalization \$7,000,000; Mechanics Building, Loan & Savings—organized in Nov. 1890, assets \$662,943.62, stock in force \$1,331.500, capitalization \$2,000,000; Merchants Loan & Savings—organized in April, 1903, assets \$260,157.04, stock in force \$644,400, capitalization \$1,000,000; Phoenix Building, Loan & Savings—organized in July 1895, assets \$288,288.70, stock in force \$691,000, capitalization \$1,000,000; Standard Savings & Loan—organized in July, 1920 with a capital of \$2,000,000; Terre Haute Mutual Savings—organized in July, 1886, assets \$691,353.57, stock in force \$1,175,100, capitalization \$2,000,000; Twelve Points Savings & Loan—organized in March, 1920, capitalization \$500,000; The Union Savings—organized in April 1888, assets \$682,998.23, stock in force \$1,390,500, capitalization \$3,000,000; Vigo County Loan & Savings—organized in February, 1900, assets \$151,676.89, stock in force \$316,000, capitalization \$1,000,000; Wabash Savings, Loan & Building—organized in October, 1890, assets \$2,606,107.71, stock in force \$4,697,500, capitalization \$6,000,000; Sugar Creek Building & Loan (West Terre Haute)—organized in April, 1910, assets \$18,272.71, stock in force \$49,300, capitalization \$100,000; West Terre Haute Savings, Loan & Building (liquidated) organized in February, 1902, assets \$4,445.46 stock in force \$75,000, capitalization \$100,000.

There has been a steady improvement in the condition of the

building and loan associations, the trend being toward a larger number of investors and fewer borrowers. The aggregate assets of the associations is now in excess of \$12,000,000, and with the adequate supervision of the State coupled with the character of those locally in charge, the associations are a powerful factor in the development of the city.

Although there have been a few failures recorded in financial institutions of the city, there has never been serious loss occasioned in this way, and in nearly every instance they have paid off dollar for dollar. Terre Haute and the county have been fortunate in the men who have directed the banking interests here, such astute financiers as Demas Deming, the McKeens, Crawford Fairbanks and others enjoying the well-merited confidence of the community.

PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH

None of the professions holds a place of higher importance than does that of the medical fraternity. Modern civilization has been aided beyond the power to estimate by the skill and learning of physicians and surgeons. The stamping out of dread diseases, the curbing of pestilence, and the care of the sick are all provinces of the doctor. His science has made possible healthier children and men, and has made the conquest of regions scourged with malaria and other fevers a reality instead of a dream. But in our own county and city perhaps the most important phase of the work of the medical profession has been the institution of various public health methods, such as city sanitation, food and water inspection, and the examination of school children and factory employees.

We now have a highly organized and efficient Board of Health, whose diversified duties and their practical performance assures to all the utmost in protection from disease, but in the early days of the county all that stood between the pioneer and sickness was the local physician with a knowledge of medical affairs almost primitive compared to the mental equipment of the most ordinary of practitioners of today. In no profession, either, has advancement been more rapid than in this—a discovery in the science that was considered epochal was in ten years an obsolete theory. Almost within the memory of the present generation have come sterilization, making operations something beside an even gamble with death from blood poisoning, anesthesia and countless other revolutionary innovations which have all come in comparatively recent years.

The life of the early practitioner was arduous in the extreme. His calls were usually made on horseback over terrible roads and in all kinds of weather. He carried his stock of medicines in saddle bags, and arriving at some isolated cabin would bring cheer and comfort to the invalid. How many lives were lost because there was then no knowledge of the proper treatment of the case, we do

not know, but it is likewise certain that the doctor was then, as now, the good Samaritan of the community, and if he was too often unsuccessful, be it remembered that he was handicapped heavily in the battle with disease.

It is interesting to know who some of the first doctors were in Vigo County, those who did their best to guard our forefathers against the ills of life, and Mr. Blackford Condit, D. D., has left behind a number of brief sketches of these. He also has described for us the disease called "milk sickness" which for some reason or other has not gone out of existence.

Said Mr. Condit, "There was one sickness that medical knowledge could not fathom. A dreaded disease commonly known as "milk sickness." It prevailed in the fall of the year; but neither the observation of the farmer, nor the book of knowledge of the physician could determine its origin. Some thought the cow contracted it from the water, others from some peculiar wild grass or weed, but no one could certainly determine. Of this, however, they were sure, to drink the milk, or eat the flesh of a diseased animal was to contract the disease. The infected districts confined themselves to certain streams of water, or dry prairies; but no farmer would admit that his farm bordered on such a district. Sometimes persons would suffer for years without knowing the real nature of their illness; at other times they would die in the course of a few months. The disease was not confined to this section of the country, but was common especially in the extreme South. But what science could not do in discovering or eradicating, time has done, so nothing has been heard for the past half century of this once dreaded 'milk sickness.'"

The first pioneer physician to locate at Terre Haute was Dr. Charles B. Modesitt, of whom mention is made in the chapter on Early Settlement. He was born in Virginia in the year 1784, and twenty-four years later was graduated from Prince William College. He came west in 1814, and located at Terre Haute with his family in 1818. Although he did not confine his activities entirely to the practice of his profession, he was known throughout Western Indiana and highly esteemed by all who had occasion to call upon him in his professional capacity.

The foremost physician and surgeon at Terre Haute in its first years was Dr. Lawrence S. Shuler. He was born in New York in 1790, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City some twenty-five years later, and in 1825 came to Terre Haute after a short residence at Vincennes. He took as his partner in practice Dr. E. V. Ball who had studied under him at Vincennes, but Dr. Shuler's promising career was cut short by his untimely death in 1828 when he was on a visit to Vincennes. It is reported that he performed many remarkable operations, one of

them being a successful one for blindness on an eight year old girl who had been without sight from birth.

A man who was here for only a short time, in 1826, but whose later career in the diplomatic service of the country made him famous was Dr. John W. Davis. He came here from Carlisle, Ind., but became discouraged on account of family sickness and returned. He later was elected to Congress, was sent as foreign minister to China, and then was appointed a Territorial governor.

Dr. Edward V. Ball, who came to Terre Haute from Vincennes as partner of Dr. Shuler, was born in Hanover, New Jersey in 1800, and until the time of his death in March, 1873 was one of the leading physicians of the city. He was a familiar figure to all, and by all admired and respected. He drove a two-wheeled sulky, was a great lover of spirited horses, and was conscientious in his work to the last degree.

Dr. Septer Patrick was another New York physician who came to Terre Haute among the first to practice his profession. He was an able man, but his rough, short manner was the cause of his real nature being misunderstood by many of his fellow townsmen. He moved to California during the gold rush days and died in 1858 there at the age of seventy-eight.

A native of Maryland, Dr. Richard Blake came to practice in Terre Haute in 1832, being sixty-four years of age in that year. He had been educated in the Medical College of Baltimore, and while he did not long continue in the pursuits of his calling here, was considered an excellent physician and accorded an honorable position in the estimate of his fellow citizens. He returned to Maryland, where he died in 1856.

Dr. J. W. Hitchcock, at one time a partner of Dr. Septer Patrick, once published a letter graphically describing the hardships which fell to the lot of the doctor in those early days. It seems that in 1831, in the winter, he was called to Christie's Prairie, below Lockport, to set the dislocated jaw of a woman, who had "gaped it out of joint." After an arduous and difficult journey over terrible roads, he arrived at his destination and set the woman's jaw, but on the return journey he ran into difficulties at the ford in Lost Creek, for "the ice proved too weak and broke through at every step; I urged my horse forward. His forefeet would be upheld until he raised our whole weight upon it, when it would break. About the middle of the stream my horse became discouraged, he stood shaking as if alarmed. I dismounted and broke the ice to the shore, yet he would not move. I tried to lead him, and talked to him in soothing terms, but to no purpose. I was freezing and became desperate; going behind him I plied the lash as never before. He plunged forward in perfect terror and then stopped to wait for me." The life of the pioneer

doctor was at times a hazardous one, and at all times attended with troubles, small or great.

Another partner of Dr. Patrick, and one who gained great distinction as a surgeon in the United States navy, was Dr. Maxwell W. Wood. He had come to Terre Haute in 1835 with his widowed mother, a native of New Jersey, and eventually became a naval surgeon. In 1875, one of his intimate friends wrote, "Surgeon Maxwell W. Wood, now senior of the United States Navy, has ranked at every period of his life as one of the most distinguished medical officers of the navy, and to whom this branch of the service is largely indebted for radical and important professional improvements. He long presided at the head of one of the naval bureaus in Washington City."

Dr. Ebenezer Daniels was a skilled surgeon, and in that branch of the profession became recognized as one of the best men in Terre Haute. He was educated in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, came to Terre Haute to practise, but lived only until 1847, when pneumonia caused his death in his fifty-seventh year.

Perhaps none of the earlier medical men enjoyed a more deserved popularity or was more widely esteemed than Dr. Ezra Reed. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, in 1811 and attended Ohio University for three years. He came to Terre Haute where his career was long and filled with honor. He was noted for his charitable acts, and was beloved by poor and rich alike. When his death occurred in 1877, flags were flown at half mast to mourn his passing. He was always a great lover of books, and his library was extensive.

Protection of the people by improvements in sanitary conditions, inspection of foods, and examination of school children has been brought to its present efficiency largely through the efforts of the members of the medical profession. The Vigo County Medical Society has been unremitting in its advocacy of hygienic reforms, and its policy of educating the public has been materially responsible for higher standards of health protection in cases where it is not directly concerned. The building of city crematory in 1908 can be traced to the physicians, as can be credited with gaining the co-operation of the Civic League with the Board of Health in the inspection of all places where food is sold in Terre Haute. The Civic League had advocated such inspection early in the present century, and had instituted a system of "white lists" by which cards attesting to the sanitary conditions of restaurants, meat markets, hotels groceries and drug stores were given to those places which passed inspection. This inspection met with a storm of protest from proprietors at first, and the plan was dropped, but was revived early in 1912, the league working in conjunction with the Board of Health. Dr. John Owens, then State pure food inspector, paid the

Civic League high tribute for its work in this line as being the leader of the movement in the whole State of Indiana.

The progress that has been made in the field of public health and sanitation may best be estimated by a brief perusal of the work of the Terre Haute Board of Health as outlined in the report of its secretary, Dr. M. B. Van Cleave, for the year 1920. Infant mortality has been reduced so that births exceeded deaths for the year by nearly four hundred, the total deaths having been 1060, and the births, 1452. Cases of contagious diseases were reported for quarantine as follows: Scarlet fever, 172; measles, 650; diphtheria, 112; ep. spinal meningitis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 17; influenza, 69; typhoid, 13; chicken-pox, 60; bronco-pneumonia, 3; smallpox, 81; and whooping cough, 46; a total of 1,224 cases. There were 356 visits made by the contagious disease physician during the year, and 295 vaccinations performed. Terre Haute is divided into four sanitary districts with a sanitary officer in charge of each, whose duties embody serving written and verbal notices, investigating complaints, notifying people to cut and destroy weeds, placarding houses where there is contagious disease, fumigating, inspecting and ordering the cleaning of alleys, yards, vaults, cesspools, cisterns and cellars, ordering the purchase of new garbage cans, and duties of a like nature.

The report of the City Food Inspector, Dr. C. I. Fleming, for the year gives some conception of the compass of the work and its value to the citizens as a whole. Inspections of groceries totaled 438, and 102 corrections were ordered; 90 visits were made to slaughter houses, and 18 cattle and 28 hogs were condemned and tanked; 395 meat markets were inspected, 119 corrections ordered and 1318 pounds of meat condemned; 57 fish markets were inspected and 945 pounds of fish condemned; 208 restaurants were inspected and 108 corrections ordered; 49 visits and inspections were made of dairies and milk plants, 26 corrections ordered, 91 samples taken of which 36 were found to contain sediment, 357 cattle were inspected and 131 tested for tuberculosis of which number 7 were found to be reactors; 92 household adjustments were made; 28 advertisers of misbrands were warned; 12 soft drink plants were inspected and one was closed; 255 soft drink bars were visited and corrections ordered in 149 of them; 5 cold storage plants were inspected and 2 corrections ordered; and 10 visits were made to ice cream plants.

The United States Public Health Service maintains a clinic at Terre Haute, and from April 15, 1919 to December 31, 1920 there were 3310 applicants for examination according to the report of Dr. Harvey B. Decker, director of the clinic. There were 2026 cases of disease admitted to treatment at this clinic, and 29,846 treatments were given.

Examination of school children was brought about by the persistent demands of the Vigo County Medical Society, and that in the face of no little opposition. The first step in this direction was taken at a meeting of the society on November 7, 1911, when that organization decided to detail twenty or more physicians to make an examination of as many pupils as could be inspected in that time. This was done at the specific request of Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health, but Vigo County physicians had long advocated physical examination of pupils in the public schools and were only waiting for the support of the State. Plans for the two weeks of examination were perfected at a joint meeting of the medical society and the school board, and then for two weeks the physicians worked diligently in the cause, donating their services in order that school inspection might become permanent. The findings of these doctors were embodied in a report and showed that out of 1,736 pupils examined, 1,562, or 88 per cent. were defective, 175 having defective eyesight, 283, defective noses, 411 were defective in the cervical glands, 60 in hearing, and 33 had enlarged tonsils, while there were many cases of miscellaneous troubles. On the 20th of December following this inspection Dr. Hurty came from Indianapolis to address a mass meeting of citizens on the question of medical inspection in the public schools, using this report for a basis. He assailed the business men of the city in general for their lack of interest in public health conditions, and did much to awake the citizens to a consciousness of their duties in this respect. At first the physicians were accused of self-seeking in advocating medical inspection, but the seed had been sown, and eventually the benefits which would arise in such inspection were realized. The school board made provisions for a school nurse for the year 1920-21, and she works in conjunction and under the direct supervision of the Public Health Nursing Association. The results of her work pertain more particularly to the schools, and may be found in the chapter on education.

In addition to the above mentioned classes of inspection and organized treatment of diseases and bad sanitary conditions, the Public Health Nursing Association does excellent work among the poor and destitute of the city, and the County health officer, who is elected every four years by the County Commissioners according to the State law, practically parallels the work of the city board of health in so far as necessary in the rural districts and villages of the county. A vast amount of progress had been made by the county in sanitary and health matters during the century past, and every foot of the way its citizens have followed the guidance of the physicians, who have worked so diligently in its behalf.



THE WABASH RIVER NORTH OF BRIDGE AT TERRE HAUTE



THE WABASH RIVER SOUTH OF BRIDGE AT TERRE HAUTE

TRANSPORTATION

In the early development of any new country the settlements of the pioneers have always followed the water courses, for the reason that there were no roads through the wildernesses or across prairies, no railroads, of course, and consequently the easiest method of travel and transportation was by rivers. Thus it was that when the northwest territory began to attract settlers from the east, villages and towns came into existence along the Ohio, Wabash and other rivers, as well as along the shores of the Great Lakes almost before the interior was charted. When Terre Haute was laid out, the site for it was chosen on the bank of the Wabash River, not at all because of the beauty of the prospect but for the utilitarian reason that the river would afford a constant supply of good water for all purposes and furnish an avenue of transportation by which commercial communication might be had with the east by way of the Wabash, Maumee and the Lakes, or by the Ohio, and with the Mississippi Valley as far as New Orleans.

Even before the days of the Terre Haute Land Company the Wabash had been used by the French explorers and fur traders to penetrate the rich trapping districts of Indiana. D'Iberville, in 1699, had gone from Quebec to New Orleans by way of this river, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century it was considered one of the chief waterways of the country, although there were not yet sufficient inhabitants in the region to make its traffic of any considerable importance. With the founding of Terre Haute, however, the Wabash trade grew in proportions. Ezra Jones, as has been previously told, came to the new town in 1818, and built flat boats for river trade with New Orleans. These boats would be loaded with grain and other produce and floated down stream to the Crescent City, where the boats would be unloaded and disposed of. The return journey would then be made overland by the owner, who upon his arrival in Terre Haute would build another flat boat and repeat his trip. When the rapids of the Ohio at Louisville were obviated as an obstruction to river traffic by a canal, steam boats were able to make the journey to Pittsburgh without difficulty, but that phase came later. The flat boat was the practical boat for river navigation, by reason of its light draft, low cost and comparatively great capacity. The ribs and beams of these boats were usually hewed poplar logs which were hauled to the river bank, and, with the milled bottom and end planks, fashioned into a barge. Their size varied from a length of sixty feet upward to eighty feet, although some were constructed a hundred feet in length, and the beam was usually between fifteen and twenty feet. Until rail transportation made the flat boat trade unprofitable for most classes of products, barge trips were made regularly. From four to six weeks were required for a trip to New Orleans, and as the agricul-

tural community in the vicinity of Terre Haute increased its production to the point of export, pork and corn became the principal commodities shipped. The flat boats, which were controlled in their course by sweeps and rudders, were sold for from \$75 to \$100 in New Orleans for lumber which partially defrayed the expense of construction. The captain and crew had then to return to Terre Haute, usually by steamboat to Evansville after the packet lines were in operation, and this combined with the long time necessary to one complete round trip made the cost of freight and shipping comparatively high. As we say now, the overhead expense was enormous, yet corn frequently sold for 12½ cents a bushel in New Orleans, or less, while pork, cut and salted, sold for under \$4.00 a hundred. One can imagine at what low figures the farmers were selling their products in those days, and it has been stated that pork was often loaded on flat boats here for shipment at from \$2.00 to \$2.50. The agricultural products shipped south from Terre Haute in 1847 amounted to \$499,030. Shipments from river points above this city for the same year were estimated at nearly three quarters of a million dollars, which will give some idea of the river traffic when the Wabash was at the crest of its usefulness as a transportation medium. Steamboats, fleets of barges and all manner of river craft passed the town in an unceasing stream, making the river front the scene of lively business.

Before the days of the railroad, people looked naturally upon water transportation as the best, cheapest and, indeed, the only practical method of travel or freight transportation, and since rivers did not flow through all towns and cities the building of canals was looked upon as necessary. Cities and rural communities isolated from rivers of the navigable sort sought and demanded artificial water routes by which an outlet for their commerce could be had. All sorts of canal schemes were exploited, most of them the dreams of speculators and therefore disastrous and ephemeral, but out of the insistent demands of the people grew the Wabash and Erie canal, as well as others which we do not need to consider in relation to Vigo county. In fact, the history of one canal is typical of all.

The Erie canal was opened in 1825 making passage easy to and from Detroit, but as yet there was no adequate method of traversing the distance from Detroit and the Lakes to the waterways leading to the gulf. Consequently the desirability of a canal along the Wabash route became increasingly evident, and business men began advocating its construction. **The government had already taken** steps which showed it was favorable to some route connecting Lake Erie and the Mississippi River. Washington had prophesied such a canal as early as 1784. Three years later the government made the portage between the Maumee and the Wabash a tax free, national road. Governor Jonathan Jennings, in 1818, recommended

the building of roads and canals to improve the internal communication of the State's business as well as "to remove the jealousies of local interests." In 1827, the federal government took the building of the canal out of the realm of conjecture by granting alternate sections of land on each side of the route proposed and surveyed for a canal by the State in 1824 pursuant to an act of Congress. In 1830, the state legislature provided ways and means for building the canal, and its construction was begun at Fort Wayne two years later. The first section of the canal was thirty-two miles long, and was opened July 4, 1834. At the recommendation of Governor Noble, the legislature of 1836-37 appropriated ten million dollars for canal construction in the State and ordered the canal to be extended from the Tippecanoe River to Terre Haute. State bonds were sold on credit to raise this ten million dollars, and when the financial panic of 1837 came the State lost three millions through the failure of banks and other credit purchasers. Indiana went into debt head over heels, and an issue of bonds in 1841 could not be sold. Canal construction practically stopped in 1837, and in the succeeding few years much of the canal and road work was dropped or sold to private parties, although the Wabash canal was kept as a State project. Repudiation of the debts of Indiana and Michigan was seriously considered as an avenue of escape from the pressure brought to bear upon them for payment by creditors, but it was thought that if the Wabash canal could be completed to Terre Haute or beyond, sufficient revenue would be earned thereby to relieve the embarrassment. In December, 1845, the legislature passed a bill by which the Wabash canal should be completed and the revenue from it be secured to the holders of unpaid State bonds who were represented by Charles Butler and Thomas H. Blake. The canal was completed to Terre Haute in 1849 and to Evansville in 1853. The decade of 1847-57 was the best in the history of the canal, the revenues amounting to as high as \$193,400 in 1852, the best year. Railroads then began to be an important item of competition, and soon rail transportation crippled the canal. Many efforts were made to preserve its glory, but the need for it had passed, and in 1874 it was closed.

The canal approached Terre Haute on the north at some little distance from the river, but swung in close to it between Locust and Sycamore streets. The old canal through town is now overflowed by the river, but in the early days it was the most important single work in the town. Mr. C. C. Oakey has given a vivid description of the glories of the canal in its heyday, and which we here take the liberty of quoting in part.

"The canal days had many interesting features. In the fifties, when it was the only means of transportation to and from the north, the arrival of the packet boats was one of the interesting sights, and people went to see them come in, as they went later to

the railroad station. The one or two omnibuses of the town made the boats. The first signal of arrival was the pleasing strains from the long horn of the boat. Then would appear the three-horse team, tandem, from behind the little elevation at the curve, trotting their best to give a good motion to the packet, which next approached, its deck covered with passengers. At that moment the long tow-rope was cast loose, and the boat would of its own headway float diagonally across the basin to the old Britton warehouse, which was its landing place and pier. To those who recall those times it seems that some of the sweetest music ever heard was that produced by the boatmen on the long horns as they approached town or signaled the lock-tenders.

"Traveling by packet was really pleasant and picturesque. There was then neither knowledge nor desire of great speed and frantic haste in traveling, and during the days spent on the decks and in the cabins of the smoothly-gliding packets, in the midst of pleasant company, new friends were made, games were played, politics discussed, and even romances begun. The best packets made about eight miles an hour, and the driver kept his tandem team of three on a sharp trot, the horses being changed often enough along the route to be always fresh. As towns en route were approached, the mellow notes from the horn rang out, and if it was a way station the passengers could alight and become sociable with the townsmen or seek the tavern, which provided 'refreshments for man and beast,' tarrying until the warning horn sounded all aboard. The canal offered the near-at-hand view of the country which now is vaunted as one of the charms of travel by automobile and the interurban. It wound through farms, meadows and fields, by long stretches of dense forest, giving views of hills and valleys and far-stretching prairies."

Roads and Highways. The old National road or Cumberland road, which is the National Old Trails road of today, did as much, if not more, than any other single agency toward bringing population and wealth to Indiana, and as the route of it passed through Terre Haute it merits consideration in considerable detail for the benefits it worked for the city and county. The first Continental Congress had considered the advisability of building a road into the west. There were at that time no roads, and the pioneers had either to come overland following Indian trails, or follow the rivers. It was readily seen that the water courses would be the more attractive routes of travel, which would leave the large bulk of the Northwest Territory unsettled and inaccessible, but the national government in its infancy was lacking in power and means to institute great improvements of this character. In 1806, the first step was taken toward the construction of a road to tap the west when Congress passed an act by which three commissioners were appointed to plan a road to the State of Ohio from Cumberland,

Maryland, at the headwaters of the Potomac. The specifications for the road were that it should be eighty feet wide on the surface finished for travel and a hundred feet at the base where fills were necessary. It was thrown open to the public in 1818, and until the advent of the railroads west of the Allegheny mountains was the artery of transportation through which nearly all the trade of the west flowed into the east. Its construction was pushed rapidly across Ohio through Columbus, and by 1827 had reached to the western boundary of Wayne County, Indiana. In 1829, and the next few years, about a million dollars was appropriated by Congress for the construction of the road east and west of Indianapolis across the State of Indiana, but it was about 1835 before work was really commenced in Vigo County by the government.

The financing of this road work was accomplished by an act of Congress in 1802, when Ohio was admitted to the Union, providing that two per centum of the proceeds from the sale of lands in Ohio, and the same for Indiana when it was admitted, was to be used for the construction of the highway. The amount of travel over it was very large. Wagons, droves of stock, and stage coaches passed along it in an almost never ending column. As far as the eye could reach, by day and by night, could be seen either immigrants to the new territory traveling westward, or the huge conveyances of merchants and traders carrying produce to the eastern markets. Mr. T. B. Searight, in his book the "Old Pike," estimates that "two-fifths of the trade and travel of the road were diverted at Brownsville near Pittsburg, and fell into the channel furnished at that point by the slack water improvement of the Monongahela river, and a like proportion descended the Ohio river from Wheeling, and the remaining fifth continued on the road to Columbus, Ohio, and points further west." This one fifth, or what remained of it when it got to Indiana, settled in this State for the most part, and central Indiana owes its rapid growth to the road which made it possible for them to come here.

In 1848, the government turned the National road over to the respective States through which it passed, thus terminating the only all government road building project in our history, and the greatest project of road construction in point of benefits that has ever been promulgated. The Wayne County Turnpike Company was granted a charter by the State in 1850, by which it took over the National road, graveled it and operated it as a toll road until it was bought by the townships through which it passed and made a free road. About 1853 the portion of the road in Henry county was obtained by a private corporation which also conducted it on a toll basis, and in 1849 the Central Plank Road Company was granted a charter to build and operate a plank road on the National road route from Henry County to the western boundary of Putnam county.

Road building has but recently become scientific, and there is no doubt that throughout nearly all its history to date the National road has been a crude affair. It was once stated in Congress that two miles an hour was the rate one could attain on horseback on this road in Indiana, but that was probably in muddy weather. However, with the coming of the automobile and the increasing importance of the motor truck in transporting agricultural products the roadmakers' art has come into its own. It has in recent years been hard surfaced, no small part of it concrete, and in the legislature of 1921-22 authority was granted and the money appropriated to complete the paving of it during the summer of 1922.

Railroads. When popular enthusiasm for improving transportation facilities was at fever height in Indiana during the early thirties, railroads shared the public favor with canals. Lines were planned and charters granted in large number, eight in 1832 and twenty-eight during the next five years. Needless to say most of these roads never materialized, and many localities were "stung" by smooth talking promoters who got the people to subscribe stock for their railroads, and then never constructed the lines. In fact, up to 1850 there were but five roads operating in the State, and the total mileage of these was 212, but in that year the number began to increase, and at the end of three more years there were twenty lines working.

Terre Haute was in the front rank of cities in the State to have a railroad, and this was made possible largely by reason of the kind of men who were interested in the first road, the old Vandalia. The legislature was petitioned for a charter for a railroad connecting Richmond with Terre Haute via the capital in January, 1847, and a bill was passed granting it. The following men were cited in the bill as incorporators of the road, and their names alone were sufficient guarantee that the road would be constructed; they were: Chauncy Rose, Samuel Crawford, Elisha M. Huntington, J. H. Turner, W. W. Reynolds, J. M. Mulliken, James Farrington, T. J. Brown and Richard W. Thompson. At the first meeting of the directors on March 4, 1847, Chauncey Rose was chosen president, and his earnest efforts in behalf of the road were largely instrumental in its success. The difficulties were many. The country through which the road was to pass was a wilderness, and the only means of getting supplies to the workers was by the National road along which the route of the line ran. It was hard to get a right of way in those days and many expensive curves and windings were necessitated because some land owners refused to sell to the new road, but Mr. E. J. Peck, who later became president of the line, labored unremittingly on this feature of the work, and finally secured a right of way to Indianapolis. Mr. Rose handled the financing and legislation, and with some co-operation from Indianapolis the

line was finally constructed. A brother of Mr. Rose, John, was of great assistance in selling stocks and bonds, the stock sold coming to \$1,800,000 and the bonds to \$200,000. Stockholders were paid nearly a hundred per centum in dividends during the first ten years of the road, and the company had a surplus on hand of half a million dollars. It has been shown that the receipts came to \$105,943.87 during the first year after the road was opened in February, 1852, and that this income doubled ten times in sixteen years.

The value and importance of this road can hardly be exaggerated. The Richmond promoters had failed in the project to build the road from Indianapolis to Richmond, but there was a road constructed from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine, Ohio (now the Big Four) which there crossed the line from Cincinnati to Sandusky. A road was also laid down from Pittsburg to Bellefontaine, and roads were already operating from Pittsburg to points east. Mr. Rose together with John Brough, later governor of Ohio, sought to obtain a charter from the Illinois legislature for a road between St. Louis and Terre Haute, but the petition was not so favorable as one presented by the St. Louis & Alton road, and the latter company was given the charter. When that road was built, Terre Haute was on the main line of transportation between St. Louis and the east, affording an easy outlet for coal and other export products which insured the future growth of the city. In 1860, the Rockville branch of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis road was completed, principally through the efforts of Gen George K. Steele. A railroad had been built from Evansville to Vincennes, and seeing the benefits which Terre Haute would derive from a connection with Evansville, Chauncy Rose raised the money to build a road to Vincennes. W. D. Griswold was given complete charge of the line from this city to Evansville, and, although for several years it failed to pay expenses, it eventually became a profitable business. Sponsored by Mr. Rose, Joseph Collett brought about the construction of a railroad to Danville, thus giving a direct communication with Chicago.

Terre Haute was now well equipped with rail transportation, and the importance of the railroads has increased with every year as the output of our factories, mines and fields has grown. At the present time there are six systems of steam railroads operating in and out of Terre Haute, the Big Four, or C. C. C. & St. L.; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois (Frisco Lines); the Evansville & Terre Haute, a branch of the C. & E. I.; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul with its branch the Southeastern Line (C., T. H. & S. E.); and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R., or St. Louis division of the Pennsylvania system.

The electric traction line, the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern, is a newer phase in the development of rail transportation, and

while freight is hauled by this road, its principal service is to passengers. Traction fare is usually lower than steam road fare, and as cars are more frequent, and carry passengers to Indianapolis and from there to almost every town of consequence in the middle west, many persons prefer to patronize the electric line. The electric system here has lines to Paris, Illinois, Clinton, and one to Sullivan, Indiana in addition to the main line to Richmond through Brazil, Greencastle, Indianapolis, Greenfield and other cities.

EDUCATION

That the problem of educating the youth of the State has been of paramount importance to the commonwealth and has received constitutional and legislative consideration from the earliest days of its existence, and even before it was admitted to the Union, is evidenced by the following extracts from laws and the constitution.

The national government had passed an ordinance in 1797 relating to the control and government of territories, and by it one township of land was reserved in each territory for the exclusive purpose of founding a State university. On April 19, 1816, Congress submitted to the people of Indiana on the occasion of its becoming a sovereign State a series of proposals for its government, subject to "their free acceptance or rejection," of which the fourth in numerical order was "That one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States in addition to the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of said State, to be applied solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature."

The framers of the State constitution were sensible to the values of education, also, and in Section 1 of Article VIII of that instrument specified that "Knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all." By the State constitution it also became the duty of the legislature to provide by law as soon as possible for the establishment of a general system of education from township schools to a State University.

Congress had suggested to the young State that the two townships of land set aside for the uses of the public instruction be not sold for some years to come in order that the increased value of the land would create a larger educational fund, and by the State constitution no lands granted for the use of schools or seminaries of learning could be sold with the authority of the State prior to the

year 1820. It is unfortunate that the sale of these lands was not forever prohibited, but who could foretell at that early date how valuable they would grow during the course of a century? Were these two townships now the property of the State, the income from rentals and leases would now be so large that the school tax on the people would be materially lessened.

Acting in accordance with the constitution, the legislature, on January 9, 1821, appointed a number of the leading men from various counties to be a committee for the drafting of a program for education, from common school to university, which was to be presented to the next session of legislature in the form of a bill.

For the equitable distribution of school funds within the counties, the legislature had passed a law on February 1, 1819, which provided that on the first Mondays of May and November every year the school teachers in every incorporated congressional township were to turn in a certified account of the number of students in their respective schools, and these lists were to govern the treasurer and board of school trustees in the proper apportionment of the educational funds.

For a good many years after its admission to the Union, the State did nothing of a practical nature toward solving the school problems. It built no schools and furnished no money, so that the early settlers had either to build their own school and furnish teachers, or see their children grow up in ignorance. Naturally, they chose to make every possible effort toward educating the youth of the community. There was, however, no wealth, either public or private in the county then—nearly everyone was poor—and in the erection of school buildings the utmost economy had to be exercised. The usual method was for all the men of a certain locality which was going to build a school to get together and build a combination log meeting house and school. Labor and supplies, and these in small amounts were all that were necessary, and frequently the entire structure would be started and completed in a single day. Crude it undoubtedly was, with its log walls, slab door, puncheon floors and rude desks and benches, but it was a start in the right direction, and many was the eminent man of later years who received his first schooling in the "three R's" in one of these pioneer houses.

The selection of a teacher for the school was the next subject for consideration, and the leading men of the community would cast about for some young man with a smattering of learning. They preferred to get one who could read, write and do simple problems in arithmetic, but such an one was not always to be found, and this standard had often to be lowered. The teacher needed no certificate. All that was necessary was for him to appear before the head men and convince them that he had sufficient book knowledge to enable him to inculcate the first principles of education in the

minds of unlettered youth. The pay he received was not only small, but seldom included actual cash, those whose children went to the school sending him some sort of produce to pay the tuition. Schools were few and far between, and, owing to the scarcity of teachers, the terms were short and very irregular, but the pioneer children all went to every term, and were made to take advantage of every opportunity for scholastic advancement that presented itself to them.

The schools were not free schools, but were conducted on the subscription plan, different tuitions being exacted depending on the age of the pupil and the subjects which were taught him. The more he already knew, the more it cost him to go on learning. We cannot positively state who was the first school teacher in Terre Haute, but it is certain that R. W. Gail was giving instruction here in 1824, because in that year he advertised in Osborn's newspaper his willingness to accept almost any kind of produce in payment of tuition owing him. There were doubtless other teachers here at least that early, if not earlier, but there is no record of them, although there seems to be good ground for belief that James Thayer was the first teacher here.

Charles T. Noble was one of the early educators in Terre Haute, and for years he conducted a subscription school although an ardent believer in free schools. On July 4, 1827, he and Samuel Heges published a card stating that they believed instruction in the common branches of learning was more desired than Bible study, and that they would, therefore, give free lessons to any who would come to Mr. Noble's school room on Sunday. In the same year, Judge Amory Kinney, John F. Cruft, Elijah Tillotson, Moody Chamberlin, Thomas Houghton, Russell Ross, Enoch Dole and Matthew Stewart formed a stock company with the purpose in view of building a school. To this stock company there was almost no money subscribed, the stockholders paying for their shares in labor and material. The result of their efforts was the completion in 1831 of the old red brick school building at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, in which classes were held for many years. By this time, 1831, the seminary fund of the county which had accrued from court fines and various sales of real estate in the Sixteenth or school fund section in each township in the county, was of sufficient size to warrant the trustees of the county seminary fund buying Out-lot No. 43 of the town plat as a site for the seminary. It was some time, however, before this fund was of sufficient magnitude to finance the actual construction of a building, but in June, 1844 the county commissioners gave a contract for the building of the Vigo County Seminary to William Naylor and William Wines. A building committee composed of John King, Jacob Jones, Samuel Crawford, T. A. Madison and R. W. Thompson was appointed to oversee and accept the building. The seminary was on the site of

the present Normal school, and was owned by the county until 1853, when it was sold to the school trustees of Terre Haute.

On January 21, 1853 the first step, independently of Harrison township, was taken toward the establishment of a graded free school in Terre Haute. On that day, Moses Soules, Virgil J. Burnett, James Hook, Amory Kinney and Joseph Cooper made oath before Isaac M. Ray, a justice of the peace, to discharge faithfully the duties of the board of Terre Haute school trustees. They then organized themselves into a board, elected officers and sent the president on a trip to Cincinnati and other cities to study their schools systems. In March, a school census of the town showed a total population of school age of 1,334, males, 615 and females, 719. There then remained the all important question of financing a free school. On August 25, 1853, after a meeting called to consider the advisability of such action, the people of the town voted to levy a tax of 30 cents on the \$100 to be devoted to school purposes. With the proceeds of this tax, the trustees bought from the county the building of the seminary for \$7,600, the fixtures costing an additional \$31.00. This money went to the common school fund of the county in accordance with an act of the legislature of 1852, and in March 1854, the Vigo County school fund was reported to be as follows: Surplus fund \$11,268.10; congressional township fund, \$39,877.23; bank tax fund, \$1,125.19; saline land fund, \$741.54; seminary fund, \$181.74; sale of county seminary, \$7,500; total, \$60,693.80.

After the seminary building had been purchased by the town of Terre Haute, the trustees engaged three teachers for it. It was their plan to have high school classes taught in this building, and so for the accomodation of the primary grades they invested \$300.00 in a house on leased ground in the southern part of the city, as well as buying two one-room houses in the northern part. More teachers were engaged until there were seven or eight in all, and on September 12, 1853 the free schools were opened. The combined seating capacity was about 250, and soon it was found necessary to increase the number of teachers to twelve or thirteen. For the school term of 1853-54 the total cost of school buildings, without the seminary, and the cost of operation came to \$4,448.31, and the salaries of teachers ranged from \$33.00 to \$41.50, for the men, per month.

But the cause of free education ran into difficulties. Law suits and injunction were brought on grounds of the unconstitutionality of the whole proceeding, and in August, 1854 the trustees were obliged to suspend the schools. They offered the buildings for rent until January of the next year, thinking that the controversies would be settled favorably to them by that time, but free schools were not to come back until 1860. In March, 1855, the legislature passed a law which would have greatly aided in the establishment of free

schools throughout the State, but the law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and no further legislative action was taken until 1860.

Nothing daunted by their adversities, the school trustees rented the school buildings for private schools, and even erected new buildings against the day when free schools would be a reality once more. At a cost of \$3,300 a school house was put up at the corner of Third and Oak streets, and in March 1857 a building at Fourth and Mulberry streets was constructed. When this was completed it cost \$733.65, and was used until 1878, when it was torn down and a new school built on the site.

There were several private schools in operation during the period of 1854 to 1860, and in 1858 a list of them gives the following schools and teachers: Old Seminary School, Sixth street between Eagle and Mulberry; Female school, Mrs. Holmes, teacher; Classical High School, Moses Soules, teacher; Male and Female school, Miss Hersey teacher; Male and Female school, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes teachers; school at the corner of Market and Oak streets; English and German schools, taught by Germans; Male and Female school at Silbeytown, Miss Trowbridge teacher.

The year 1860 has been called the beginning of a new era for the free school, for in that year the legislature enacted laws providing for public schools in which education could be gained without tuition. In accordance with this legislation the board of school trustees in Terre Haute took immediate steps to provide free schools. they employed eighteen teachers for a five-month term, the salaries of these totalling \$3,000. The buildings owned by the city were the old seminary, a school house of two rooms in the northern part of the city, the First District building, and the building at the corner of Third and Oak streets. In addition to these accommodations, several rooms were rented, and the free school had come to stay. In 1864, the building in north Terre Haute was given up when the Fourth District School was built. In 1867, the Second and Fifth District school buildings were erected, and in 1869, the high school, which had been at Fourth and Mulberry streets, was moved to rooms in the new State Normal building where it remained until 1885, when a special high school building was put up at a cost of \$80,000 including \$20,000 for the grounds. In 1870, the Third and Sixth District schools were built; the Seventh district school in the following year at Fourteenth street and Second Avenue (rebuilt 1876); in 1873, the Fourth District building was remodeled to double its capacity; in 1874, four rooms in the Normal building were leased for the Eleventh District school; in 1875, the Second and Fifth District schools were enlarged to twice their size, and in the same year the Mont Rose school was bought to house that of the Eighth District; in 1878, the First District school was rebuilt; and in 1886 a school for colored children was built at Thir-

teenth and Franklin streets, its capacity being doubled three years later.

In 1891, the half-way point in the development of the free school system from 1860 to the present, the valuation of school property was nearly \$300,000. The progress in the rural districts had kept pace with that of the city schools, the various townships operating on the same general plan as did Terre Haute in respect to the public schools, and in 1891 there were 124 schools in Vigo County exclusive of the city. The progress down to the present throughout the entire county has been even more remarkable than it was up to 1891. New and modern buildings with all the sanitary innovations discovered by present day builders are every place. Errors in the system have gradually been weeded out, stricter requirements for teachers are in force, guaranteeing the best instruction, medical inspection is in vogue, and enlarged and more efficient curriculums are the order of the day. The method of government is much the same in general outline now as then. The board of school trustees is appointed by the city council for Terre Haute, and in the townships the trustees are elected by popular vote. These trustees are the actual heads of school government as concerns the financing and building, but the control of the educational program is vested in the superintendents—for the county, the county superintendent, for the city, the city superintendent—and to these superintendents the principals and teachers are directly responsible in a highly organized and efficient plan of educating the youth of the county and city. In the very early days of the schools there was no superintendent, the duties of the office devolving upon the trustees. The first superintendent of the Terre Haute schools was William M. Ross, from 1853 to 1854; then came a lapse in the free school career, as described above, but in 1860 there began a regular superintendence of schools, and since that date the superintendents of the Terre Haute public schools have been James M. Moore, 1860-62; Joseph W. Snow, 1862-63; John M. Olcott, 1863-69; William H. Wiley, 1869-1907; W. P. Morgan, 1907-1909; J. H. Tomlin, 1909-1911; C. J. Waits, 1911-1919; James M. Tilley 1919—.

The pensioning of teachers in Indiana has been brought about directly by the efforts of the Terre Haute teachers. In 1911, a bill was introduced for pensioning, but while it provided well for the teachers in colleges and in the higher positions it gave only a pittance to those in the ranks, and it consequently failed of passing. In January, 1913, Terre Haute teachers formed a permanent federation, the principal object of which was the fostering of a pension bill to be presented at the capital. The first temporary officers of the federation were J. W. Records, president; O. E. Connor, chairman of the finance committee; H. W. Curry, chairman of the civic committee; Helen E. Tyler, chairman of the entertainment com-

mittee; and Lulu Johnson, secretary and treasurer. A constitution was adopted, and the federation placed on a firm footing.

Teachers institutes had been held in the county from the earliest days of free schools, and State conventions had been held for a long time, but the need for an intermediate ground for teachers meetings led to the districting of the State for conventions in 1915. Terre Haute was placed in the Fifth District Indiana State Teachers' Association, and so popular did these conventions become that from the first, attendance reached the thousand mark.

In the mean time, in 1913, the school board adopted the ruling of the State's Attorney that the new compulsory school law meant that children must attend school until they reached the age of fifteen years instead of fourteen as theretofore. This meant an increase in the school population and new buildings. The board had already in the year before decided to give courses in manual training and domestic science in the graded and high schools both, and the city was confronted with the necessity of increasing the school space, procuring equipment for new courses and teachers who could conduct them. Added to this, the Voorhees school building was condemned by the State Board of Health in February, 1913, so there was nothing to do but vote school bonds in large amounts if Terre Haute were not to fall behind in the procession of educational progress. Building went forward as fast as money could be obtained, and even a little faster, for in 1915 a \$300,000 bond issue for school purposes was authorized, and in April of the next year the trustees had to borrow money from the County Treasurer to meet expenses. There was on hand in the school treasury at that time about \$12,500, and \$95,000 was needed for salaries until June and \$45,000 for upkeep of buildings. Besides these amounts the board had spent or had planned to spend over \$330,000 on new buildings, which ate up the bond issue of the year before. This amount was divided approximately as follows: Rose Polytechnic Institute, \$100,000; Deming Vocational Home School for Girls, \$16,500; Lange school, \$23,000; Warren school, \$78,000; and McLean school, \$115,000. These items of building expense are only typical of what the trustees were doing in their effort to increase the efficiency of the public schools, and was not unusual at all, because large amounts of money had been spent in years before, and have been spent every year since.

What has been accomplished in the cause of education may be seen by glancing at a summary of the 58th annual report of the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. James M. Tilley, for the year 1920-21. The board of school trustees in that year was composed of Homer L. Williams, president; M. T. Hidden, secretary; Charles A. Haupt, treasurer; and Henry Schmidt and George W. Greenleaf. Five attorneys are employed by the board to transact its legal business. The office force, housed in the executive building

at Sixth & One-Half and Walnut streets, was as follows: James M. Tilley, superintendent; Charles F. Grosjean, assistant superintendent; F. J. Piepenbrink, business director; Adele Schwedes, secretary to the superintendent; Lulu B. Johnson, book department; Bessie Broyles, bookkeeper; Anita Nattkemper, clerk; Mrs. Henrietta Schwartz, supervisor of attendance. In addition to the supervisor of the attendance, there are two attendance officers employed.

The department of supervision is composed of the superintendent, and supervisors for the following departments—domestic art, domestic science, industrial art and drawing with two assistant supervisors, music with one assistant, penmanship, kindergarten, manual training, primary, and physical with three assistants.

An acute problem in housing high school students was met by the authorization of the building of the new high school building. To relieve the congestion a summer term was instituted in the summer of 1921 for high school students. This term lasted for ten weeks, and was attended by 156 pupils in Wiley and 158 in Garfield, and since these students were enabled to shorten the time of their high school attendance, the benefits of the course were manifest. Besides these two high schools there are two junior high schools, McLean and Scott, which take care of large numbers of high school pupils of the lower years.

Out of a total enrollment of 967 in Wiley High School for the year, 123 were graduated, or 13 per cent., and from a total of 792 in Garfield High School, 96 were graduated, or 12.1 per cent. There were 320 graduated from McLean Junior High School, and 123 from Scott in June 1921. For the period covering the five years ending June, 1921, there were 1080 graduated from the high schools, 1483 from the junior high schools, and 1951 from the graded schools, a total of 4514 graduates from all schools for the period, a number which reflects great credit upon the manner in which the city is pursuing the education of its youth. For the school year 1920-21, there were 1051 failures in all graded schools, 7 per cent. of the enrollment. The problem of failures is meeting the serious consideration of trustees and superintendents, and with the aid of the medical examinations now given pupils, it is hoped that some system of specialized training for abnormal or defective children may be evolved.

(6)

The following table shows the enrollment and average attendance of the various buildings:

School	Whole number enrolled in grades	Whole number enrolled in kin- dergarten	Total	Average daily attendance in grades	Average daily attendance in kin- dergarten	Total
Wiley	967		967	826.8		826.8
Garfield	792		792	554.5		554.5
Boys' Voc.	200		200	120		120
Girls' Voc.	183		183	110.7		110.7
Hook	497	31	528	329	18.8	347.8
Hulman	315	26	341	252.1	15.7	267.8
Crawford	396	30	426	312.4	20.2	332.6
Voorhees	234	28	262	162.9	12	174.9
Sheridan	320	45	365	267.1	36.5	303.6
Thompson	383	24	407	320.1	15.6	335.7
McKeen	351	40	391	303.3	34.4	337.7
Mont Rose	354	35	389	304.7	23.3	328
Washington ...	272	37	309	232	35	367
Rose	53		53	44		44
Dunbar	114		114	92.2		92.2
Rea	553	56	609	460.2	41.1	501.3
Lincoln	171	20	191	151	18	169
Sandison	442	37	479	394.2	28.2	422.4
Cruft	260	42	302	229.3	28.4	257.7
Harrison	263	37	300	241.7	28	269.7
Collett	487	62	549	435.8	46.2	482
Fairbanks	604	56	660	526.3	43.3	569.6
Davis Park	491	54	545	443	39.5	482.5
Greenwood	351	43	394	260.9	24	284.9
Lange	495	49	544	438.2	35.6	473.8
Douglass	34		34	28		28
Fairview	163	27	190	135.8	21.6	157.4
Deming	575	51	626	520.1	34.7	554.8
Warren	551	62	613	426.1	33	459.1
Jackson	56		56	50.4		50.4
McLean	819		819	725.1		725.1
S. Scott	523		523	456.2		456.2
Part time	541		541			
Total ..	12,810	892	13,702	10,154.1	633.1	10,787.2

During the year 1920-21 a school nurse was provided. She gave all her time, working under the direction of the Public Health Nursing Association. Lucy Mace began the work on September 15, 1920, but resigned on account of ill health. Ruth Akers succeeded her on October 1st, and continued the work until the end of the school year. This work was of great benefit, and her findings as to the health of school children were as follows: Total number of children examined 3,025; normal 782, special 434, tonsils 1,569, adenoids 826, glands 618, teeth 776, eyes 124 (conjunctivitis 46—tracoma 4), ears 76, nose 76, heart 58, lungs 70, anemia (undernourished) 135, throat 8, skin 31, hygiene bad 14, goitre 32, kidney 4, intestinal 6, enlarged uvulva 3, abnormal 5, deformities 7, miscellaneous 21.

The salaries of teachers range from \$1,000 to \$2,600, depending on the education, length of service and position of the individual. Salaries are based on a definite schedule, and 176 teachers received the maximum salary paid for the position held in the year 1920-21, or over 40 per cent. of all the teachers.

The valuation of the city school buildings reaches the enormous total of \$2,627,000, the different buildings being valued as follows: Montrose \$65,000, Davis Park \$130,000, Thompson \$60,000, Booker T. Washington \$125,000, Cruft \$60,000, Sarah Scott \$200,000, Warren \$150,000, Boy's Vocational \$200,000, McLean \$8,000, Rosemont \$100,000, Greenwood \$100,000, Fairbanks \$150,000, Crawford \$60,000, Ross \$12,000, Huffman \$60,000, Sheridan \$60,000, Wiley \$150,000, Dunbar \$5,000, Girls' Vocational \$15,000, Board of Education Building \$15,000, Hook \$40,000, Voorhees \$40,000, Rea \$120,000, Douglass no valuation, Harrison \$60,000 Collett \$80,000, Garfield \$200,000, Lange \$80,000, Deming \$120,000, McKeen \$60,000, Fairview \$16,000, Jackson \$10,000, Sandison \$70,000, Lincoln \$6,000, Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library \$100,000.

The cost of education for the year 1920-21 was \$91.90 for each high school pupil, or 50 cents per day; the cost for a pupil in the grades was \$56.04, or 30 cents per day. This cost is nearly double that of five years before.

An evening school was instituted last year at the Boy's Vocational school building, and courses were given in cabinet making, machine shop practice, blacksmithing, electricity, automobile mechanics, automobile ignition, and drafting. Many of the men taking the course were former students of the Boys' Vocational School who wished to increase their knowledge of their trades. The term extended over a period of thirty-six weeks, four hours per week, and the term was divided into short courses to enable a man to take as many of the courses as he desired. This evening school was very popular as was evidenced by the enrollment, which reached a total of 349.

Gratifying results were obtained this year in the first attempt at school banking. Arrangements were made with the Terre Haute Trust Company for a department of school savings, and about 20 per cent. of the pupils became depositors. The deposits grew from \$10,550.13 in June, 1920 to \$43,186.90 in June, 1921. Most of the depositors were grade school pupils, noticeably few high school pupils taking up with the project, but this condition will be changed in years to come when those children of the grades who have been educated to the value of bank accounts reach the high schools.

The second attempt to conduct city playgrounds on a large scale was made in Terre Haute in the summer of 1921. Five playgrounds were in operation for eight weeks under trained supervisors at Warren and Mont Rose schools, Rose, Voorhees and Graham Parks, and Heminway place. The use of the parks was granted by the Board of Park Commissioners, and the playgrounds were financed by the Board of Education, the Parent Teachers' Club and the Welfare League. The total cost did not exceed \$600, and the benefit to the children of the city was great, 12,692 children in all attending the playgrounds. The majority of these were over ten years of age, and games of various sorts, picnics, swimming parties, entertainments and demonstrations were given them. For the younger children, singing, games and stories were provided.

Indiana State Normal School. In 1854, a bill was presented in the State legislature providing for the establishment of a normal school to be supported by State funds. This bill was sponsored by Dr. E. T. Spottswood, the representative from Vermilion County, who later moved to Terre Haute. The bill was passed on December 20th and appropriated \$50,000 for a normal school to be located wherever the people would offer the best inducements, these inducements to be not less than \$50,000. Immediately upon this bill becoming a law, 1,500 citizens of Vigo County petitioned the county commissioners and the city council to appropriate at least this amount of money in order that the State Normal might be brought to Terre Haute, and heeding this plea they appropriated \$50,000 in cash and \$25,000 in real estate without delay. The result was that Terre Haute and Vigo County secured the normal, and in 1867 work was begun on the building by Terre Haute contractors and builders. The corner-stone was laid on August 13th of that year with fitting ceremonies at which Senator Oliver P. Morton of Indiana and Dr. Richard Edwards of Illinois made the principal addresses. The normal was finally completed in 1869 at a cost of \$189,000, and improvements amounting to \$25,000 were soon added, bringing its value above \$200,000. The first board of trustees were Hon. John Ingle, Jr., Hon. R. W. Thompson, Judge W. C. Hannah, Timothy Nicholson and Milton B. Hopkins, and the first officers were John Ingle, Jr., president; R. W. Thompson, secretary; and W. R. Mc-

Keen, treasurer. The first faculty of the institution was made up of W. R. Jones, president; Nathan Newby, instructor in mathematics; Mrs. Amanda P. Funelle, instructor in geography and methods of primary teaching; and Miss Mary A. Bruce instructor in English grammar and composition.

The objects of the Indiana State Normal School are quoted as being "(1) Leading the student to acquire thorough knowledge of subjects required to be taught, the professional aspects receiving attention during this study. (2) To give a comprehensive knowledge of the mind. (3) The study of the history and science of education. (4) A system of instruction in methods, and an extended period of observation and actual teaching in the training schools connected with the institution."

The school was opened on the 6th of January 1870 with twenty students, the first two terms having a total enrollment of 66, but from that time forward the popularity of the school grew rapidly, and in the year before it was burned in 1888, the school had an attendance of 769, about 5,000 students having been trained in it up to that time.

In the year last referred to, the normal school building took fire and burned almost to the ground, the loss being complete, but while yet the fire was burning steps were taken to insure its being rebuilt in Terre Haute. It was feared that the State would not again appropriate money for a Normal, and since it was considered a valuable adjunct to the city, the trustees were eager to have its rebuilding financed by the city before the next session of the legislature. The city promptly voted a sum of \$50,000 to be devoted to this cause, and while the ruins were yet smouldering, workmen commenced on the reconstruction. So rapid was the work of rebuilding that on September 17, 1888, the school was opened for use once more in bigger and better quarters than it had had before the fire. Temporary quarters had been secured for the school in the Sunday school rooms of four leading churches, the third floor of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, the draughting room of the Phoenix works and the second story of the high school building. The legislature of 1890-91 appropriated \$100,000 for the use of the school, and it was in better condition than it had ever been before.

Rose Polytechnic Institute. To the philanthropy of its greatest citizen, Chauncey Rose, Terre Haute is indebted for its famous school of technology, Rose Polytechnic Institute. In 1874, Mr. Rose called together Josephus Collett, Firmin Nippert, Charles R. Peddle, Barnabas C. Hobbs, William A. Jones, Demas Deming, Ray G. Jenckes, Gen. Charles Cruft and Col. William K. Edwards, and with them incorporated for the purpose of founding the college. These incorporators adopted articles of association on September 10, 1874, and in them stated that it was their purpose to establish and maintain in Vigo County an institution for the intellectual and

practical education of young men. The name chosen for the institute at first, and so given in the articles of association was Terre Haute School of Industrial Science. On the 10th of October, the board of managers was organized, by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: Chauncy Rose, president; Josephus Collett, vice-president; Demas Deming, treasurer; and William K. Edwards, secretary. A committee consisting of Cruft, Peddle, Hobbs, Jones and Collett, was then appointed to consider the best methods of carrying out the plans of the association. This committee reported its findings on December 12th, and one week later Mr. Rose made his first donation to the cause—ten acres of land for a site and \$100,000 in cash and securities. The building committee then prepared to view plans of architects and receive bids for the construction of it, and after the plans had been passed upon by Mr. Rose actual work commenced. The corner stone was laid on September 11, 1875, the principal address being delivered by Mr. Edwards. On that day the name of the college was changed to Rose Polytechnic Institute.

The building was completed in November at a cost of \$81,000, in addition to which \$8,579 was expended for a heating plant, plumbing system, etc., and \$1,700 for extras. On December 27th, Mr. Rose presented a statement of \$31,255.66 besides all this that he had paid out for the benefit of the school, and made a second donation of \$100,000 in preferred stock in the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company. While he lived, Mr. Rose gave in all to the institute \$345,614.61, and by his will left a specific bequest of \$107,594.34. The institute was also made his residuary legatee, and after the estate was settled the grand total of his gifts went over the \$500,000 mark.

No undue haste marked the proceedings of those entrusted with the high duty of organizing the institute and setting it properly in operation. The very best apparatus and books were obtained, and the methods of instruction and the faculty were decided upon only after the most searching observations made in this country and in Europe. On February 20, 1882, Dr. Charles O. Thompson of Worcester, Massachusetts was elected to the presidency of the faculty, and in the latter part of March he accepted the position. This gentleman immediately began the work of selecting the faculty, and in it was most painstaking to get none but the best instructors anywhere to be found. On March 6, 1883, it was thought that a small class could be cared for, and after careful examination of applicants, twenty-five young men were admitted to the school.

For some years the need has been felt for more room for the adequate carrying on of the work of the Institute, and in 1913 the definite decision to move the entire Institute to new and more commodious quarters was made, plans being actively laid to carry this into effect. A beautiful tract of land, consisting of one hundred

and twenty-three acres about two miles east of the city of Terre Haute on the electric and steam railways was donated to the Institute by Messrs. Anton and Herman Hulman, in 1917, and a successful campaign for funds for building and equipment purposes was completed in the spring of that year. After a delay occasioned by the war, building activities were renewed in September, 1921, and was sufficiently advanced to begin holding classes there in September, 1922.

Coates College. In 1884, Mrs. Jane P. Coates of Greencastle, Indiana, deciding to found a college for the higher Christian education of women, chose Terre Haute as the location for such a school. The college was incorporated on May 21, 1885, with the Rev. L. G. Hay, D. D. of Indianapolis as president and financial agent. While this school was not definitely allied to any particular church, the articles of association specified there should at all times be two-thirds of the board members of the Presbyterian church. The curriculum chosen was modeled on those of Wellesley and Vassar, and the college was opened on October 6, 1885 with three pupils. In the next school year there were thirty-six pupils enrolled, and in the school year of 1889-90, under a change of administration, there were a hundred young women in attendance. The college was located in the old residence of Judge S. B. Gookins on Osborn between Third and Sixth streets, and while for a number of years it seemed as though it were destined to prosper and grow, it finally went into a decline and went out of existence shortly before the close of the century.

Another girls school which had a short life was the Covert College for Young Ladies. The standard of this school was very high and attracted students from great distances, yet for some reason it could not keep up, and after ten years of life closed its doors. The building was on south Sixth street, and was later used by St. Anthony's Hospital. The school was founded and conducted by Rev. John Covert, who bore an excellent reputation as an educator and a financier.

St. Mary-of-the-Woods. With the possible exception of Rose Polytechnic Institute, no educational institution in Vigo County has a more far reaching fame than has St. Mary-of-the-Woods Academy and College, with its beautiful campus and buildings situated about four miles west of the city of Terre Haute. This school was founded by a little band of five Sisters of Providence under Mother Theodore, who came from France at the petition of Bishop Brute, Bishop of Vincennes. Arriving in Vigo County, they were invited to occupy a part of the house of Joseph Thrall, on the present site of the academy, on October 22, 1840, and in this log house they opened a school. Its growth since that time has been steady and sound, laid as it is on foundations of broad Christian education and refined womanhood.

The King Classical School, a private day school for which the field in Terre Haute is very large on account of the crowded condition of the city schools, was established in September, 1906. Miss Bertha Pratt King, a graduate of Smith College, has been its principal since the time of its inception, and to her successful management is largely due the credit for the schools success. The school takes both girls and boys in the kindergarten, and primary and upper grades, but only girls are admitted to the high school department, which specializes in college preparation. A large number of graduates from King Classical School have gone on to Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Columbia, and the mid-western Universities of Wisconsin, Chicago and Michigan, matriculation in the last three being effected by graduates of King school without special examination as it is a regularly commissioned school of Indiana.

The special features of the school are its small classes that provide very individual attention to all children, the thorough work done in all classes, and the atmosphere of culture and refinement which provides an ideal background for the education of young people. The intensive instruction makes it possible for the daily work to be accomplished in one session of four hours, from 8:30 to 12.30, an arrangement which makes it necessary for parents to call for their children only half the usual number of times. Laboratory work in the high school science classes is done in the afternoon, and the social life of the school features dramatic work throughout the term.

In 1920, the school property on south Sixth street was purchased by a stock company of the leading business and professional men of the city in order to assure the school to Terre Haute as a permanent institution. This stock company is known as The King School Company, and rents the property to Miss King. It does, however, have nothing whatever to do with the management of the school, that being left entirely in her hands. The success of King Classical School, and the increasing favor in which it is held by the community is evidenced by its steady growth. When it was opened in 1906, it had seven pupils and three teachers—now it has an enrollment of ninety-three, and employs a faculty of nine teachers, all of whom are college graduates.

Mention must be made of the parochial schools of the city, in which a very large number of children are educated annually. St. Joseph's Parochial Catholic School was founded in 1862, is taught by the Sister of Providence, and is located on south Fifth at Ohio street. St. Benedict's German Catholic School was founded in 1885, is taught by Sisters of Providence, and is located on south Ninth street. St. Patrick's Catholic Day School was founded in 1882 is likewise taught by Sisters of Providence, and is at 1313 Poplar street. The German Lutheran Parochial school was founded in



PRESENT SITE OF OLD FORT HARRISON



EMELINE FAIRBANKS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, TERRE HAUTE

1838, and has contributed greatly toward the education of the youth of that denomination.

Libraries. No better review of the development of the public library and its importance as an educational force is to be found than that published in the Wabash Valley Review in January, 1921, and written by Miss Grace E. Davis, Assistant Librarian of The Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library. It is here quoted.

"From its earliest years Terre Haute has appreciated the value of a library to the community. Seven years after its laying out in 1816 we have, on authority of Mr. C. C. Oakey, a receipt given (April 11, 1823) in acknowledgment of the payment of \$200.00 from the library funds for books. Numerous lists of books appear in the letters of Mr. Joseph Jenckes, who purchased most of them in Providence.

"In 1832 the Public or County Library had between seven and eight hundred volumes, almost a book for each member of the population, some of whom appear to have been dilatory in returning the books they had borrowed, as a note in the Wabash Courier of that year courteously requests borrowers to return their books promptly.

"Some years later the Mechanic Institute Libraries were established in every county in Indiana. These libraries were made possible by the gift of Wm. McClure the Scotch reformer and philanthropist of New Harmony, who was the first founder of libraries in this country. A few of these McClure library books, as they were often called, are in the library today, although the majority of them went to prop up decrepit bureaus or to serve some other utilitarian purpose. That other persons added to this collection is shown by the inscription on 2 volumes of Christian biography, which runs, 'Presented to the Mechanics Institute Library of Terre Haute by James M. Riddle, April 5, 1844.'

"Various school and society libraries were organized in succeeding years such as the library of the Concordia Society of the Terre Haute Female College which occupied the building now almost concealed by the additions built by St. Anthony's Hospital. When the Terre Haute Library Association was organized these books were turned over to it, and a few of them are still preserved in the library.

"Two volumes of John Gillies' History of Greece published in 1822 have four book plates of successive owners under the book pocket of the present library. A red one shows that they were numbers eighty-one and eighty-two of the Young Men's Library Association of Terre Haute, a blue one dated July 7, 1859 indicates that they were once the property of the Ulyssean Library. Above these are the white book plates of the Terre Haute Library Association and the Terre Haute Public Library giving hours of rules.

"Interest in things literary seems to have lagged from time to

time and there was no continuous organization until 1880. On March 15, 1879 a meeting was called to organize a library association, public spirited women having previously canvassed the town to secure subscriptions for its support. There were however not a sufficient number of subscribers present to organize and the meeting was adjourned. Later however, the organization of the Terre Haute Library Association was accomplished with Mr. N. G. Buff as president and Dr. J. P. Worrell secretary. The minutes of these meetings together with a list of subscribers was placed in the library last year [1920] by Dr. Worrell.

"In 1880 a law was passed authorizing School Boards of the State to levy a tax of two cents on the hundred dollars worth of property for library purposes, and in 1881 our school trustees took advantage of this law. In the succeeding year they purchased the property of the subscription library securing thereby 1,140 volumes to form a nucleus for the Public Library. Within a year of the organization of the new library it was removed from 624-½ to 709-½ of the same street [Wabash Avenue] where it remained until, in 1896, the Universalist Church at 119 North 8th Street, now occupied by the Prox & Burget Co., was bought to house the growing collection of books.

"In 1906 Mr. Crawford Fairbanks gave the library its present attractive home in memory of his mother and the name was changed in her honor to The Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library.

"For the first time the children had a place of their own. They took possession of their bright room immediately and this department has maintained its popularity through its good books, its pictures and the Story Hour, which provides a weekly entertainment for the children during the winter months. For several years this Story Hour has been transferred to the parks during the summer, where it is a pleasant sight to see a group of absorbed listeners around the Story Lady.

"The library has been the recipient of many valuable gifts, among them a collection of Omar Khayyam and a unique volume exquisitely bound of Byron portraits and letters with manuscripts of Tom Moore, Leigh Hunt and others presented by Mr. Henry F. Montagnier. Mr. Montagnier also gave a number of early American maps which excite the admiration of visiting men. With Mr. Crawford Fairbanks he gave a collection of Americana.

"A number of books from the unusual collection of Dr. Ezra Reed have been given to the library by friends, these are for the most part folios with curious wood cuts in Latin or Greek.

"Col. Wm. E. McLean left a bequest for the purchase of books and the valuable sets acquired with this fund are kept in a separate collection. A few volumes of early Terre Haute newspapers are among the most valued possessions, the oldest being the Wabash Courier of 1832, given by Mr. C. M. Freeland. The placing of the

files of the *Terre Haute Gazette* in the library by Messrs. Wm. and Spencer Ball has been much appreciated by the many persons who have had occasion to consult them. Through Mr. Edward Gilbert the files of the *Express*, which had been preserved by Mr. Joseph Gilbert, were also secured for the library. These files although incomplete constitute the only collection in the city of the local papers and are valuable as sources of historical information. They have been continued by the library and for a number of years the *Tribune* has been indexed.

"During the war especial care was taken to keep as complete a record as possible of Vigo County's soldiers and the various activities of the community during the period.

"At the time of removal there were 19,801 volumes in the library, which number has grown to 65,914 volumes by December 1920 [69,205 in August, 1921]. But according to modern standards a library is not gauged so much by the number of volumes on its shelves as by the use to which they are put. The circulation has grown from 86,749 in its first year in the new building to 359,911 in 1920 [395,433 in 1921]. From a staff of three to one of seventeen [eighteen in 1921 exclusive of substitute assistants] which is not large enough to keep up with the work there is to be done. Not even a high total of circulation is the crucial test of the value of the work done by a library, but the quality of the books, the place the library holds in its community and the number of citizens who naturally turn to it for help in the problems of business and life.

"The constant calls for reference work and the well filled reading rooms show that the library has won a place as one of the indispensable institutions of the city.

"This growth has not been altogether spontaneous but has been stimulated by the policy of the library. Children are compelled to learn to read. The next step is to provide the reading matter. The library has not waited for the children to come to it, but it has taken the books to them. Beginning with a few schools libraries have been established in twenty-three school buildings, fifteen of these are open one day a week with a librarian in charge, two are open three days a week, while four of them have developed into branch libraries open seven hours and a half every week day with magazines and the daily papers and books for adults as well as children, while a branch in Wiley High School has filled a long felt want.

"It has come to be a matter of course when a new school building is put up to include a library with a separate entrance, so completely have these branches justified their being.

"Ten deposit stations are maintained where books are placed, and changed on request. The library will gladly extend this service especially to industrial plants.

"After supplying the books, yet another step is necessary, that is, how to use the books supplied.

"Instruction in the use of books and the library is being inaugurated in our schools as it is believed that such instruction will help the children in their larger life, beyond the school room.

"Formerly books for the student and the literary person were largely in the preponderance, but as more and more books of a practical nature, for the mechanic, the miners, the home maker, the salesman and the advertiser, have become available, the library has added to them, and this more than anything else is the aim of the librarian—to supply the tools for right working, right living and right thinking."

The fifteenth annual report of the library, for the year ending August 1, 1921, gave the Library Board as follows: Homer L. Williams, president; Charles A. Haupt, treasurer; Morton T. Hidden, secretary; George W. Greenleaf and Henry F. Schmidt, members. Sallie C. Hughes is the capable librarian and Grace E. Davis her able first assistant.

Literature. Terre Haute and Vigo County have contributed their full share to the literature of the State and Nation. Fiction, philosophy, religion, history and the sciences have all had their exponents in this region, and many writers of great worth have given to the public the gems of their composition. In so far as may be determined the following comprises a full list of Terre Haute authors and their works, and it is to be regretted that detailed reviews cannot be given of many of these excellent publications:

Armstrong, Frank—Travels in European Countries.

Art Souvenir of Terre Haute—published by the Gazette.

Bean, C. H.—Curse of Forgetting.

Black, Anna Robinson—Hoosier Girl Abroad.

Clippinger, Erle E.—Illustrated Lessons in Composition and Rhetoric.

Condit, Blackford—History of Early Terre Haute; History of the English Bible.

Crane, Lauren E.—Newton Booth of California.

Curry, Charles Madison—Advanced Reader; Literary Readings.

Curry & Clippinger—Children's Literature—A Text Book of Sources for Teachers.

Debs, Eugene V.—Life, Writings and Speeches.

Dreiser, Theodore—Financier; Jennie Gerhardt; Hoosier Holiday; Sister Carrie.

Dryer, C. R.—Studies in Indiana Geography.

Eggleston, William—Treatise on the Law of Damages; Treatise on the Law Relating to Powers and Duties of Boards of Commissioners in the State of Indiana.

- Ehrmann, Max—Breaking Home Ties; Farrago A.; Mistery of Madeline Le Blanc; Poems; Jesus, a Passion Play.
- Elliott,, Lydia Landon—Skeleton's Message.
- Ford, Capt. A. C.—Tenting on Old Camp Grounds.
- Golder, C.—Klange.
- Halstead, William Riley—Christ in the Industries; Civil and Religious Forces.
- Hathaway, Arthur Stafford—Notes on Projective Geometry; Primer of Quaternions.
- Johonnott, E. S.—Thickness of the Black Spot on Liquid Films.
- Kummer, Alfred—Sling of David.
- Markle, Abraham—well-known contributor to magazines and newspapers.
- McNutt, Cyrus F.—Broken Lives.
- Oakey, C. C.—Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County.
- Oneal, James—Workers in American History.
- Peters, Madison C.—Justice to the Jew.
- Rettger, Louis J.—Studies in Advanced Physiology.
- Richard W. Thompson—Memorial.
- Royse, Isaac Henry Clay—History of the 115th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
- Rutherford, Jack—Other Man's Story, etc.
- Sandison, Howard—Problem of Method; Three Links.
- Scovell, Josiah T.—Geology of Vigo County, Ind.; Lessons in Geography; Practical Lessons in Science; Roads and Road Materials of a Portion of Western Indiana; Text Book of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.
- Smith, Orlando J.—Agreement Between Science and Religion; Balance; Coming Democracy; Eternalism; Short View of Great Questions; Way to Abolish Bosses and Bossism.
- Thompson, Richard Widdington—Footprints of the Jesuits; History of the Protective Tariff Laws; Papacy and the Civil Power; Recollections of Sixteen Presidents from Washington to Lincoln.
- Voorhees, Daniel Wolsey—Forty Years of Oratory.
- Voorhees, James Paxton—Caverns of Dawn.
- Whittaker, Lydia—Prophet of Martinique.
- Wickersham, James A.—Enoch Willoughby.
- Wisely, J. B.—English Grammar; Studies in the Science of English Grammar.

MILITARY

In the records of Indiana's achievements in war, Vigo County occupies and merits a prominent place, for there has been no county in the State to make a more brilliant showing in the armed forces of the country when the clouds of war have cast their shadows over the land.

The first military organization of which there is any record in this county was that known as the Wabash Greens, and that it was in existence as early as 1823 is evidenced by the following notice issued on October 22d of that year to the members of the company.

The Wabash Greens will meet at the house of Captain N. Huntington, November 1, thence proceed in martial order to the battleground of Tippecanoe and collect the bones of the American heroes who fell in that engagement, in as decent a manner as possible inter them, and erect some temporary preservation around the grave.

This patriotic plan was carried out as intended, and shows with what ardor the cause of the government was espoused in its Indian wars by the people of the county. There were other military companies formed from time to time, doubtless, but in the times of peace there was not much to excite enthusiasm for them.

Mexican War. Although the seat of the Mexican war was thousands of miles from Vigo County, the people here were as eager as any to do their part. Two companies went out from the county. One was enlisted under Phil Harney as a company in a regular United States infantry regiment, and went to Mexico in 1846. Almost its entire personnel was from Vigo. Another company composed of volunteers mostly from this county, although some were from Clay County, was enlisted under Captain Cochran, First Lieutenant Coles, Second Lieutenant John W. Mullen and Third Lieutenant Jonathan Lee. This company went to New Albany, Indiana, shipped to New Orleans, and reached Mexico under General Taylor in the spring of 1847. It was sent to reinforce General Winfield Scott in his campaign resulting in the capture of Mexico City, but did not arrive in time to participate in the fighting.

Civil War. The war for the preservation of the Union, in which over three million men were engaged on both sides, endured from April 12, 1861 to April 9, 1865, and in this gigantic conflict Vigo County men did no small part. This county recruited the first company and the first regiment to be accepted by the Governor of the State for military service. There had been a militia company here for some time prior to the war known as the Fort Harrison Guards, and shortly before the storm of war broke its commanding officer, Captain Jabez Smith, sent word to the Governor that it could be ready for service at a moment's notice, and as a result of this the organization was the first in the State to be

called out by Governor Morton. The next company to go from this county was the Vigo Guards, and the next was known as the Terre Haute Guards, the latter being ordered to Camp Morton April 23, 1861. Here it was brought up to war strength and returned to Camp Vigo on June 7th where it was, with nine other companies, mustered in as the *Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry*, the first regiment mustered into the government service from this State. The Fourteenth was organized at Terre Haute on the above date, 1,134 strong, under Col. Nathan Kimball, and a mention of its most important engagements and movements will give some idea of the characters of its service. It marched to western Virginia and fought at Cheat Mountain, Green Briar and Winchester; went up the Shenandoah valley with "Shields' Greasers," joined the army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, and was engaged at Turkey Point; was in the Maryland campaign, and fought at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and then went to New York to suppress riots; rejoined the Army of the Potomac and fought at Bristol Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania, Tollopotumoy and Cold Harbor. By this time the ranks of the gallant Fourteenth Indiana were sadly depleted, 124 men and one officer being all that were left of the original number. This remnant was consolidated with the Twentieth Indiana and put in the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. It was engaged on the left wing of this famous corps at the battles of Petersburg, Pebles' House and all others from Hatcher's Run to the fall of Richmond. It was in pursuit of General Lee and was engaged at Clover Hill when the war ended on April 9, 1865.

Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Vigo County had one company, C, in this regiment. The company was the fourth to be recruited in the county, and was mustered in under Col. Wallace on August 31, 1861 for three years. The captain of the company was Jesse E. Hammel, and the organization was at the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Memphis, Helena and Camden (Arkansas), and White River; was at Milliken's Bend, Carthage, near Grand Gulf; Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Jackson (Mississippi), New Orleans, went up Bayou Teche and fought at Algiers and Madison (Louisiana); returned to New Orleans, went from there to New York and on to Indianapolis where it re-enlisted, and returned to New Orleans in May, 1864; then to Fortress Monroe, joined the Army of Virginia, and fought at Opequan. It was mustered out July 7, 1865, having marched 9,318 miles in the service. No regiment in the Union army saw harder service.

Seventh Indiana Battery. Organized December, 1861 with Samuel J. Harris captain; moved to Kentucky, thence to Nashville, and executed a forced march to Shiloh; at siege of Corinth, returned to Louisville and participated in entire campaign from that city to Nashville under General Buell; at battles of Perryville, Ky.,

and Stone River, Tenn.; in Chattanooga campaign under General Rosecrans; in battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge; with General Sherman to Atlanta in 1864; returned to Chattanooga and remained in garrison until consolidated with Eighth Indiana Battery. The original battery was mustered out December 7, 1864, was re-organized and mustered out in August, 1865 with William Stokes, Captain.

Eighth Indiana Battery. Organized December 13, 1861, all recruits being from Vigo County; was at Shiloh, Corinth, Tuscumbia (Ala.), Decker (Tenn.), engaged Forrest's cavalry near McMinnville (Tenn.) with artillery alone and won a decisive victory; was at Mumfordsville (Ky.), went to Louisville and pursued enemy to Bardstown and Nashville; fought at Perryville, Stone River, Murfreesboro, and Chattanooga as a part of the First U. S. Artillery; was at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and then returned to garrison duty at Chattanooga until united with the Seventh Indiana Battery.

Thirty-First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Organized at Camp Vigo near Terre Haute under Col. Charles Cruft; mustered in September 5, 1861; was at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Shiloh, pursued Beauregard to Booneville (Miss.); fought at Athens (Ala.), Nashville, Murfreesboro, McMinnville; with Buell on retreat to Louisville; in pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky; fought at Stone River, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, and held bridge head on Tennessee River at Bridgeport; re-enlisted as veterans January 1, 1864, and was furloughed for thirty days; was with General Sherman in Georgia at battles of Dalton, Rockyface, Resaca, Kingston, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Church, Chattahoochee River, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy; pursued Hood to Galesville, Ala; marched to Chattanooga; fought at Columbia (Tenn.); in battle of Nashville December 15 and 16, 1864; fought at Montgomery Hill and was in marches and raids until Lee's surrender on April 9, 1865; then went to Texas and remained near Victoria until November 21, 1865; mustered out December 8, 1865. This regiment was composed of ten companies and the total strength of the original organization was 1,017 men and 36 officers. The total aggregate of men reached 1,314 during the war, and the losses numbered 1,250. At the muster out it had 336 men and 28 officers.

Eighteenth Indiana Battery. It is estimated that there were about twenty-five men from Vigo County in this organization.

Company E, Thirty-Second Regiment, Ind. V. I. (German). Mustered in at Indianapolis August 24, 1861 under Captain Philip H. Moniger, First Lieutenant Edward John (afterward Captain), and Second Lieutenant John G. Apel; served throughout the war and was at battles of Rowlett's Station, Bowling Green, Nashville, went to Shiloh with Buell where it lost heavily; Corinth, retreat to Louisville, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Mis-

sionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Altoona Hills, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Paiges Springs; reorganized into four companies in September, 1864 under Col. Hans Blume; at Chattanooga until June, 1865, and then with Sherman in Texas until it was discharged.

Company I, Twenty-Eighth Reg., I. V. I. (First Ind. Cavalry). One of the two independent companies that entered the service at first for one year; mustered in April 25, 1861 and in July following enlisted for three years; Robert L. Stewart first Captain and Conrad Baker Colonel; Harman L. Miller was Captain at muster out. Regiment became escort of General Rosecrans; then under General Fremont; with Siegel on Potomac; mustered out August, 1864; was at battles of Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Company B, Thirty-Fifth Reg. I. V. I. (Irish) Mustered in December 11, 1861; Captain John P. Dufficy who was promoted to Major and was killed at Kenesaw Mountain; the colonel of the regiment was John C. Walker; left for Bardstown, Ky., on December 13th; were with Buell at Bowling Green and Nashville; consolidated with Thirty-Fifth Regiment and reorganized under that number on May 22, 1862 under Lieutenant-Colonel Mullen who afterward became full Colonel; from Nashville went to McMinnville; in September, 1862 went to Louisville and participated with Buell in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky; returned to Nashville, was attacked while foraging at Dobbins Ford; fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Belle Spring, Kenesaw Mountain, guarded supply trains at Atlanta; was in two days battle at Nashville; Huntsville; Knoxville; went to Texas after the war, and was mustered out in September, 1865.

Second Cavalry Regiment. John A. Bridland was colonel at time of organization, and Robert R. Stewart was lieutenant-colonel. He was later made colonel of the Eleventh Cavalry and his brother James W. Stewart was made Colonel of the Second.

Forty-Third Regiment, Ind. V. I. Organized September 27, 1861 under Col. George K. Steele and Lieutenant Colonel W. E. McLean. Company D of this regiment was from Vigo County with Wesley W. Morris as captain at first and later Francis M. Welsh. Command was in Kentucky until February, 1862, then under Pope in Missouri; siege of New Madrid and Island No. 10; with Foote's Gunboat fleet in the taking of Fort Pillow; was first regiment in Memphis; fought at White River and Helena; Grenada and Yazoo Pass; to Helena July 4, 1863 and with Steele's expedition and capture of Little Rock; re-enlisted there and pursued Price into southwestern Arkansas; was in fights at Elkins Ford, Mark's Mill, Jenkins Ferry, Camden; came to Indianapolis in June, 1864, re-enlisted and went to Frankfort, Ky., to repulse Morgan; was in the skirmish at Emmetsburg; guarded prisoners at Indianapolis for one year, and was mustered out June 14, 1865.

Companies B and F, Fifty-Fourth Reg., I. V. I. Mustered in June 10, 1862 for three months; Carlton A. Goodwin, captain of Company B, Lawrence S. Ball, captain of Company F; D. Garland, colonel of the regiment. Went to Kentucky in August to fight Kirby Smith and were there until the end of the three month term.

Seventy-First Regiment (Sixth Cavalry) Two companies from Vigo County; organized in July and August, 1862; mustered in at Indianapolis August 18, 1862; went to Kentucky to fight Kirby Smith and on August 30th were in the battle of Richmond, where the regiment lost 215 killed, wounded or missing, and 347 prisoners; 225 of the prisoners escaped, others paroled, and regiment reorganized after their return 400 strong. Were captured by Morgan near Muldraugh Hill, were released and returned to Indianapolis where they remained until August 26, 1863; reorganized February 23, 1864, companies L and M added and regiment made mounted infantry (cavalry); went to eastern Tennessee and participated in the siege of Knoxville; fought at Mount Sterling, Ky. and Nicholsonville; joined Sherman in Georgia on May 11, 1864, and were in Stone's Cavalry at battles of Resaca, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, Altoona Pass, Lost Mountain, Stoneman, Macon, Nashville and Pulaski; they had pursued Forrest into Alabama and were in the two days battle of Nashville, where they remained until mustered out at Pulaski, June 17, 1865. Some of the regiment re-enlisted and were consolidated with the Fifth Cavalry under the name of the Sixth; mustered out at Murfreesboro, September 15, 1865.

Seventy-Seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry). Organized August 22, 1862 under Colonel Isaac P. Gray; divided into four battalions; two companies were from Vigo County—Company H under Captain George H. Purdy, First Lieutenant Robert Woodall, Second Lieutenant Hardin C. Allen—Company M under Captain Jonas Seeley, First Lieutenant Samuel Dickerson, Second Lieutenant William H. H. Carpenter; fought at Madison, Ky., Mount Washington, Vevay, Frankfort, Gallatin and Green River; defeated Morgan near Mumfordsville; fought at Murfreesville and with Rosecrans at Chickamauga; Fair Garden on January 27, 1864; with Sherman to Atlanta; returned to Tennessee and Kentucky; to Tennessee again and fought at Selma, Ala., West Point, Fort Tyler and Macon; mustered out at Nashville in June, 1865.

Eighty-Fifth Regiment, Indiana Vol. Inf. Col. John P. Baird, Lieut. Col. Alexander B. Crane, and Francis C. Crawford adjutant; four companies from Vigo County in this regiment: Company C—Capt. Alexander B. Crane, First Lieut. Wilson T. Stork and Second Lieut. Thomas Grimes; Company E—Capt. Jefferson E. Brant, First Lieut. Orrin McAnderson and Second Lieut. John Gunn; Company F—Capt. William D. Weir, First Lieut. Hiram L. Tillotson and Second Lieut. Lawrence H. Hutchinson; Company G.—Capt. Ellery C. Davis, First Lieut. Mortimer Denny and Second Lieut. Edward

W. Redding. The regiment was organized at Terre Haute, September 2, 1862; went to Falmouth, Ky., Lexington, Danville, Louisville, Nashville and Franklin; pursued Forrest to Spring Hill and the entire brigade was captured by him at Thompson's Station; the men were released on March 31, 1863 after having been in prison twenty-one days, and returned to Indianapolis; reorganized in June, 1863 and were sent to Franklin; were in the Atlanta campaign with General Sherman and fought at Resaca, Dallas Woods, Golgotha, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Savannah; went to South Carolina and attacked Gen. Johnson on March 16, 1865 at Averysboro and were complimented by Gen. Sherman for their conduct in this battle; fought at Bentonville, Goldsboro and Richmond; went to Washington where they were mustered out on June 12, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Reg., I. V. I. (Eleventh Cavalry). Organize September 14, 1863 under Col. Robert R. Stewart; Company D of this regiment was from Vigo County officered by Capt. Carlton A. Goodwin, First Lieut. Thomas Long and Second Lieut. George A. Betcher; regiment went to Nashville and was in northern Alabama from January 1, 1864 to October 16th; returned to Nashville, were mounted and called Eleventh Cavalry; were made infantry again at Graysville, Ala. on January 7, 1865; went to Eastport, Miss.; went to St. Louis where they were again made cavalry and went to Rolla on June 26, 1865; went to Fort Riley, Council Bluffs, and Fort Leavenworth where they were mustered out September 19, 1865.

In addition to these specific commands, there were numerous enlistments from the county in miscellaneous army and navy organizations. The grand total of troops from Indiana in all enlistments reached 208,367; there were 165,617 three year men and 21,642 one year men, making 129 regiments of infantry, 13 of cavalry, one of heavy artillery and 26 batteries of light artillery. The total from Vigo County was 4,445, apportioned among the various townships as follows: Harrison (including Terre Haute) 2,003, Fayette 251, Sugar Creek 244, Otter Creek 198, Nevins 151, Prairieton 137, Prairie Creek 166, Honey Creek 236, Riley 210, Linton 192, Pierson 148, and Lost Creek 219.

A large number of men were organized as the Indiana Legion or militia as provided for in act of the legislature. One militia district was composed of Vigo, Clay, Owen and Sullivan counties, and a brigade of militia was raised of which one entire regiment was from Vigo County under Col. Harvey D. Scott. Colonel Richard W. Thompson was appointed to the command of the brigade in 1861.

Vigo County paid bounties to the amount of \$316,039.10 and subscribed \$136,164.23 for the relief of soldiers' families, a total of \$452,203.33.

Peter J. Ryan of Vigo County, a private in company D, Eleventh

Indiana Veteran Volunteers, was awarded one of the only two congressional medals of honor given in the Civil war.

Spanish American War. Vigo County was represented by one company of infantry in the Spanish-American war. This was Company B of the First Indiana National Guard Regiment. On the 26th of April, 1898, the unit was called out, and mustered into the United States service on May 12th, when the name of the regiment was changed to the 159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. As a state organization the company's strength was 80, but when it went into the government service it was recruited up to 109, full war strength at that time. The company was sent to Camp Alger, Virginia, near Washington, and attached to the second army corps. Here it remained two months, but to escape the typhoid fever which was ravaging the army camps, the regiment went on a ten day march through Virginia. It was then sent to Camp Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, and from there to Camp Mead, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. From Camp Mead it was returned to Indianapolis, put on a thirty day furlough and mustered out of the service November 16, 1898, having served nine months and twenty-three days during which five or six men died of fever. The war had been of such short duration that the Terre Haute boys did not get into any engagements, but a number of them re-enlisted for service in the Philippines. The officers of Company B were Captain George W. Bigler (still in the service), First Lieutenant J. E. Thomas, and Second Lieutenant A. W. Dudley. Major T. C. Stunkard was regimental surgeon and First Lieutenant William S. Davis was assistant, both from Terre Haute.

There was no other military unit from Vigo County, but there were numerous miscellaneous enlistments in both the army and the navy. In fact, the Spanish War Veterans camp at Terre Haute has more than two hundred members today.

Company B was reorganized after the war under Captain J. E. Thomas of this city, and remained intact as a national guard unit until the World war came on.

World War. In an account of the military activities in the recent war, the Terre Haute Tribune said that when the United States entered the great war on April 6, 1917, Terre Haute's military preparations centered about what was then one of the oldest and most respected military organizations in the State, *Company B, Second Indiana Infantry*.

This organization had been in continuous existence since 1889, when it was organized with John W. Ebel as captain. From the date of its first organization until its entrance into the great war, it had an unbroken string of honorable mention wherever it had served, and had many times proved its value to the state and federal governments. It had been successively captained by John W. Ebel, A. T. Ballenger, George W. Bigler, J. E. Thomas, A. W. Dudley,

Benjamin E. Wimer and Gerhardt A. Monninger. At the outbreak of the World war the last named was in command with Paul T. Talbott serving as first lieutenant and Herman A. Collins, second lieutenant.

The company had just returned from seven month's service on the Mexican border, and was in excellent condition for the call when it came. Captain Monninger received word from the adjutant general of the State of Indiana on March 26, 1917, that the Second regiment of Indiana infantry, of which Company B. was a part, had been called into federal service by the President of the United States. This was eleven days before the formal declaration of war by the government on April 6, and before the latter date, Company B was functioning directly under orders from headquarters of the Central Department at Chicago.

The company was quickly recruited from a strength of approximately one hundred men, with which number it returned from the Mexican border, to a total of 250. Later, under orders, a portion of this number was transferred to other organizations in the State, and still later, additional recruiting was undertaken. In all, about 700 men volunteered their services to the original home company. Material assistance in recruiting and organization was also given by the officers and men of Company B to other organizations which were being formed in the city for the purpose of offering their services to the government.

On March 29, three days after the first call, orders were received from headquarters Central Department detailing Lieutenant Talbott and twenty-four enlisted men to Henderson, Ky., to serve as a guard for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad bridge across the Ohio River at that point. This bridge was one of the main connections between the north and south, and with the immense amount of freight and passenger travel made necessary by the war, was one of the most strategic points so far as railroads were concerned in this part of the country.

The remainder of the company, under Captain Monninger, was already in charge of all the bridges at this point, the Big Four, the Pennsylvania, the Southern Indiana and the Wabash avenue bridge. On May 2, additional orders were received, detailing Lieutenant Collins and sixteen men to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge at Vincennes, Indiana. The duty at all these points was very arduous, due to the fact that the company was so split up and had very little time for organization and training purposes. However, by switching the enlisted personnel from one duty to another, Captain Monninger managed to give every man a chance at every duty and to see that every recruit had the maximum amount of instruction possible.

It was while duty of this kind was being performed that the company lost the services of one of its oldest and most valuable

members. On June 2, 1917, First Lieutenant Paul T. Talbott, then on duty at Henderson, Ky., was found to be physically disqualified on federal examination, and was ordered discharged. Regardless of his length of service, his value to the company, and the fact that he had just served seven months on the Mexican border without any ill effects, there was no appeal from this order, and he was discharged from the service, Lieutenant Collins taking over his post at Henderson, Ky., in addition to the one at Vincennes, Ind.

Lieutenant Talbott, however, was advised that an operation might remove his physical disqualification, and he immediately entered St. Anthony's hospital to undergo a very serious and dangerous major operation. After about six weeks, he was discharged from the hospital and immediately re-enlisted in his old organization, Company B, as a private. Later he was commissioned second lieutenant, and before the war was over had regained his original rank of first lieutenant. All in all the incident was one of the best examples of loyalty, nerve and determination shown by any soldier in the State.

Duty of a guard nature was continued by Company B until August 3, 1917, when the Second Indiana infantry mobilized at Jeffersonville, Indiana, preparatory to entering divisional training camp at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. The company remained at Jeffersonville almost three weeks, during which time the entire burden of administration fell upon Captain Monninger, Lieutenant Collins being on mustering duty in the northern part of the State. On August 19, 1917, the company entrained for Camp Shelby, Miss., which at the time was little more than a wilderness on the outskirts of Hattiesburg.

Here began another six weeks of hard work for the local company. Like a pioneer colony clearing a way for civilization, Company B jumped into the work of clearing a camp for the balance of the regiment, which was still at Jeffersonville. There was not a road, nor a clear space large enough to drill a squad when Company B and six or seven other small companies entered the camp to prepare for the division. Six weeks later the camp was full of improved roads and excellent drill fields, and miles of canvas greeted the eye in every direction. Company B and a few other companies were indeed pioneers—they had made a home for the 38th, or Cyclone Division, 38,000 strong.

From this date on the history of Company B is the same as that of thousands of other organizations all over the country. The weeks passed into months with the officers and men of Company B in routine duty, making soldiers out of newly drafted men, many of whom knew little more than the directions around them. Many special instructors and commissioned officers were taken from the ranks of the old company, and at no time did the organization lose the spirit and initiative which had characterized it from its inception, twenty years before.

Early in September, 1918, the 38th Division, after having trained thousands of men for replacement in France, and having made a reputation for itself on both sides of the Atlantic because of the courtesy, discipline and efficiency of its soldiers, entrained for the port of embarkation at Hoboken, N. J., and by the middle of October all were in France—in at the death, as it were, after months of hard work in preparation for the “big show,” of which it was decreed they should see only the closing scenes.

Through it all, the pioneer organization of Terre Haute, old Company B, had maintained its reputation for loyalty, efficiency and soldierly expertness. Of the officers who were with the organization at the beginning of the war, Captain Monninger advanced to the rank of major, in which grade he served with distinction both on this side and in France. First Lieutenant Talbott, as has been related, after his bad fortune at the beginning of the war, regained his original rank, and saw the finish of the war in France, when the armistice prevented his further promotion. Second Lieutenant Collins was promoted to the grade of captain, and was assigned to assist in the organization of a new division, the 17th, at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. The early ending of the war prevented this division from going across.

A good proportion of the personnel of the old company is now affiliated with the present unit of the Indiana National Guard, which Terre Haute supports, headquarters company 1st battalion, 151st Infantry. But military followers of the city are not at home without the old infantry organization, and it is very likely that old Company B will soon be reorganized to go into the future maintaining the same reputation for enviable attainment which it has enjoyed in the past.

Company H, First Infantry, Indiana National Guard, (A. C. Duddlestone in the Terre Haute Tribune), later the 151st United States infantry, was organized in Terre Haute in March, 1917, ostensibly as the Fort Harrison Rifles. It was mustered into the Indiana National Guard on the night of April 19, 1917, the ceremony being public. The company then had a membership of about sixty-five, and the men were gathered in Ohio street in front of the Star building, and were mustered in by Major Benjamin E. Wimer. The ceremony attracted much attention, and a large crowd gathered to witness it, as the company was the first new unit to be organized here after war was declared on April 6th.

Recruiting was begun at the armory of Company B, which was then in the federal service, under A. C. Duddlestone as captain, Harry Miller as first lieutenant and Frank W. Henderson as second lieutenant, the men responsible for the organization of the company, and commissioned by the adjutant general when the company was mustered into the national guard. Later, quarters were moved down town and located in a vacant room adjoining the Herz store.

Still later, the recruiting office was moved to the third floor of the McKeen building at Seventh and Wabash avenue. The public took great interest in the company, and the room in the McKeen block was donated by the McKeen estate and the other room by Crawford Fairbanks.

Recruiting was continued until the company was called into the federal service by presidential proclamation on August 5, 1917. Through the courtesy of the school trustees the new McLean school was used as quarters from August 5 to September 7, when the company was mobilized with the rest of the Indiana National Guard at Fort Benjamin Harrison. After the company was mobilized at the McLean school, ten men were drafted for service with the 150th field artillery, which was a part of the Rainbow Division, the 42d, the first National Guard outfit sent overseas. One of these men, Tony Kashon, of Rosedale, was killed in action in France, the others returning safely with the organization.

During the time spent at the McLean school the regular routine of camp duty was performed by the men, including instructions in the drill regulations, guard duty, etc. The meals were furnished by John C. Keith of the Filbeck Hotel. The men marched from the school to the Filbeck three times a day, and the parade always attracted a crowd. While recruiting was in progress the company was presented with a large silk flag by H. A. Condit, which the company carried away with it. When the first death in the company occurred, that of First Sergeant Edwin F. Duddleston, at Camp Shelby in March, 1918, the flag was sent home with the body, and buried with it.

The departure of the company for Fort Benjamin Harrison on the morning of September 7, 1917, was made the occasion of a great public demonstration, the company assembling at the Filbeck Hotel and marching to the Big Four station where it entrained. The parade to the station was headed by a band and a committee consisting of Postmaster J. J. Cleary, whose son was a sergeant in the company, Mayor Charles R. Hunter, Spencer F. Ball, and S. H. McClary of the Chamber of Commerce, while Terre Haute Company No. 3, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, acted as an escort, paying honors to the military company which took away with it a number of its own members.

Before the company left, a committee consisting of Postmaster Cleary and George J. Nattkemper, whose only son was also a sergeant in the company raised a "company fund" of close to \$2,500, to be used for the benefit of the members in the purchase of such things as the men wanted that were not included in the supplies furnished by the government. This money was used for that purpose at Camp Shelby, and to such good effect that Company H. had the reputation of being the best fed company in that camp. Many of its members were transferred to other organizations at Camp Shelby,

but they returned to the home outfit to eat on every possible occasion, and the Sunday dinners were always the occasion of a "homecoming" on the part of former members. When the company was skeletonized at Le Mans, France, in November, 1918, there remained in the company fund, which had been increased by its share in the revenues from the regimental canteen, about \$1,600 which was turned into the federal treasury. Captain A. C. Duddleston, who had charge of the cadre (skeleton) of the 151st infantry that was returned from overseas in December, 1918, was placed in charge of the company funds of the entire regiment. He filed with the commanding general of the cadre a written protest against converting this money into the public treasury, representing that as a matter of justice to the original donors it should be returned to them to be disposed of in any way they deemed proper. This communication went the way of many other letters, and the \$1,600 now reposes in the public treasury instead of coming back to Terre Haute.

When Company H. marched away on the morning of September 7, 1917, its 150 enlisted men included 84 boys under 21 years of age, and five over thirty years, the draft limits, a record probably not equalled by that of any other volunteer organization in the whole national guard of the United States. Its lists of officers and men were as follows, all men being from Terre Haute proper unless otherwise specified:

Captain—Alonzo C. Duddleston; First Lieutenant—Harry Miller; Second Lieutenant—Frank W. Henderson; First Sergeant—Bert McNeill; Supply Sergeant—Walter R. Bielfield; Mess Sergeant—Harry L. Bohannon; Sergeants—Harry Levin, Harold Walker, Wayne F. Nattkemper, Henry Bartholomew, Wayne Newton, Elton R. McCoy, Robert J. Cleary, Edwin F. Duddleston; Corporals—Hugh J. Miller, Joseph F. O'Connell, Jack F. Joslin, Frank King, Paul I. Duck, Harry Lawson, William C. Royse, Robert P. Sterchi, James T. Williams, Joseph B. Haring, Clyde F. Cooper, Kester Bledsoe, Russell C. Greer (Brazil), Robert G. Harkness, Raymond A. Werneke, Charles F. Rooney, Donald Bolt (Brazil); Cooks—Joe Wallace, Samuel Kettler, Edgar A. Dahlquist; Mechanics—Clarence Tryon, Ray Miller (Brazil); Buglers—James L. Caplinger, Ross Grable (Brazil); Privates First Class—Elmer Blair (Brazil), Harry Burnett, Dan A. Davis, Gifford DeBruler (Brazil), Ariel N. Dreyfus, Don O. Easter (Brazil), Earl Furry, Harry H. Greiner, Herbert L. Holbert, Herman F. Juergens, Reuben S. Kesler (West Terre Haute), Hobart G. Ledgerwood (Odon), William F. Martin, Thomas Payne (Brazil), Stanley J. Petri (Indianapolis), Herbert Pool (Linton), Albert Shook, Harry L. Sommers (Odon), George R. Stunkard (Brazil), Ralph H. Wells, Halbert S. Wheeler (Brazil), Dee W. Wolfe (Brazil); Privates—Roy Anderson (Linton), James Arnold (Mecca), Carl J. Baxter, Neil Beam (Liberty-

ville), Edward Bell, Thurman Bicknell, Hubert C. Bond (Indiana Springs), Blaine Boyce (Libertyville), Edward P. Boyce (Libertyville), Leo E. Bozarth (Libertyville), Carl Brockman, William Bruner (Brazil), Fred Cleghorn, Forrest E. Combes, Clyde Copeland (Linton), Charles R. Crosby (Rosedale), Harvey Critchlow (Jasonville), Harvey Davis, William E. Dean, Ivan P. Denham (Libertyville), Dorry Dennry, Wayne F. Dicken, Gilbert Doss, Noah A. Fields (Carbon), Irvin D. Fisher (Linton), Steve Forst, Nimrod H. Fowler, Harley A. Franklin (Coal City), Clarence Gorman, Jonas Goucher (Keller), John W. Hale, Robert B. Harris (Brazil), Garnett W. Hawkins (Brazil), Walter Heyen (West Terre Haute), Paul H. Hines (Worthington), George Houser, Hobart Hubbell (Brazil), James Hylman, William Ike (Libertyville), Ambers Judy (Libertyville) Anderson W. Judy (Libertyville), George R. Koch, Ralph Lawhead, Don Leach, Max G. Lee (Rockville), Sam Lillyblade (Brazil), John C. Maloney, Joe L. Manson, Henry Marien, James Marple, John W. McCarthy, Plato S. McClarren (Worthington), George E. McCune, John O. McGinnis (Linton), Roy McKee (Sandborn), Raymond McPheeters, Pierce Motz, George Myers, Emmett R. Naselroad (Libertyville), Ross Nicholas (Brazil), James F. O'Connell, Jr., William J. O'Connell, Mancefield Osborne, Dan Owens (Clay City), Ora C. Pemberton, Cliff G. Perrill, Dewey D. Pflaging, George D. Phelps, Paola Pittman, Robert G. Raney (Linton), Thomas Reagin, Bertie Rice (Clay county), Frank J. Richmond (Brazil), Roy Sanderson, Myrl Scarbrough, Vernon L. Scomp (Odon), Andrew J. Setty (Burnett), Harry Smith, Herbert Smith, Carl O. Spencer (Sandborn) Charles Stager (Brazil), Thomas V. Stewart (Libertyville), Harry F. Stiedel, Raymond Sturman, George W. Van Allen, Ralph Watkins, Wallace Whitford (Libertyville), Harry T. Williams, Henry Wilson, William H. Wise (Shelburn).

After three weeks at Fort Harrison, the company was moved with other units of the First regiment to Camp Shelby, Miss., at Hattiesburg, where, on October 1st, it was officially designated as the 151st United States Infantry. Early in October, 1917, one hundred men from the selective draft at Camp Taylor, Ky., were added to the company bringing it up to the war-time strength of 250 men. In May, 1918, a number of men of the company were sent overseas as replacements, and in June following, practically all the men in the company, aside from the non-commissioned officers, were also sent over as replacements. When the first call for volunteer replacements was made, practically every man in the company stepped to the front, expressing a willingness to go. No non-commissioned officers were selected, and many of these men were only prevented by a company order from resigning as such noncoms in order that they might be selected as overseas replacements. Such

was the spirit of the company in the desire of its members to get to the front.

Selective drafts from the southern states were added to the company in July and August, 1918, to fill the vacancies made by the departure of the replacements, and when the company left Camp Shelby for Camp Mills, N. Y., enroute overseas, the non-commissioned officers and Lieutenant Frank W. Henderson were the only original members of the Company. Captain A. C. Duddleston had been appointed personal adjutant of the 151st in June, being succeeded by Captain G. H. Bostick. Lieutenant Harry Miller had been promoted to captain and assigned to the command of Company E, while Lieutenant Charles R. Cook, formerly first sergeant of Company B and a graduate of the Platoon Leaders' school at Camp Shelby, had been assigned to the company.

After three weeks at Camp Mills, Company H, with other units of the 151st, left that camp for Canada to embark for overseas. The second battalion, of which Company H was a part, the machine gun company and the supply company were to have embarked at Quebec in time to join the other units as they dropped down the St. Lawrence river from Montreal, where they embarked. The ship that was to have carried the Quebec contingent was badly damaged by fire, and could not be repaired in time to sail with the other members of the convoy, and Company H remained at Quebec, quartered in a warehouse until the next convoy sailed, about twelve days later. It did not rejoin the other units of the regiment until shortly after the first of November at LeMans, France.

The 38th Division, with five other divisions, was skeletonized at Le Mans in November, just before the armistice, and the men and many officers were sent to the front as replacements, in anticipation of a great movement against the central powers had they failed to agree to the peace terms. Company H officially went out of existence at what was called the "forwarding camp" at Le Mans on November 10, 1918. Its records were turned over to Captain A. C. Duddleston who had been designated by the commanding general of the depot division at Le Mans as adjutant and commanding officer of the 151st contingent of the 38th Division training cadre. The 151st's contribution to this cadre was the first sergeant from each company, including First Sergeant Robert J. Cleary of Company H, a cook and an orderly. Myrl Scarbrough, one of the Company H cooks, was selected as the cook of the unit, and after a three weeks stay at Coulans, seventeen kilometers northeast of LeMans, the cadre left for Brest on December 1, from which port it sailed on December 9, arriving at Newport News on December 20th.

The entire 151st contingent expected to be discharged at the same time at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., where it was sent from Newport News on Christmas day, 1918. In that event it had been planned that the three survivors of the once proud Company H,

Captain Duddleston, First Sergeant Robert J. Cleary and Cook Myrl Scarbrough, would have a parade all by their "lone" down Wabash avenue, and arrangements had been made to telegraph Postmaster Cleary to have a band meet them. Their plans were frustrated, however, by the discharge of the men shortly after their arrival at Camp Taylor, while the officer was retained in the service for several months there, straightening out the correspondence of the 38th Division, which had all been sent back from France after it had passed out of existence. The records of Company H were boxed up and shipped to Washington, D. C., where they are laid away among the records in the archives of the war department, there to remain until the crack of doom, perhaps, mute testimonials to the patriotism of its members and their devotion to their country in its time of peril.

Of the original members of the company who marched away from the McLean school, nine did not return. Elmer Blair, Paul I. Duck, Paola Pittman, Bertie Rice, Tony Kashon and Thomas V. Stewart were killed in action in France. Edwin F. Duddleston died at Camp Shelby, the first death in the original membership, while Herbert Smith and Robert B. Harris died of disease in France. Anderson W. Judy returned safely from overseas, only to die in an accident near his home in Fayette township in the summer of 1919.

Company A, 113th United States Engineers. (John R. Gibbons in the Terre Haute Tribune) From the first of the year 1917 until the actual declaration of war between the United States and Germany, there was much interest in military affairs shown by a group of patriotic young men in Terre Haute. In order that they might make some material progress toward the organization of a company, a communication was addressed by them to Adjutant General Harry B. Smith, of the Indiana National Guard, as to the advisability of forming a company of volunteers for service in the event of war. The reply was favorable, and expressed the desire for a company to be a part of a battalion of engineers from the State of Indiana.

Much discussion was had as to the duties of engineers, and as the number of men already signed was not sufficient, every effort was made to recruit to the desired quota. By April 8, the company had the necessary number, and on the evening of April 10, the company was sworn into the State service by Captain Benjamin E. Wimer at the armory, and was called Company A, First Separate Battalion Engineers of Indiana. Most of the members resigned their positions as they expected to be called out soon, but many days of expectancy were passed until, on August 5, 1917, orders were finally received to report at the ball park where they were treated to a real army meal and sworn into the federal service. The company had by this time been much enlarged by the enlist-

ments of many young men from Shelburn, Brazil, Rosedale, Fontanet and other surrounding towns until it had a very imposing roll call.

At the ball park every effort was made to discipline and teach the newly made soldiers, and after many hours of drilling, the outfit began to round into shape. The people of the city did very much to keep up the morale of the men in those early days, and at visiting time the ball park took on the aspect of a carnival. One of the pleasant events of the ball park days was the chicken dinner given by the boys' mothers and friends.

On September 9, the company received orders to entrain for Camp Shelby, Miss., and the morning of the 11th found them sitting on a hill in the newly constructed camp. Company streets were laid out and tents set up amidst much activity, and Company A learned they were Company A, 113th U. S. Engineers. Two companies from West Virginia had already landed in the camp, two companies from Indianapolis had come with Company A, and a Kentucky company came soon afterward, taking a row of tents next to Company A, and were therefore Company B.

The company was in camp only a day when the real work started. Military training is too hard to be interesting, but some engineering work is less than that—it is drudgery, but it made the regiment quarters the show place of the camp. It also hardened the boys unaccustomed to manual labor, and developed many of them along lines unknown to them before. Company A began to show that it had men prepared for any kind of work from surveying to road making, and when it came to trench digging and dugout construction in the loose tricky gumbo soil of Mississippi, the men who had been miners back in Indiana were able to tell the Hatfields of West Virginia, the British "non-coms" and the French officers who were sent as instructors, many things. In fact, many of their theories are now in the new engineers' field manual.

The men also began to show up well in drilling as they were the first company in line of parade every evening at retreat, and three times in division parades before different governors, Company A led the 38th Division in review, which was quite an honor for a Terre Haute company. Many times it appeared as though the career of Company A as originally organized would terminate, but by good fortune it was held together. At one time most of the units at Camp Shelby were stripped of most of the enlisted personnel for overseas duty, but the engineer regiment was left practically intact. At that time Company A had 250 men, some having been added from northern Indiana as well as a few southerners.

Orders for overseas service finally came on September 10, 1918, and the company proceeded to Camp Mills, Long Island, where it rested until the morning of the 14th. It was then transported to Hoboken, and sailed for France the following day. Company A

had the distinction of being the only unit from Terre Haute to go across with its original personnel, the others having been emptied and refilled. That the regiment remained together was largely due to the efforts of Colonel John C. Aakes and later Colonel Finch, who were proud of the organization and did their utmost to keep it from being broken up.

September 28th found the company landing in Brest, where it immediately began the next to impossible task of making the roads "navigable." When the armistice was signed it was at Bohn building a hospital, and after that did much other building, and to such good effect that they were retained in France until the first part of July, 1919, when they returned to this country.

Company A was not in an engagement, but it is the conviction of all who saw the outfit that if any company of engineers was better trained, it was entitled to a place in the sun, because Company A, started and filled with Terre Haute boys, backed by Terre Haute merchants and having the support and love of the entire city, was one of which to be proud, even in a time of super-men.

Machine Gun Company, 152nd Infantry. (Donald D. Harris in the Terre Haute Tribune) Down on the Mexican border during the time that troops were stationed there, the machine gun company of the 152nd Infantry was organized as a unit of the then Second Indiana Infantry. During 1916 this unit was made through transfers from different companies of the regiment, with men coming from Companies B, C and M. But few Terre Hauteans were in the organization, although it was officered by Captain Neville A. Powell and Lieutenant Keith Offutt.

At the outbreak of the World war the company was mobilized and sent to Jeffersonville, Indiana, as part of the guard established there over the government supply depot. It was at this time that a recruiting station was opened at Terre Haute in charge of Sergeant James M. Lomax, and a large number of Terre Haute men enlisted in the company.

From Jeffersonville the outfit was sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison in July, 1917 on detached service from the regiment, acting as instructors there in machine gunnery to the candidates of the first officers' training school. They remained on this duty until October, 1917, when orders were received to join the second battalion of the regiment, then en route from East Chicago to Camp Shelby.

A change in the army came about at that time, and the Second Indiana became known as the 152nd United States National Guard—later changed to United States Army—one of the infantry units of the 38th or Cyclone Division. The machine gun company proceeded overseas with the division in September, 1918.

At various times in France before the armistice it appeared as though the company would see active service as a part of the

152nd Infantry, but finally orders came which set aside others and which broke up the 38th Division for replacements.

The usual army changes brought different officers and men to the machine gun company during its life. Captain Powell was later transferred to regimental headquarters as the regimental adjutant, and Lieutenant Offutt was transferred to Company B. Many of the men became officers in machine gun companies of the division, while others acted as instructors in machine gunnery. Non-commissioned officers received similar recognition, and were frequently called to other companies.

There were a great number of miscellaneous enlistments from Terre Haute and Vigo County in the army, navy or marine corps, and altogether there were in excess of seven thousand to go to the colors. It is impossible to state with certainty the exact number, because voluntary enlistments made in other than the units definitely composed of Terre Haute or Vigo County boys were not systematically recorded as were enlistments under the selective draft.

Gold Star List. The following 126 men from Vigo County died in the service: Acree, Benjamin L.; Allison, Roy; Bailey, Earl R.; Barron, Edward; Barton, Alva R.; Beaubout, Lawrence C.; Beck (or Peck) George; Bell, Carl E.; Bennett, Robert N.; Bright, Earl Arthur; Brooks, Fred Lee; Brophy, Anselin Gerald; Brown, George Lester; Campbell, George; Carrithers, Cyrus E.; Carty, Perley C.; Compton, Coll Bert; Connor, John; Cox, James E.; Crow, A.; Curtis, Adolphus; Dale, Keith; Darras, Amier; Davidson, John C.; Davis, Glenn C.; Dickson, James; Duck, Paul Ira; Duddleston, Edwin F.; Duncan, Herbert Samuel; Duncan, James M.; Emanuelson, Edward J., Jr.; Eppert, George L.; Feiler, James M.; Fenton, Claude R.; Fidler, Jeremiah James; Fiess, Albert B.; Gibson, Gail; Ginsberg, Myer; Giovaninni, Mario A.; Glenn, Harry M.; Greenlee, Aaron; Grounds, George L.; Guthrie, John Guy; Haddix, Harry; Hair, Frank; Haller, Harry; Hane, Ola; Hardy, Roy; Haskett, Marble W.; Hendrix, George R.; Hendry, Harvey T.; Hicks, William; Humble, Ernest E.; Hunt, Herman Tillman; Hutchings, Ernie Clyde; Johnson, Clinton; Jordan, Evans; King, Grover D.; Klem, George E.; Larricks, George; Le Forge, James D.; McAndrew, Raymond; McCallister, Charles Jackson; McGee, Walter A.; McGraw, James; McGriff, Russell Robert; McHendree, John T.; McKillop, James, Jr.; Manus, Clarence Ossie; Mathias, Daniel; Menestrina, Cyrilla; Misner, Arvy C.; Mockbee, Charles; Montgomery, Dana L.; Morris, Clinton (colored); Morris, George W.; Nebergall, Cleo; Nunley, John; Oliver, Albert Mackey; Osborne, Ernest; Paris, Herman Cecil; Parsons, Jesse; Pittman, Paola; Pound, Floyd James; Powell, Walter W.; Prater, Thomas Bruce; Price, Fred G.; Price, Howard; Pullem, Adrian; Reilly, Charles; Roberts, William; Robinson, William; Sanderson, John C.; Saunders, George L.; Schervel, John A.; Schewee, Albert John; Schur-

burne, Francis Leo; Sibbald, Andrew; Smart, Robert A.; Smith, James Troy; Snowden, Less; Saltes, Michael A.; Sparks, Grover; Staggs, Fred E.; Stein, Louis, Jr.; Stepp, Guy A.; Stewart, Edward Doyle; Stewart, Thomas; Stewart, Virgil T.; Stoner, Paul Abner; Summers, Matthew Lee; Taylor, Claude; Teeters, Joseph C.; Thompson, Gilbert, Jr.; Tomboeken, Herman, Jr.; Travillion, William C.; Trueblood, Guy L.; Tryon, Lloyd; Van Gorken, Francis; Wallerick, Claude; Wells, Clyde H.; Wood, Walter Henry; Woods, Walter; Woolard, Russell Thomas; Yeager, Curtis LeRoy.

Student Army Training Corps. (Dr. Carl Leo Mees in the Terre Haute Tribune) Immediately following the declaration of war by the United States of America against the central European powers in April, 1917, Rose Polytechnic by formal action of its board of managers tendered the United States government, without reserve, all its facilities, educational and material, to use in co-operating most effectively in the prosecution of the war. The institute remained constantly in touch with government authorities to learn what service was needed and prepare to render it.

The first step taken in such service became effective in May, 1917. Members of the class of 1917 were permitted to shorten their period of study in case of desire to enlist, without the loss of class standing. The second was the elimination of all the ordinary holiday and vacation periods for the 1918 class, the institute remaining in session all summer to permit the students to continue their studies and thus complete the required work for graduation by January 4, 1918.

This placed at the call of the country 37 young men trained as engineers, well equipped to be most useful in the branches of service where technical knowledge and skill were needed. Modifications in their courses of study had been made more perfectly to adapt them to military needs without in any way lessening their educational and disciplinary value in training competent engineers. All these students in previous years had received some military training in the Institute Cadet corps.

In May of the same year, the committee on education and special training of the war department, through its authorized agent, asked Rose Polytechnic to undertake the task of giving special intensive training in auto mechanics to detachments from the United States army. The institute willingly undertook this work though it entailed extensive preparations to provide suitable housing and subsistence, this feature offering the most serious problem, as the institution had never previously provided dormitories or refectory facilities for its students. A contract was entered into on May 8, to receive the first detachment of 100 men to begin training June 15, 1918. On that day, the first detail arrived, all boys from Kentucky, and by evening were registered and located in barracks by the commanding officer and staff.

A definite program of work and time allotment for each section was worked out by the director so that each man in the detachment would receive lectures on war aims required by the committee, and instituted as soon as notice to this effect was received, a few general lectures and informal talks on general topics relating to moral and mental development were given by the institute authorities.

During the quarantine period, entertainments of various kinds were provided through the co-operation of the chamber of commerce and several benevolent, social and church organizations. After that period, under strict supervision by the commanding officer and the institute authorities, social entertainments by individuals as well as organizations were liberally provided.

The roster of military officers and instructors for the first detail were as follows:

Civilian Staff—Phillip P. Woodworth, government district inspector; C. Leo Mees, president of the institute, supervisor; Dr. John White, vice-president of the institute, lecturer on war aims; Prof. Carl Wishmeyer, R. P. I., director of the vocational training; Prof. C. C. Knipmeyer, instructor in electrical equipment, ignition, etc.; Mr. Poyd, instructor in gas engines and carburetors; Mr. Simpson, instructor in gas engines; Mr. Nichols and Mr. Willis, chassis and transmission; Mr. Frank Pecker, driving and road work.

Military Staff—Capt. Claud Kishler, U. S. A., commander; Capt. Max Staehle, U. S. A., medical officer; First Lieut. W. J. French, medical officer; First Lieut. Dennis P. Murphy; Second Lieut. Samuel Simon; Quartermaster Mart, and Rufus Gilbert, R. P. I., athletic director.

The student material in the first detachment was of superior quality, containing a number of college men and practically all others at least graduates of high school, and also many successful business men who had been inducted from Kentucky. They were eager to acquire the training offered and anxious to enter into active service. The results of training were correspondingly most gratifying. Upon leaving, all expressed themselves of having gained much which would be valuable should they return to civil life.

The second detachment, received August 15, 1918, consisted of men from Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. The same course in instruction was pursued, the same faculty in charge. This detachment did not average as high in previous preparation and scholarship as the first, yet the results were very satisfactory.

Late in August, just before the completion of the training of the second section, the committee of education and special training of the war department requested that the institute arrange to accept for training sections of 200 men instead of 100. This was acceded

to, and in consequence barracks and shop accommodations had to be largely increased. Plans were made to erect necessary new structures at once. Before the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the increased numbers were well under way a new educational program was worked out by the committee on education of the war department and presented to the college for acceptance.

This comprehensive plan provided for the creation of a students' army training corps comprising two sections—a collegiate section for students who were attending or expected to attend college, this section to pursue a slightly modified course in preparation for officers' training camps, and a vocation section similar to the one already in training at the institute. The institute was thus confronted with the task of providing barracks and mess for at least 200 additional men constituting the first section, made up of the eligible men ordinarily admitted to the institute to pursue engineering courses. Thus approximately 450 men had to be provided for. However, all was made ready for occupancy in the early part of October. The trial period from October 1 to December 3 for the first section of S. A. T. C. was too brief to establish it as an effective smoothly working organization. That it was cut short before it could be thoroughly tested and worked out is regrettable.

The faculty of Rose was tireless in the performance of its work, assuming willingly added tasks and patriotically giving its service to the country both in teaching and in the activities of the council of defense. The civic bodies and people of Terre Haute all united in providing entertainment for the soldiers and caring for them in the most generous manner.

Graduates of Rose did their share in the prosecution of the war. Out of approximately 850 students we have records of 245 having entered the service in the army, navy and marine corps; of these 156 were commissioned officers, 35 as non-commissioned officers, and 54 privates. In research and bureau work, 20 were called by the government. In industrial work for the government in special lines approximately 90 were engaged. The records show that 50 non-graduates served, 25 as commissioned officers. Information is continually coming in of men whose record of service was unknown to the Institute before, therefore in the future the number will be much larger. In summary, Rose gave to army, navy and war service as of record, 585 men, and trained 400 in vocational work, a total of 985 men.

Those students of Rose who lost their lives in the service of their country were: Arvil Binhack, class of '17, who died at Minneola; F. W. Bringman, class of '14 who died at Pine Bluff; R. M. David, who died at Mare Island, Calif.; G. B. Myers, who died at Fort Sill; C. J. Reilley, who died in France; G. D. Spruhan,

who died at Camp Taylor; P. A. Stoner, who died at Fort Oglethorpe, and R. T. Woolard, who died in Terre Haute.

American Legion. (Harry E. Fitch, Jr. in the Tribune) At 7:30 p. m., September 12, 1919, a meeting of the members of the World War Veterans was called to order in the chamber of commerce rooms by Alonzo C. Duddleston for the purpose of merging with and forming a post of the American Legion in this city, charter having been received to which were attached the signatures of H. DeBow Sparks, Clinton Juline, Patrick Millette, Willard G. Martin, William W. Fears, Benjamin H. Smith, Robert J. Cleary, Rufus W. Gilbert, Alonzo C. Duddleston, Carl M. Krietenstein, Dalton B. Shourds, Felix Yates, William R. Simmons, James Fagin, Burch Ijams, T. C. Stunkard, Raymond Werneke, D. O. Bell, Charles M. DuPuy, Robert L. Smith, Joseph C. King, E. M. Biddle, Charles E. Rochelle, Walter Bielfield, Patrick Heavey, Samuel D. Royse, J. Harry Miller, Wayne Nattkemper, Joseph O'Connell and Henry Marien.

The constitution and bylaws as recommended by the national organization were adopted and the name "Fort Harrison Post, No. 40" chosen as that of the post. Temporary officers elected were Walter Bielfield, post commander; Dalton B. Shourds, post vice-commander; Carl M. Krietenstein, secretary; T. C. Stunkard, treasurer; William R. Simmons, publicity director; and Samuel Royse, Erskine M. Bidle, Charles E. Rochelle, Raymond A. Werneke and Patrick Heavey, members of the executive board.

Now that the organization had gotten under way, it was necessary to recruit new members, and with this goal in view, meetings were held during the month of September, 1919 at the K. of C. auditorium, Samuel D. Royse, who at that time was executive committeeman of the fifth district of the American Legion, leading in this movement. Later on, meetings were held at North Terre Haute, Prairieton and Middleton for the purpose of gaining new members. At the present time the total paid up membership of the post numbers approximately 400 ex-service men and women. While a young organization it has made wonderful progress in face of the handicaps which have confronted it, and within the next few years there will no doubt be enrolled on its roster practically all of the ex-service men and women in Vigo County who are eligible for membership in the American Legion.

For some time the post was without permanent quarters in which to hold its meetings. Through the courtesy of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce the privilege of using the large assembly hall was extended for this purpose, and for some months all meetings were held in this hall. In the meantime a committee had been appointed for the purpose of securing a permanent location, and, after considerable time was spent in this direction, through the courtesy of Mr. Demas Deming the building located in the

rear of the church situated on the northwest corner of Sixth and Cherry streets was turned over to the Legion gratuitously for use as its headquarters. This building was suitable in every respect for its needs, containing a large assembly room and smaller rooms for office, kitchen etc. After spending around a thousand dollars conditioning the building for occupancy, the post was requested recently to vacate the premises that same might be rented for commercial purposes.

Inasmuch as considerable expense was entailed in putting the building in serviceable condition, it was necessary that additional funds be obtained to be used towards its upkeep, the regular dues being insufficient for this purpose. Consequently, on November 7, 1919, a dance was given at the K. of C. hall, and a little money realized therefrom. In April, 1920, a minstrel show was presented to the public at the Grand opera house for two nights, the cast being composed entirely of members of the American Legion. Again in 1921 another minstrel show was given for three nights at the Grand opera house, these shows netting the Legion funds in an amount enabling it to barely keep its head above water. On account of the expense of equipping and maintaining its headquarters, the treasury of the post has been for some time, and is still, in a depleted condition. The post gave another minstrel show in December, 1921 to raise funds to help defray the expense of the State convention here in 1922.

Ever since its organization the post has been represented at all Legion conventions, both state and national. As an incentive to increase the membership of the local post and for the general benefit of the city, the delegates to the state convention at Vincennes in 1920 had instructions to bid for the 1921 convention. To assist in this work, William R. Simmons, a member of the American Legion and acting as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce, accompanied the local delegates to Vincennes. While not able to secure the 1921 convention for this city, nevertheless the various delegates in attendance knew Terre Haute was on the map. Again in 1921 were the delegates instructed to endeavor to secure the 1922 convention for Terre Haute, which they finally succeeded in doing.

Within the post has been organized a rifle club with a membership of 92. This rifle club was organized under the supervision of the National Rifle Association of Washington, D. C., and is also a member of the Indiana State Rifle Association. In the building occupied by the post as its headquarters a complete, up-to-date, indoor rifle range was installed, which was restricted to the membership of the club. On account of the post having to move from the building in which its headquarters were, no plans have been made for relocating the indoor range. During the cold months shoots were held regularly every night of the week on the indoor range, teams competing for medals awarded by the National Rifle As-

sociation for high scores. During the summer months the club shoot every other Sunday on the Fort Harrison rifle range on Fruitridge avenue. The club is adequately equipped with rifles for its members, all ammunition and the like being received from the war department each year on requisition. Membership in the club is limited as far as possible to members of the American Legion, the initiation fee being \$1.00 and the annual dues \$1.00. No assessments are levied against the members for ammunition, targets, etc. In 1920 the club was represented in the state indoor shoot at Culver, and its team made a very creditable showing, considering it had been so newly organized.

Varied are the different amusements planned and carried out for the members of the legion. It was represented in the city bowling tournament last year, and also the Twilight Baseball league. A legion talent show is given each year and occupies the attention of the members for some weeks. Off and on, bean dinners are given and boxing matches held, and there is always something going on within the legion for the benefit of its own members. Meetings are held on the First and third Mondays of each month, the former in the form of a dinner meeting at the Elks club, the latter at post headquarters. Dues in the local post are \$3.00 per annum, with an initiation fee of \$1.00. The annual dues include national and state dues as well as subscription to the American Legion Weekley for one year, the official organ of the American Legion.

Under the guiding hand of Benjamin Wimer, the local post has a complete drum and bugle corps. It has for all funerals a firing squad of eight men equipped with rifles furnished by the war department for such purposes. All comrades are accorded a complete military funeral when the services of the legion are requested for such a purpose, and to date approximately 50 ex-service men have been buried with such honors by the local post.

In many ways is the legion a factor in the community. The local post was strongly in favor of the city taking over the fair grounds and converting them into a public park, passing resolutions to this effect. A captured German field piece now rests in Steeg park, secured through the efforts of Richard Werneke and presented to the legion, who turned it over to the park board for the purpose which it now serves. The members of the local post were also strongly in favor of the erection of a memorial coliseum in this city, and Samuel D. Royse actively engaged in this matter as a representative of the legion. During the government clean-up of "reds" members of the local post co-operated with department of justice men in securing evidence which brought about the arrest of a number of alleged radicals. They are always willing to assist in any good movement brought about for the benefit of the city, and representation is always had on committees organized and appointed on these matters.

As a soldier organization, first in the minds of the legion is justice for the disabled soldier. They have co-operated extensively with the bureau of war risk insurance and other governmental agencies, in order that the ex-service men and women may receive every consideration of claims for compensation, vocational training etc. Investigations have been conducted with a view of assisting those who have failed to get proper recognition; favorable decisions have been secured for others, and numerous are the things the legion has been responsible for in order that the disabled soldier shall receive his just deserts at the hands of the government.

Not unmindful of the other ex-service men and women, Fort Harrison post has taken an active part in the adjusted compensation bill now reposing in the senate, and has put forth its best endeavors to assist in securing passage of this bill as well as many other legislative enactments tending towards the benefit of ex-service men and women.

In distributing the French war memorial certificates to the next of kin of those who died in the line of duty, the legion was paramount, devoting its entire time to securing the names and addresses of those who were entitled to the memorials, and conducted solemn services in their presentation, the Hon. Everett Sanders being here for this express purpose. In obtaining Victory Medals for ex-service men and women, the legion took an active part, as it did in assisting the war department to locate men who had subscribed for Liberty bonds while in the service, but had never claimed them. Many other valuable things have been done by the legion, too numerous to relate.

November the 11th, has ever since 1918 been the World war veterans' day, and each anniversary finds the American Legion leading a movement for its proper observance. Thousands gave their lives to make this country worth living in, and it is the duty of the ex-service men to see that their effort shall not have been in vain.

Red Cross. The Terre Haute Chapter of the American Red Cross had its inception August 12, 1916 when a few Terre Haute citizens interested in civic welfare met to hear Carl T. Brelos, a representative from the Central Division of the Red Cross, explain the work of the organization. At this meeting a petition for a charter was signed by Mr. William C. Ball, Dr. W. F. Willien, Mrs. Carl Wolf, Mrs. S. C. Stimson, Judge J. H. Swango, Mrs. Eva D. Kanevin, Prof. John B. Peddle, Mrs. Leo Joseph, Mr. R. L. Adler and Miss Cora C. Steele. This petition was granted September 8, 1916.

On February 11, 1917 a meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce at which the organization of the Chapter was completed by the adoption of a constitution and the election of directors. On the following day the board of directors met and elected Mr. William

C. Ball chairman, Mrs. Lewis J. Cox vice-chairman, Mr. R. N. Filbeck treasurer and Miss Cora C. Steele secretary with the following executive committee: Dr. August Knoefel, Prof John B. Peddle, Dr. W. F. Willien, Rev. John E. Sulger, Miss Mary Alice Warren, Mrs. J. D. Foor and Mrs. Eva D. Kanevin. The chairman, the vice-chairman and the secretary of the Chapter, the mayor of the city of Terre Haute, the president of the Society for Organizing Charity and the president of the Chamber of Commerce were made ex-officio members of the executive committee.

The active work of the Chapter began immediately. Miss Ethel Chisholm, superintendent of Union Hospital, was appointed chairman of the committee on hospital supplies and nurses; Mrs. H. M. Smith, chairman of the committee on needlework; Mr. Max Hamill, chairman of the publicity committee; Prof. John B. Peddle, chairman of the civilian relief committee. Work rooms were secured at 517-½ Ohio street, but were soon found to be inadequate, and activities were transferred on April 7, 1917 to the Crawford Fairbanks home on the corner of Sixth and Swan streets, the use of which was generously donated by Miss Alice Failey, granddaughter of Crawford Fairbanks. The need of more room was still felt, and Mr. Herman Hulman's generous offer of the commodious Hulman residence on Ohio street was accepted, part of the work being transferred there May 7, 1917. In the following September this place was made headquarters for all the activities, but on March 6, 1919 the headquarters were moved to 112 north Seventh street. The office work was carried on entirely by volunteers until June 20, 1918, when a paid stenographer was installed.

As soon as the chapter was organized, an active canvass for members was begun. No record of the exact number of members at any given date has been preserved, but after the June drive in 1917, the membership was approximately 6,000. A very active campaign was put on during Christmas week in 1917 under the efficient management of Mr. John R. Talbot which brought the total membership up to about 14,000. The Christmas roll call in 1918 increased the membership to over 19,000, and in 1920 it went to over 20,000.

In the Red Cross campaign in June, 1917, \$60,000 was subscribed. The following fall the Vigo County War Fund Association was organized to finance all the war activities, and no other campaigns were put on except for memberships. This association met all war assessments made against Vigo County.

Some special noteworthy efforts to raise funds deserve mention. During the week beginning April 29, 1918 a White Elephant Sale was conducted at the Heminway place under the direction of Mrs. Fred B. Smith, which netted over \$6,000. Mrs. Smith gave a large touring car which was raffled off at the White Elephant, netting over \$1,500 for the Red Cross. This was won by Mrs. Isaac Powers who afterwards gave it to the Home Service Section of the Red

Cross. It was then sold, and the money reinvested in a smaller car for Home Service work. In November, 1918, and again in February, 1919, the Herz Minstrels gave performances at the Grand Opera House, and donated the net proceeds amounting to \$2,528.78 to the Red Cross for Canteen work. From the date of the organization of the Terre Haute Chapter of the Red Cross until June 1, 1919, the total cash received was \$76,652.53 while the disbursements amounted to \$69,004.76, of which nearly half was expended for supplies and expressage.

The Needlework Department, later designated the Garment Department, was the first to start work. Mrs. H. M. Smith was the efficient superintendent until July, 1917, when she was succeeded by Mrs. H. A. Pritchett. During 1917 twenty-four boxes of hospital supplies were made by this department and shipped for war relief. During the year 1918 the chapter made and shipped 26,176 garments of which number the Junior Red Cross furnished 1,000. Six hundred and thirty garments were made for local hospitals. No record was kept of individual workers, but during the war there were twenty-two working units in the city and county.

The Surgical Dressing Department, under the direction of Mrs. R. A. Hooton, began activities immediately after the formation of the Chapter and continued its work without interruption as long as there was any call for its services. Mrs. Hooton was succeeded as Chairman on October 15, 1917 by Mrs. Homer L. Williams, who had from the beginning been an earnest and faithful assistant. At the Chapter headquarters and in the various units a total of 185,569 surgical dressings were made, of which number the Junior Red Cross prepared 4,421. When the tornado came through this section in May, 1917, causing great destruction and loss of life at Charleston and Mattoon, Illinois, Blackhawk, Indiana and other small towns, our Surgical Dressings department furnished all the supplies that were asked for. The Department has also furnished supplies to our local hospitals from time to time.

The Knitting Department began its work in April, 1917 under the direction of Mrs. John C. Warren, who continued in this capacity until compelled to resign on account of illness in November, 1917. She was succeeded by Mrs. Herman Hulman, who remained faithful to the end. During the period of activity a total of 15,561 knitted articles were produced by about 1,900 individual knitters. One thousand three hundred and fifty of these workers reported directly to headquarters and 550 worked in the twenty-two units in the various parts of the county.

Mrs. L. S. Briggs and Miss Mary Alice Warren had charge of the preparation and supplying of comfort kits for the Vigo County boys in the service. Previous to November 1, 1917 they furnished 489 comfort kits to our boys, and from November 1, 1917 to November 27, 1918, 2,770 kits were prepared of which number

1,700 were fully equipped, making a grand total of 3,259 kits furnished during the war.

For the purpose of giving Red Cross instruction classes were organized during May and June, 1917 for first aid, hygiene, home nursing and preparation of surgical dressings. Dr. August Knoefel conducted gratuitously ten classes in First Aid with a total enrollment of 161. Miss Nellie Burch was employed to give instruction in the other courses to 102 persons.

When the Chapter was organized, Prof. John R. Peddle was appointed chairman of the Civilian Relief Committee, but he resigned in April, 1917 before any work was done, and Prof. Albert A. Faurot was named as his successor, with Miss Lena M. Reading, secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity as executive secretary and Miss Edith A. Fisher, assistant. In April, 1918 Miss Fisher was sent by the Chapter to Indianapolis for a six weeks course in home service work, and on her return she was made field supervisor of the Home Service Section. The first home service case was cared for in September, 1917, and to December 31, 1917 fourteen cases were brought to our attention and looked after. The work of this section increased rapidly. Twelve cases were attended to in the month of January, 1918, the numbers steadily increasing until 399 cases received attention in March, 1919. The total number of individual families assisted until the end of May, 1919 was 1,205. No accurate record was kept of the number of office calls or of families assisted through advice and counsel only, but such calls often overtaxed the capacity of the office force. When the United States Employment office was closed on March 1, 1919, the Home Service committee took steps to meet the re-employment problems, and with the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Elks Club opened a Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Employment Bureau at Red Cross headquarters. Sergeant-Major E. M. Riddle did good service in placing the returning men in positions. The Home Service Section was most active in the Charleston and Mattoon disaster of May, 1917, mentioned below, lending one of its most efficient workers for six weeks as well as assisting in all other ways possible. During the influenza epidemic in the fall of 1918, the Home Service co-operated in all relief work, and its office was the clearing house for practically all the business. Up to June 1, 1919 the Home Service Section expended a total of \$7,124.15 (including a special relief fund of \$958.03 and an automobile fund of \$400.00). The sum of \$4,821.50 was paid out for relief, of which \$1,126.90, or over 23 per cent. was refunded.

On May 26, 1917 a destructive tornado passed over this section, laying waste the cities of Charleston and Mattoon, Illinois, the town of Blackhawk, Indiana and various other small towns. The Terre Haute Chapter of the Red Cross took immediate action by appointing Dr. W. F. Willien chairman of a special relief committee, who, with

Miss Lena M. Reading, the executive secretary of the Home Service Section, went immediately to Charleston and Mattoon to offer their services and whatever our Chapter could do to relieve the situation. The Red Cross appropriated immediately \$550.00 to which the Chamber of Commerce added a very substantial sum. Dr. Willien stayed at Charleston and Mattoon over a week and Miss Reading for over six weeks, she being the first and last of the relief workers on the ground. The relief work of Blackhawk was cared for entirely by our local workers under the direction of Mrs. J. D. Foor. Terre Haute contributed a total of \$5,715.00 to the relief of the tornado victims.

About the first of October, 1918 the Spanish Influenza struck Terre Haute. The Red Cross was the first organization to undertake meeting the emergency. The Home Service Section immediately started a survey of the nursing and hospital situation, and the Chapter appointed an emergency committee consisting of Charles R. Hunter, mayor of the city, Dr. M. B. Van Cleave, secretary of the city board of health, Miss Margaret Purvis, superintendent of public health nursing association, Mrs. Charles E. McKeen, chairman of the Red Cross nursing activities, Mr. Albert A. Faurot, chairman of the Home Service Section, Mr. Robert E. Walker, president of the Society for Organizing Charity, and Miss Lena M. Reading, executive secretary of that society. This committee became active immediately, and appointed various sub-committees to take care of the situation. Through the generosity of the Jewish people, the Phoenix Club was secured for an emergency hospital, equipped by the Red Cross and opened for patients October 28, 1918. Mrs. Charles E. McKeen took active charge of the nursing activities, and Mrs. P. T. Baker assumed charge of the hospital kitchen. Dr. Sample was sent from Indianapolis by the State Board of Health, and in response to our urgent appeal for help, Indianapolis sent us several nurses. Various Terre Haute women, practical nurses and others who had taken Red Cross First Aid courses, rendered valuable assistance as volunteers. This hospital was kept open until December 12th with an average of thirty patients a day, and cared for a total number of 209 individuals. There were twenty-five deaths. Meanwhile the need of a special hospital became so urgent that steps were taken to erect a building. The Union Hospital generously offered the ground upon which to build, and the city and county voted to share the expenses of the building. The Red Cross volunteered to equip the hospital, and the building was rushed to completion and opened for patients December 11, 1918. Management of it was turned over to the Red Cross, which conducted it with the assistance of the Union Hospital nursing staff. The crest of the epidemic, however, had been passed, and but sixty-two patients were cared for in the new hospital.

The first campaign for old clothes for Belgian relief was con-

ducted in March, 1918 with Mrs. Morris Kleeman in charge. Over five tons of clothing were collected and shipped. A committee with Miss Effie Dobbs as chairman conducted a similar campaign during the week of September 23rd in the same year, and as a result of their labor 8,171 garments were collected, weighing over four tons. The old clothes campaign held during the last week of the following March for European relief was conducted under the direction of Mrs. James Hunter and resulted in the collection of about one ton of garments.

Miss Agnes Parker-Moore was appointed chairman of the canteen committee August 27, 1917, but there seemed to be little demand for canteen service till the fall of 1918. Over 300 women were enrolled for active service with Miss Parker-Moore as commandant, and were organized into eight troops. Active service was begun in October, 1918, and thereafter the canteen women met nearly every train that passed through Terre Haute carrying soldiers, sailors or marines. Up to June 1, 1919 the canteen had served 72,660 men at an average cost of about six cents a man.

The Motor Corps was organized October 17, 1918 with Mrs. Henrietta D. McKeen as captain, and fifty-four members enrolled. The corps rendered much valuable assistance, especially in the Red Cross Home Service work and during the influenza epidemic. In the fall of 1918 it placed itself at the disposal of the officers of the Students Army Training Corps units at the Indiana State Normal and Rose Polytechnic Institute, giving valuable service.

During the months of October and November, 1918, a survey of Vigo County, to determine the number of nurses and others who might render aid in case of necessity, was organized under the direction of Mrs. Charles E. McKeen and completed by Mrs. Dow R. Gwinn. This committee enrolled forty-four graduate nurses, forty-eight pupil nurses, twelve undergraduate nurses, sixty practical nurses, four midwives and twenty-six others who had taken the Red Cross First Aid Course.

On February 11, 1919 the Chapter voted a sum not to exceed \$1,500 to pay the cost of maintenance of a nurse for rural work in the county to be done under the direction of the Public Health Nursing Association.

During the autumn of 1918, in answer to the Government's appeal, a committee was appointed to take up the work of collecting peach stones. Barrels were placed in public places, and over three tons of peach stones were collected and shipped. This work was done under the able direction of George Wyckoff, Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

The Red Cross established headquarters in the Rose Dispensary Building in November, 1918 to receive and forward packages to the boys overseas. Mrs. Anne V. Hamill acted as chairman of the committee, and altogether 1,595 parcels were sent.

Early in the fall of 1917 steps were taken to organize the children of the city and county in the Junior Red Cross. Miss Rosa B. Griffith, supervisor of art in the Terre Haute public schools, was appointed as chairman of the Junior committee, and the work of organization was pushed so that by the middle of January twenty-nine of the Thirty-one city schools were enlisted in the work, and many of the rural schools had Junior Red Cross units. The membership on June 1, 1918 was 9,797. Up to the end of May, 1919 the Junior organization expended and contributed \$8,433.11, contributions having been made to the Y. M. C. A. and W. Y. C. A. funds, French War Orphans, Armenian Relief, Belgian Relief, Home Relief, Audubon Society and the Vigo County War Fund. The Juniors bought nearly \$40,000 worth of War Saving Stamps, and purchased for themselves or sold \$104,475.00 worth of Liberty Bonds. Thousands of surgical dressings, hospital garments, refugee garments, knitted articles, articles for propaganda, soldiers supplies, such as trench candles, checker boards, boxes, needlecases etc., miscellaneous articles of various sorts were made by the Junior Red Cross, besides the printing of thousands of Red Cross posters etc. In addition much other work was done, such as making posters for various Red Cross and War campaigns, assisting in canvasses and collecting old garments. Special mention should be made of the work of the juniors during the influenza epidemic which made impossible any other Junior activity. During the year 1918 the Juniors raised 807 war gardens, and twenty pig clubs were formed with 120 members. Two thousand five hundred children were taught to knit. As moving spirits in the Junior Red Cross work and faithful workers through the whole year, the following deserve mention: Miss Rosa B. Griffith, chairman of the Junior Red Cross committee, Miss Lora Lewis, supervisor of the sewing activities and Miss Nellie Failing, treasurer of the Junior Red Cross.

Tribute must be paid to the hundreds of faithful men and women who, though holding no official position, rendered splendid service in the Red Cross work rooms, in various church societies, in the home and in the factories; to the merchants who assisted in the work in many ways and to the transfer companies who gave their services free of charge throughout the period of the war.

War Work of the Terre Haute Rotary Club. The members of the Rotary Club were very active in war work of all kinds, its members constantly being called upon to perform duties aside from that work undertaken by the club as an organization. The work of the Rotary as such can be briefly summarized as follows. It raised the first year's quota, \$3,331.00, for the War Camp Community Recreation Fund, and secured the consent of the Vigo County War Fund Association to include all later calls in its budget. Perhaps the most important accomplishment of the Rotary Club was the en-

couragement and supervision of gardens. A garden supervisor, Mr. Robert N. T. Kadel, was employed, and the project extended over the period from April 1 to August 30, 1919. Eleven hundred and one lots were assigned for gardens, 3237 office calls were registered, 3825 telephone calls attended to, 562 gardens registered, 133 letters were written, 203 cards sent to crop thieves, 3637 visits were made to gardens and 9500 bulletins were distributed. Mr. Kadel enrolled in the United States Garden Army twenty-nine public schools, two high schools, four Catholic schools and one Boys' Vocational school, with 316 captains, 316 first lieutenants, 316 second-lieutenants and 6,229 privates. Twenty-seven meetings were held with an attendance of 1,527. Service flags to the number of 6,975 were distributed and an equal number of service badges. Fifty-three articles were prepared for publication. The final survey of backyard gardens showed 7,319, while there were 10,975 vacant lot gardens. The backyard gardens averaged a crop of the value of \$9.00, and that of the vacant lot gardens averaged \$25.00, or an average production of over \$4.00 per capita of Terre Haute's population.

The Rotary Club supervised the sales of Smilage for Vigo County amounting to \$5,000; co-operating with the Council of Defense the club furnished speakers for several public mass meetings and conducted a three-day speaking campaign at schools and factories; it supported a French war orphan; at the call of President Wilson it instituted and financed the work of organizing and maintaining a Boy Scout organization, and this action resulted in an increase of about 1,000 per cent. in Boy Scout membership; formed special committee to continue strict law enforcement as demanded by the War Department when the S. A. T. C. was established at Camp Rose, a sum of \$23,000 being raised for this purpose. Rotarians headed the following general war activities: chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, chairman of the Public Working Reserve; County Fuel Administrator, County Food Administrator, chief of the American Protective League assisting the Department of Justice and organized this league in two adjoining counties. The record of the Rotary Club of Terre Haute in the World war will ever live in the grateful memory of the community.

Boy Scouts of America. The work of Vigo County Boy Scouts in the recent war was particularly efficient in the Liberty and Victory Loan drives. Scouts made 1,343 sales in the second drive, totaling \$1,101,000; in the third, 1,631 sales which came to \$227,000; in the fourth, 2,698 sales equal to \$285,850; and in the Victory Loan drive sold 883 bonds of a total value of \$281,550. In the second Liberty Loan campaign one Terre Haute troop was awarded a flag as a personal token from the President of the United States, this troop having the highest average number of sales per boy of any troop in Indiana, and the second highest in the United States.

Sales of Thrift Stamps by Boy Scouts is estimated at \$30,000,

and they were active in many other kinds of war work, including the cultivation of war gardens, bearing messages, house to house distribution of the President's Flag Day address for the Committee on Public Information, display of Liberty Loan and Thrift Stamp posters, distribution of various Liberty Loan literature, posting food administration stickers on wind shields, house to house distribution of influenza pamphlets, posters for Camp Library Week, service as orderlies and messengers for the Red Cross as well as for the War Fund Association, registration boards, influenza hospital, Y. M. C. A. campaign and Ladies Thrift Stamp committee. Scouts collected old clothes for Belgian relief, books for the Camp Libraries, phonograph records for camps and gas mask material. They contributed 475 boys' books from their own libraries for camp libraries, raised \$82.00 for the War Camp Community Recreation Fund, participated in all patriotic parades, sold Food Administration cook books, and did a great number of other things too numerous to mention.

Knights of Columbus. Terre Haute Council No. 541 of the Knights of Columbus acquitted itself most creditably in the World war both in civilian war work and in the government military service. Out of a membership of 550, there were 115 Knights in the service, of whom one, Sergeant Charles J. Reilley was killed in action and a number were gassed and wounded.

When the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus sent out a call in June, 1917 for \$1,000,000 to be used in war activities, the local Council appointed Mr. W. R. Condon to take charge of raising Terre Haute's quota of \$1,050. Each member was assessed \$2.00 to meet the immediate demands of the fund, and ten teams were formed to collect contributions from the Catholic population of the city. These teams collected \$3,200 in excess of the quota, an amount which took care of the \$2,100 quota in the second national fund of \$2,000,000. The third fund raised by the Knights of Columbus in this country was \$16,000,000, and Mr. Condon was made chairman of a district comprising Vigo, Vermilion, Parke, Sullivan and Greene counties, for which the quota was \$22,000. With the aid of the Vigo County War Fund Association this quota was \$22,000. With the aid of the Vigo County War Fund Association this quota was over subscribed by \$3,000. In the United War Fund drive in November, 1918, the Knights of Columbus received \$30,000 as their share, and every member of this Council was a member of the War Fund Association.

The Knights of Columbus club rooms were always open to soldiers, to whom cigarettes, fruits, candies etc., were freely given, and in worthy cases, money.

Terre Haute Chapter, American War Mothers. The local chapter of the American War Mothers was organized in August, 1918 by Mrs. G. W. McCosh for canteen service, but their activities were

extended into many other branches of civilian war work. The organization took almost entire charge of Camp Rose Base Hospital, and did relief work of various sorts, as well as having had special committees for the various war loan, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare, Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross drives.

Liberty and Victory Loans. Scarcely less important than the Military achievements of the nation was the financing of the war through the sale of government bonds in four Liberty Loans and one Victory Loan. The first Liberty Loan campaign closed at noon, Friday, June 15, 1917. Vigo County's quota was \$2,000,000 and Mr. James S. Royse was chosen chairman of the committee in charge of the bond sales. Subscriptions were divided among the financial institutions of the city as follows: Terre Haute Trust Company, \$500,000; First National Bank, \$550,000 (including \$125,000 subscribed by the Terre Haute Savings Bank); United States Trust Company, \$400,000; McKeen National Bank, \$300,000; Terre Haute National Bank, \$280,000; Citizens Trust Company \$35,000; State Bank of West Terre Haute, \$25,000; and the Indiana State Bank, \$20,000. The loan quota was oversubscribed by \$110,000.

The books for the second Liberty Loan closed Saturday night, October 27, 1917, and showed that Vigo County's quota of \$3,000,000 had been oversubscribed by \$950,000. Mr. James S. Royse, president of the Terre Haute trust Company, was chairman of the bond sales committee in this loan as he had been in the first, and was in the subsequent loan drives.

In the third Liberty Loan, which ended Saturday night, May 4, 1918, Vigo County was one of the banner counties of the State, and received a flag in recognition of its fine showing. About \$3,200,000 was subscribed, an oversubscription of approximately half a million dollars above the quota. A large share of the credit for the county's excellent work in this drive is due to the efforts of the women's committee of which Mrs. N. S. Mesirow was chairman.

Vigo's quota in the fourth Liberty Loan was set at \$5,400,000, and the campaign ended Saturday night, October 19, 1918. The workers under general chairman Royse, Mrs. N. S. Mesirow of the women's committee, and the chairmen of various special committees for mines, schools etc., strove unremittingly in the gigantic task of raising so large an amount, and their labors were rewarded by the county "going over the top."

In the Victory Loan, as the fifth war loan was called, the quota for Vigo County was put at \$4,088,000, and the same general committees took charge of the drive for funds that had done such excellent work in the previous loans, and did effective service in this final campaign.

TERRE HAUTE

The chapter on Early Settlement contains an account of the founding of Terre Haute in some detail, and a brief resume will be sufficient in this connection. After the town was platted by the Terre Haute Land Company, a sale of lots was held on October 21, 1816, some lots selling as low as \$60.00 each. The first man to build a house was Dr. Charles B. Modesitt, who erected a log cabin, sixteen feet square, at the corner of Ohio and Water streets. The second building of the town was the hotel or tavern built at the corner of First and Wabash streets by Henry Redford, also of logs, and containing six rooms, four on the first floor, two on the second. During the next few months, cabins were built by Lewis Hodge, Samuel McQuilkin, William Mars, Anton Connor, Malcom McFadden, Adam Weaver, Robert Brasher, John Bailey, Ezekiel Buxton, Isaac Anderson, John Britton, John Earle, George Hussey and others. With the influx of settlers, business establishments began to make their appearance, and in 1817 John Earle opened a dry goods and grocery store at Poplar and First streets, although there is some question as to whether or not the first store of this kind was not opened by Lucius Scott. The stock of one of these early stores usually was sugar, salt, coffee, whiskey, calico, unbleached muslin and some cheap, gaudy trinkets with which to attract the Indian trade. Either Curtis Gilbert or Lucius Scott built the first frame house in the fall of 1817, a difference of opinion existing as to whom credit for this belongs. Chauncey Rose and John F. King came to Terre Haute toward the end of 1818, together with many others, and the village began to take on the aspect of a thriving settlement. It became necessary to enlarge the town plat, and a second sale of lots in 1818 brought much higher prices than did the first, lots selling as high as \$400.00. It is interesting to note who some of the first business and professional men were, and what their businesses were. Dr. Charles B. Modesitt was the first medical practitioner, and George K. C. Sullivan and General W. Jones were among the first lawyers. William Mars was the first blacksmith; Malcolm McFadden, the first tailor; Robert Brasher, the first hatter; John Eversole, the first cooper; Henry Redford, the first carpenter and tavern keeper; James Cunningham the first brick-maker; Ezekiel Buxton, the first painter; Joseph Thayer, the first school teacher; John Britton, the first surveyor, John Durkee, the first ferryman; etc. William Earle was the first white boy born in Vigo County, and Mary Ann McFadden, the first girl. John M. Coleman was appointed the first postmaster of Terre Haute in 1817, while Curtis Gilbert had been appointed postmaster at Fort Harrison in 1815. The first brick house was put up prior to 1825 by Benjamin I. Gilman, and in this building was the office of the first pork packing establishment. The town had a newspaper soon after it was founded,



CITY HALL, TERRE HAUTE

John W. Osborn publishing the Western Register and Terre Haute General Advertiser until 1832 when he sold out to Thomas Dowling. One of the more prominent early citizens was William C. Linton, a store-keeper who did a great deal toward the advancement of the struggling backwoods village.

The first acts of civic improvement were the opening of streets, and Ohio street was the first to be cleared of trees, stumps and brush, but so poor were all the streets for the most part that it was not only hazardous to limb to attempt driving along them, but the deep holes in them held stagnant water to the great injury of the public health. In 1820, pestilence, probably augmented by this very cause, ravaged the town, killing about one third of the entire population. The increasing size of the town made it necessary to formulate some plan for its government, and it was accordingly incorporated as a town by an act of legislature on January 26, 1832. The town was divided into five wards in March of the same year, and the following trustees elected by the citizens, one for each ward: James Warren, James B. McCall, Thomas Houghton, James Ross and William Herrington. The duties of these trustees, who were elected annually, included passing ordinances for the town's government, and the selection of the municipal executive officers, the first of these being James B. McCall, president; James T. Moffat, clerk; Charles G. Taylor, assessor; Samuel Crawford, treasurer; William Mars, constable and collector.

There are no further records of the town government until 1838, when a town charter was granted to Terre Haute by the State legislature. This charter was submitted to a popular vote in the town, and was passed by a majority of 63. It provided for the election of a mayor and councilmen. The first mayor was Elijah Tillotson, who called a meeting of the ten councilmen in March, 1838. The charter, as approved on February 17, 1838 gave the town government these powers:

"1. To suppress and restrain disorderly houses and groceries, houses of ill-repute, billiard tables, nine or ten pin alleys, and to authorize the destruction and demolition of all instruments for the purpose of gaming. 2. To regulate and determine the times and places of swimming on the river near the town. 3. To restrain and punish vagrants, mendicants, street beggars, etc. 4. To prohibit the rolling of hoops, playing of ball, flying of kites or any other amusements or practices having a tendency to annoy persons passing in the streets or endanger their safety or to frighten teams within the town. 5. To regulate and restrain operators of steamboats and stages. 6. To regulate cartmen and draymen. 7. To regulate the quality of bread and provide for the forfeiture of bread of a different quality."

At its first meeting, the council made Charles T. Noble, clerk,

B. M. Harrison marshal, and Samuel Crawford Treasurer. After three months as mayor, Mr. Tillotson resigned, and Dr. Marvin Hitchcock was elected mayor in his place. Mr. Hitchcock served until the following year, when Britton M. Harrison was chosen for the office, being re-elected three times and filling the position for four one-year terms. The first council was made up of some of the most prominent men in the town, Curtis Gilbert, Robert Wallace, James B. Edmunds, T. A. Madison, Thomas Houghton, John F. Cruft, Jacob D. Early, Ransom Miller, Russell Ross and John Burton. The members of the council served for many years without pay, and as it was a labor of love with them, the best interests of the town were advanced in every way possible. The cemetery received considerable attention from them in the 'Forties and late 'Thirties. It was enlarged by the purchase of four lots in Section 16 in 1839, these lots comprising over twelve acres and costing \$620. Trees were grubbed out, and burial lots sold, and then the town council ordered John F. Cruft to buy a hearse and harness for the use of citizens at the nominal charge of \$1.50 a funeral.

The council, desiring to provide an adequate and steady water supply for the town, appointed Curtis Gilbert and T. A. Madison to investigate water supply condition and have a survey made of the practicability of bringing water from the springs on the east side of Terre Haute. A survey was made by an engineer, William D. Wood, and the committee reported that by damming up a crescent shaped swamp in the property of Demas Deming north of the Bloomington road, a reservoir that would hold a two weeks water supply for the town would be made. The height of the dam required would be four feet, the fall from the source to the sill of the courthouse door would be thirteen feet and one inch, while the cost of laying pipes and installing fire plugs was estimated at eight thousand dollars.

One of the principal sources of the town's public revenue was grocery and tavern licenses, the report of Samuel Crawford, treasurer, for an eight months period ending January, 1840, showing that \$502.50 was realized from this source, and amount in excess of twenty per cent. of the total receipts for the period. Disbursements were pared down to a minimum, public officials working without compensation for some years, but this gratuitous labor soon grew burdensome to office holders, and frequent resignations from council were recorded. In 1842, however, mayor Harrison came to the conclusion that he was entitled to pay for his services, stating that \$100.00 was his idea of a fair salary for a year, and gave his reasons for asking a salary in the following explanation to council: "I have rendered many services in manner and form that I have kept no account of, and it was impossible to do so, as I am frequently called to arrange the grades for streets and sidewalks, cuts and fills in streets, and examining houses, stables, stores, etc., all of

which consumes some time for which I feel justified in asking of the common council some remuneration." In his report at the end of this year, the mayor stated that no tax for town purposes had been levied the previous year, that the county and State taxes were much reduced in this year, and that in June, 1842, the council had levied a tax of 10c on the \$100 and a pole tax of 50c, the proceeds of which went to the bank to pay the town debt to it.

In 1843, steps were taken to secure a town hall for the meetings of the council and for offices for the mayor, clerk and others. Up to this time, rooms had been rented from the Linton estate, but since the county building was inadequate, the town government arranged with the county commissioners to deed the undivided half of lots 1 and 2 of subdivision 96 of the town plat (northeast corner of Third and Ohio streets) to the county and also to furnish \$515.00 toward the erection of a building on said lots to be jointly used by the county and the town. The commissioners appropriated \$1,085 toward the building, and thus came into existence the first town hall. The offices of the County clerk and recorder were on the first floor, and the offices of the town government were on the second floor. This building housed the town officials until it was burned down in 1865, when the lots were taken over by the county for the site of a building devoted to its exclusive use.

In 1843, the office of mayor was discontinued by an act of the legislature, the duties of this office relegating to the president of the council. For ten years the town was so governed, but in 1852 a general law was passed by the legislature under the new constitution by which any town of over three thousand population could incorporate as a city. The United States census of two years before had given Terre Haute a population of 4,051, so on April 30, 1853 an election was held to determine the sentiment of the people towards incorporation. It resulted in a vote of 139 to 18 in favor of incorporation, and the necessary steps to bring it about were promptly taken. On May 30, 1853, an election of city officers was held, William K. Edwards being chosen mayor, and the following men city councilmen: Noah Beymer, George F. Lyon, S. R. Franklin, H. Fairbanks, James T. Wyeth, R. N. Hudson, Thomas I. Bourne, Henry Ross, James H. Hudson and Zenas Smith. Other officials elected were: J. B. Edmunds, clerk; James Oakey, city engineer; B. B. Moffatt, city attorney; and James T. Moffatt, street commissioner. The salaries then paid were—mayor, \$600; marshal, \$600; clerk, \$300; treasurer, a per centage on collections; and councilmen, \$2.00 for each meeting.

Fire fighting had engaged the attention of public officers from the earliest times, and before there were any governmental means of procuring a system of dealing with fires, the people, by common consent, would form themselves into a bucket brigade, some pumping water, the others arranging themselves into a line from the water

supply to the fire to pass buckets of water to the men actively engaged in extinguishing the flames. This system was entirely voluntary, and though all the men would throw themselves energetically into the task of putting out the fire, the bucket brigade was entirely insufficient to the demands. Consequently, one of the first actions of the common council after it came into existence in 1838, was the authorization of the purchase of a hand pump fire engine named the Hoosier. Council then appointed a fire warden for each ward and in order by wards these men were John Crawford, Zenas Smith, Thomas Houghton, John S. Burget and Thomas C. Clayton. To stimulate competition and assure a prompt and plentiful supply of water at the scene of the fire, the council in 1839 notified the citizens that \$3.00 would be paid to the man arriving at the fire with the first hogshead of water, \$2.00 to the second, \$1.00 to the third, and 25c for every hogshead brought thereafter until the fire was out. At this time most of the water had to be hauled up from the river in drays, and to simplify the problem of water supply, the council in 1840 appropriated \$300.00 to build a public cistern in each ward. Many other steps toward a fire department adequate to the needs of the city were taken in this year. A hook and ladder outfit was bought and a company organized to operate it with T. A. Madison as foreman, an engine company was organized under Samuel Crawford, captain, and in February, 1840 a company of fire guards was organized with Demas Deming, captain; James Wasson, first assistant; Thomas H. Blake, second assistant; Joseph Cooper, third assistant; and Chauncey Rose, fourth assistant. By this it can be seen that the most prominent citizens of the town were not only alive to the necessity of a fire department, but that they were willing to give it their active support, serving, as they did, without pay.

In March 1855, T. A. Madison presented a resolution in the council to the effect that Terre Haute should have a gas plant and that the council would do everything in its power to induce some company to construct one. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and in the following year the Terre Haute Gas Works was incorporated. The plant was situated between Poplar and Swan streets on the bank of the river, and commenced furnishing gas to the city in 1858. The gas was natural and came from a well, known as the Diall Well, 2,900 feet in depth. The supply of natural gas was sufficient for the needs of Terre Haute for over thirty years, but a combination of increased demand and failure of supply made it necessary in 1890 for the Citizens Gas & Fuel Company to erect a plant for the manufacture of artificial gas.

Two other important steps in the progress of the city were made later—the installation of a water works and, later, of an electric light and power plant. The first water works commenced operations in 1873, and in 1888 a new plant with a capacity of three million gallons of water a day was erected on the river at the old

Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad crossing. The Terre Haute Electric Light & Power Company began operations in April, 1885 with J. A. Crawford president, Edwin Ellis secretary and Samuel McKeen treasurer. At first it had fifty arc lights, but in the fall of its first year it won a competition for the lighting of the city, and five years later had increased its system to 200 arc lights for street lighting, and 100 arc and 500 incandescent lights in business houses, hotels and residences.

These public utilities have increased in importance by leaps and bounds. In 1921, the Citizens Gas & Fuel Company had 135 miles of gas mains in the city, an increase of four miles over the preceding year, the capacity of the plant was 3,000,000 cubic feet, the price of gas was 95c to 50c, the number of employees was 106, and the average monthly pay roll came to \$11,500. The Terre Haute Water Works Company has expanded until in 1921 it had 101- $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of water mains in the city, 1,170 public fire hydrants. In 1921, the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company, which furnishes light and power to the city from its plant which has a total horse power of 14,000, had 746 street lights in the city. The cost of electric light to the consumer was 7c to 2c per KW hour, the cost of electric power to the consumer was 6c to 2c, the average number of men employed was 650 and the average monthly pay roll amounted to \$60,000. In addition to this light and power furnished in the city, the company operates the Terre Haute Division of its electric railroad, eighty miles, from this plant.

In the early days of the city's life, it was a great pork packing center. Hog raising was profitable in Vigo County, and at one time the packing industry was Terre Haute's heaviest trade. The first packing plant was established in 1824 on the river bank. This plant was the first of its kind in the Wabash valley, and was erected by B. I. Gilman of Cincinnati who later sold it to Joseph Miller. The second plant was established by William S. Cruft, and Jacob D. Early, Chauncy B. Miller and others built packing houses later. The trade was at its height in the flat-boat days, and even after the Civil war it was flourishing, but discrimination in freight rates whereby a short haul cost more than a long haul was too great a handicap for the packers, and one by one they went out of business, the last one closing up in 1878 or 1879. Of recent years, however, since uniform freight rates prevail and the local demand has grown so much, there have been meat packing enterprises successfully carried on here.

Because the corn, water and coal supplies were more plentiful at Terre Haute than any place else in the country, the largest distillery in the world, of its kind, is located at Terre Haute. The first distillery here was built by John F. King near the present site of Rose Polytechnic, but was burned down after a short existence. The Terre Haute Distilling Company was erected on the site of the

old McGregor house of 1849—a small distillery with a capacity of 75 gallons of spirits a day. Success attended the undertaking from its very inception and by 1890 it had developed to the point where the working capacity of the plant was 10,000 bushels of grain a day, from which 50,000 gallons of spirits were distilled. At the time the Eighteenth Amendment became effective the annual output of the local distilling industry was about fifteen million gallons, and it was stated a few years previously, that is before the World war, that one seventh of all the money required to conduct the national government was raised from internal revenue taxes levied on Terre Haute products. In addition to the distilling interests here, Mr. Anton Mayer founded the Terre Haute Brewing Company in about 1850, and this enterprise was very successful. It is known as one of the largest breweries in the country, and its products have always had a wide distribution.

The iron industry has always been one of the city's chief trades on account of the abundance of good, cheap fuel and exceptional transportation facilities. For a number of years, also, there was sufficient iron ore found locally to supply the demand, but all these deposits have long been exhausted. Andrew J. Crawford, who died in 1891, was one of the pioneers in this industry in Wabash Valley. He founded a rolling mill at New Castle, Pennsylvania in 1839, and founded the Wabash Iron Company at Terre Haute in 1872. It commenced operation in the following year, and employed seventy-five men. Its capacity at that time was 5,000 tons a year of bar iron and small T rails for mines, but within twenty years its capacity and working force had trebled. Previous to the founding of the Wabash Iron Company, however, there was established the Terre Haute Iron & Nail Works of Turner, Glover & Company. This concern had a capital stock of \$120,000, and was incorporated on February 12, 1868. It employed sixty men, had six puddling furnaces, and used iron from the blast furnace at Harmony, Clay County. The Terre Haute Iron & Steel Company, familiarly known as the Crawford rolling mill, was an offshoot of the Nail Works. In 1889, a company capitalized at \$60,000 changed the plant to make bar iron, and had an output of about 20,000 tons annually. The Vigo Iron Company, incorporated in August 9, 1869 with a capital stock of \$125,000, was one of the two companies in the State manufacturing pig iron.

There have always been extensive foundries and machine works at Terre Haute since manufactuirng came into prominence here, and one of the oldest of this kind of business in this part of Indiana was the Phoenix Foundry & Machine Works, which, among other things, specialized in architectural and structural iron. The old Vandalia Railroad shops, completed in 1853, have always been a great asset to the city. There are, however, too many industries in Vigo County to be specifically mentioned here in detail, and if some

few are briefly described it is not necessarily that they are of more importance than others, but because there is something unique or unusual in their histories. Many of the more important business and manufacturing enterprises will, indeed be taken up in some detail later. Suffice it to say here that there are, according to a "Greater Terre Haute" souvenir magazine published in 1922, one hundred and seventy-one different products manufactured in Terre Haute and Vigo County. These products are: acetone, advertising plates, advertising specialties, agricultural implements, ammonia, aniline (rubber accelerator), aprons, arch bars, artificial limbs, ash dumps, auto trucks, automobile bodies, automobile springs, automobile tops, awnings, bags (canvass), bank fixtures, barbers outfits, barbers supplies, bars (iron and steel), batch boxes, bearings (automobile) beef products, benzol, beverages, blank books, blocks, blue prints, boilers, boiler grates, bolts, book binding, books, bottles (glass), boxes (shelf stock), brass, bread, bricks, bronze (bushings and bars) building blocks, butanol, butyl aldehyde, butyl tartrate, butyric acid, calendars canned goods, canvas covers, cars, (freight, mine and industrial), cases (wooden shipping), caskets, castings (bronze, brass etc), catalogues, catsup, cement blocks, chains, chemicals, chili sauce, chilled iron, chimney blocks, chocolates, cistern covers, clay products, clothing (workingmen's), coal mining machinery, coats, coca-cola, coffee, coke, columns, combination suits, concrete building blocks, concrete moulding machinery, conductor pipe, conveyors, coping for porch walks, corn (ground) corn meal, cornsolvo feed, corrugated paper boxes, cots, cotton clothing, covers, cream (Jack Frost), creosoting trams, dibutyl aniline, doors, drain rings and covers, drain tile, dresses, drivers outfits, eaves trough, electrical fixtures, electrical locomotives, elevators (electric), emulsion (Milks), enamels, enamel ware, ethyl alcohol, fans, feed, fencing (office), fillers, floor arches, flour, flower vases, flour (graham and wheat), forgings, fruit syrups, fur repairs, gas (illuminating), gears, (steel starters), grain, grates (boiler) hominy, hospital ware, hot house products, ice, ice cream, interior trimmings, iron products, jackets, kitchen ware, knives (pocket), lead, letter openers, liniment (oil), lumber (dimension), machinery (coal mining), machinery (crushing), machinery (conveying), machinery (concrete and molding), mackinaws, malleable iron castings, manhole covers, mattresses, mechanics outfits, medicine, metal products, mine car wheels, mining machinery, monuments, motor fuel, motors (electric), naphthalene, novelties, nursery products, office fixtures, overalls, paints, pants (workmen's), paper, passbooks, peanut butter, pillows, piston rings and pins, plates (advertising), pork and beans (cans), pork products, printing (job), printing (commercial), pump liners, railroad ties, ranges, rivets, roofing (sheet metal), sash, scales, sheet metal products, shirts (workingmen's), signs, sleds (boy's), soft drinks, soot doors and frames, soups, springs (automobile), staining, stairs, steel

products, stoves, surgeons and physicans outfits, tar, tents, test cars, thermometers, tipples, tile (building), tile (drain), toilet creams, toys, tracks (yard), trams (creosoting), trucks (yard), typewriter parts, umbrellas, varnishes, vegetables, vehicles (horsedrawn), ventilators, voting booths, wagons (boys') wagon loaders, welding wheels (wooden and automobile), window cops, window sills.

A perusal of this list of products reveals a number of chemicals, and this is due to the location at Terre Haute of the Commercial Solvents Company's plant. In 1920, this company, which manufactures acetone, butanol (butyl alcohol), ethyl alcohol and their derivatives, bought from the American and British governments two plants at Terre Haute, which had been purchased and re-equipped by the two governments on joint account for the manufacture of these products by the Weizmann Process. These substances are solvents used in various chemical industries and processes. The larger of the two plants, former distilleries, has a capacity in excess of the world's demands, particularly for butanol, has been improved in various respects and added to by the construction of a plant for the conversion of waste material into fertilizer and cattle feed. Plants and grounds comprise eighty acres, and the floor space runs to about a million square feet. The company owns its own tank cars, requires about 90,000 to 100,000 bushels of corn each month, and uses about six to seven tons of coal at the present rate of production. The process of manufacture was discovered by Dr. Charles Weizmann, an English bacteriologist, who isolated bacteria which, working in a mash of practically any starchy substance, produced by fermentation butanol, acetone and ethyl alcohol in the proportions of, roughly, two parts of butanol to one of acetone with a slight yield of ethyl. Terre Haute was selected by the government because it was near the center of the corn belt and near supplies of cheap fuel. Uncommercial grades of corn as well as kaffir-corn, rice and molasses can be used as successfully as good corn, and thus a large market for what would otherwise be practically waste is furnished to the agricultural population in the vicinity of the city. Both butanol and acetone are synthetic organic chemicals, and both are solvents. In many industries both are used, though for different purposes, and each is used in industries which do not make use of the other. The principal industry in which both are used is in the manufacture of nitro-cellulose and cellulose acetate products. These are made by dissolving cotton from which is made all sorts of cel-luloid articles, artificial leather, wood and metal, motion picture and photographic films, nitro-cellulose explosives and a vast variety of other articles. Acetone is used in "dopes" or varnishes for aero-planes, in the storing of oxy-acetylene gas for cutting and welding, in the manufacture of chloroform, iodoform and other drugs and pharmaceuticals. Butanol is used in the manufacture of butyl acetate and other organic chemicals for which the demand is broadening

daily, in the manufacture of perfumes, flavoring extracts, collodion, drugs and pharmaceuticals, in the extraction of alkaloids, etc. Both acetone and butanol are light, mobile, colorless, inflammable liquids, requiring compliance with "red label" shipping instruction. Pure butanol, being a new commercial product, has many potential uses which are now in course of experimentation in the following industries: artificial silks, dyes, rubber accelerators, tanning materials, non-inflammable celluloid products, motor fuel, oil refining etc. The company makes a uniform price of its products to all American buyers, and this price is maintained at the lowest possible figure. The main offices of the organization are in New York City, and foreign offices are located in London.

Fuel, transportation, easy access to raw materials, close proximity to large distributing points, a distinctly satisfied working population, good schools, and a rapidly enlarging system of parks and boulevards are the seven principal requisites of an important industrial center—and Terre Haute possesses all of them. These are the causes of the wonderful industrial developement which is the pride of the city.

One of the most striking features of the industrial life of Terre Haute is its diversification. This city is not a "one industry" town, and it is not the wish of the Chamber of Commerce and other far-sighted citizens that it should ever become so. The sad experience of such cities during slack periods in the industry, which is their mainstay has proved the value of a city which is not dependent on any one line of industrial activity. So it is with great and pardonable pride that Terre Haute notes that there are no less than 171 different commodities produced within its area. Over \$20,000,000 of capital is represented in the manufacture of these articles, and the annual value of the city's production runs over \$30,000,000. There are 14,000 employees of industry in Terre Haute, exclusive of railwaymen and miners, the annual payroll of the combined industries aggregates \$14,000,000, so it is evident that in addition to being a live industrial city, Terre Haute is a most advantageous commercial city as well. Another feature of interest to manufacturers now in the city and to concerns thinking of locating in Terre Haute is the optimistic labor situation. A careful survey of the condition by the Chamber of Commerce reveals that the average workingman and woman is contented, because the overwhelming majority of the employers believe in the square deal to their employees whether considered collectively or individually. Furthermore, Terre Haute is essentially an American city. Few cities of industrial importance in the country have such a small foreign population. The supply of labor in Terre Haute has reached practically normal conditions in spite of the fact that there has been a minimum of men thrown out of employment due to the closing of local industries.

The largest industries in Terre Haute, exclusive of coal mining,

are iron and steel, glass, enameled ware, clay products and garment manufacturing. For many years, Terre Haute has been an important center in the manufacture of iron and steel and their fabrication. Before the developments of the ore deposits in the Lake Superior region, a blast furnace making pig iron from local and Missouri ores was one of the leading industries here. There was also a rolling mill and extensive works for the manufacture of cut nails. In later years, the character of the plants has changed, but the importance of the industry has continued and has even become enhanced. At present there are over ten concerns which are either directly or indirectly a part of the iron and steel industry in Terre Haute. Their products include both cast and rolled forms. The manufacturing branch of the industry is divided between rolling mills, foundries, malleable and fabricating plants.

There are two important rolling mills—the Highland Iron and Steel Company and the Hoosier Rolling Mills Company. The former is a subsidiary of the American Chain Company, and makes a specialty of high grade chain iron. It employs about 600 men. The Hoosier Rolling Mill and its subsidiary, the Terre Haute Auto Springs Company, are now on the point of considerable development. The original plant of the corporation engaged in the manufacture of steel bars with a twelve-inch mill in operation. This company has a \$2,000,000 plant under construction at a suburb, Steelton, which will include open hearth furnaces, blooming and finishing mills. This plant when completed will be one of the most important steel plants in the Middle West.

The principal foundries are those of the Frank Prox Company, the Eagle Iron Works, the American Car and Foundry Company, the Gartland Foundry Company and several other smaller plants. The Frank Prox Company makes a specialty of castings for heating plants as well as for coal mine equipment. The Eagle Iron Works Company manufactures castings for use in the construction of mine cars, tipples, etc., as well as commercial castings. The American Car and Foundry Company is one of the plants of the largest railway car building concern in the world. In the iron and steel lines, the local plant operates a foundry for making castings for car construction and other specialties. The Gartland Foundry Company specializes in light gray iron castings. These plants are equipped with cupolas, moulding floors, etc.

There are three plants in Terre Haute engaged in the manufacture of malleable castings, the Terre Haute Malleable Manufacturing Company, the Inland Malleable Iron and Steel Company, and the Standard Malleable Castings Company. The first two plants mentioned produce malleables largely for use in automobile manufacture and make a specialty of high-grade material which is required in this work. The Standard Company is a subsidiary of

the Standard Wheel Company and operates to a considerable extent on materials for the use of its own company.

In addition to the above manufacturers, there are a number of concerns which are consumers of steel products in various forms. The Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company is the largest producer in the world of enamel ware made from steel sheets. The Braden Manufacturing Company is a large factor of galvanized products for roofing materials, etc. There are also boiler manufacturers and bridge and building fabricators and other miscellaneous factories which use various forms of iron and steel. An important correlated industry is the scrap branch in which there are a number of large dealers, and Terre Haute is an important center for the collection and distribution of scrap iron and steel.

The jobbing business is represented by a large iron store, the Terre Haute Heavy Hardware Company, which handles the heavier products, and by the Power Supply Company, Industrial Supply Company and the Crane Company which handle mine materials and tubular goods. Two other factories engaged in turning out products of iron and steel are the Buettner-Shelburne Machine Company, which is an exclusive manufacturer of supplies for electrical coal mining machinery, and the Automatic Machine Company, which specializes in various lines of automatic machinery.

The glass industry is very important with three large concerns engaged in it, the North Baltimore Bottle Glass Company, the Turner Brothers Glass Company and the Root Glass Company. These plants are all benefitted by the convenient location of their raw products, coupled with the abundance of fuel and excellent railway facilities which place them in a most advantageous position for their manufacturing as well as for markets for finished products.

The North Baltimore Bottle Glass Company manufactures light green and amber colored glass bottles for carbonated and pasteurized beverages. This heavy ware is made especially to withstand gases, changes of temperature and rough handling. At present the annual output is lower than average, but with a resumption of normal conditions in the trade, it will reach a possible 440,000 gross. As many of the large purchasers of bottles are now carrying out a transition in their business, the demand is considerably below normal, but present indications point to better conditions in the near future. The pay roll of the company when the plant is running at full capacity would amount to over \$780,000.

The Turner Brothers Glass Company manufactures flint glass bottles and jars for food products and condiments, patent medicines, etc. It also turns out wooden boxes and corrugated paper products of all kinds. This is one of the four plants in the United States which is equipped to make a complete reshipping package, that is, to make the wooden box container, the corrugated paper filling, and the glass bottles ready for filling at the canning or other

factory. The annual output of this factory is 300,000 gross of bottles, 1,250,000 wooden cases and 300 cars of paper products. The annual payroll of the company runs from \$500,000 to \$900,000.

Light green, amber and flint bottles make up the products of the Root Glass Company, the third mammoth glass concern of the city. This company was organized in 1900. The product is entirely machine made, and the machines have been developed at this factory, the patents all being owned and controlled by the company. Three large, continuous glass-making furnaces are in constant operation. The market for the products of the Root plant is the entire world, going to the extreme points of the compass in the United States and to Mexico, South and Central America and France. A silica sand plant, located in the immediate vicinity of Terre Haute, is owned and operated by the company, producing silica sand of exceptionally fine quality for the manufacture of bottles. The sand plant embraces 120 acres.

Garment making comprises another one of the interesting and important industries of Terre Haute. There are six concerns engaged in this line of manufacturing; Samuel Frank & Sons, the Ehrmann Manufacturing Company, the Stahl-Urban Company, the Cotton Goods Manufacturing Company, the Lamb Manufacturing Company, and J. T. White. These six firms employ over 700 people, most of whom are women. Samuel Frank & Sons began business in Terre Haute in 1876 under the name of Frank & Rothchild, with a location at Fourth and Wabash Avenue. The business grew so rapidly that new quarters were constantly in demand, and the factory has been located on Sixth street, at 17 South Fifth, and in its present attractive quarters at 315-325 North Fourteenth street. The first change in the management came when Samuel Frank bought out the the interest of Louis Rothchild. Later the sons of Mr. Frank, Maurice S. and Theodore P., were taken into the business. Both Samuel and Maurice S. Frank have been removed from the business by death, and the management at present is in the hands of Theodore P. Frank. The plant has been active in community service, both the firm and the girls taking a great interest in this form of civic loyalty.

The Ehrmann Manufacturing Company, 929-933 Wabash Avenue, manufactures workmen's garments and children's play suits. The business was begun in a small way about thirty-five years ago by Emil E. and Albert D. Ehrmann. After the construction of the present plant, the late Frederick A. Reckert became associated in the business, and his son, Fred, Jr., is the present manager. Goods were formerly manufactured for the jobbers trade, but the policy of recent years has been directed toward making goods for sale to retailers exclusively. Fifteen salesmen are now engaged in carrying out this policy.

The Stahl-Urban Company, located on Ohio street near the C.

& E. I. Railway, is one of the important garment manufacturers of the city. This concern operates between 150 and 165 machines in Terre Haute and 50 machines in its factory at Danville, Illinois. Its product consists almost entirely of overalls, pants, shirts, lined coats and mackinaws for workmen. About 250 people are employed.

The Cotton Goods Manufacturing Company, located at Ninth and Chestnut streets, are manufacturers of street and house dresses and bungalow aprons, made of voile, gingham and percales. The products of the factory are retailed all over the United States. This concern has been located in Terre Haute only four years.

J. T. White, located at 9-1/2 and Wabash Avenue, manufactures women's house dresses and other garments for women and children. The plant employs twelve girls using power machines. The products of the firm are retailed in Terre Haute and surrounding cities. The Lamb Manufacturing Company is engaged in the production of white goods of various kinds.

The Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company, the largest producer of enameled steel household and hospital wares in the world, stands at the head of Terre Haute industries so far as size and volume of business is concerned. This plant covers several city blocks and employs 1,200 men and women. Both the company and its employees have taken a very keen interest in community affairs, as has been demonstrated in its relations with the community service movement.

About half of its output is placed in the export trade, especially with South American and foreign markets other than European. During the war, a heavy business was carried on with the Allied and neutral powers, but since that time no exports have been made to foreign markets, and catalogues are printed in Spanish, Portuguese, and French, as well as English.

A subject of special interest to the public since the last increase in railway freight rates and passenger rates, has been that of the replacement of the rolling-stock on our great railroads. The immensity of this undertaking can be seen by a visit to the American Car and Foundry Company's big plant on Crawford Avenue, where cars are both manufactured and repaired and where the volume of business is enlarging every day. The plant is now turning out five cars each day (in addition to twenty mine cars), on a 1,000 steel car contract with the Big Four Railway, 1,000 box car contract with the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, and 1,500 mine car contract with various mining interests. The plant also manufactures mine and railway forgings and castings, and a foundry has recently been constructed to be used in the making of automobile castings. The plant has undergone a very complete remodeling, which included the building of \$200,000 foundry, a \$100,000 power plant and \$10,000 hospital. When running at full capacity nearly 1,000 men are

employed. Scarcity of improvements held back the improvements, but this problem was met, and the company is looking forward to a large and prosperous business.

The Standard Wheel Company with its two subsidiaries, the Standard Malleable Castings Company and the Standard Machine Company, is one of the most important manufacturing concerns of its kind in the world. The principal products are wooden wheels for all types of horse-drawn and automotive vehicles. From the standpoint of sales and units of production, this company is the equal, if not the superior, of any concern in the world making wheels for both horse-drawn and automotive vehicles. The Standard Malleable Castings Company produces a general line of light malleable castings, while the Standard Machine Company does general machine shop work, specializing on automobile hubs. The market, catered to, is all over the United States, with the largest volume of sales in the middle west. The annual volume of sales aggregates \$1,250,000. This concern employs between 550 and 600 men, with a total pay-roll of over \$500,000 a year.

The Grasselli Chemical Company operates a plant north of the city. This plant is one of seventeen owned by the company in various parts of the United States. It produces two car loads of zinc daily, which is shipped to all parts of the world. This zinc is made from ore mined in Idaho, Wisconsin and other mining districts. The ore is first treated at the Chemical Plant where the sulphur content is converted into sulphuric acid. It is then shipped to Terre Haute for the purpose of recovering the zinc, which is principally used for galvanizing and brass making. It is also used largely for rolling into sheets, for battery zinc and other purposes. When in full operation, the plant consumes 250 tons of coal daily. The concern employs 325 men when running full capacity, with a pay roll of \$35,000 a month.

The Freeman-Riff Company are manufacturers of conveying machinery for power plants, retail coal yards and sand and gravel dealers. They are located at Maple Avenue and the Big Four and C. & E. I. Railways, which gives them easy access to transportation facilities. The location was secured for the company by the Chamber of Commerce and sold to them on a long term contract. The company is in operation and has already fulfilled several important contracts. The concern is so constructed as to allow for future development and expansion as the business justifies it.

The story of any feature of the development of the natural resources found in and around the city of Terre Haute will always be of interest to the American industrial world, and of unusual interest to the manufacturing and commercial circles of the middle west. The chapter on geology and topography deals in some detail with the coal and shale deposits of the Wabash Valley found near this city. The importance of the fine quality of steam and gas pro-

ducing coal found in the four veins which underlie this entire territory. In some places there are as many as four veins present, and in no place are there less than two. Among these are two that will answer any purpose demanded of coal. Number 3 vein underlies practically the entire territory, but at present is not being worked extensively due to its greater depth, cost of operation and amount of impurities. Number 4 vein has no superior among bituminous coals. It is excellent for domestic use, as a clay burning coal, and especially is adapted for use in retorts, in glass factories, malleable plants, gas factories, coke plants, paper mills, brick, tile and clay plants. It has about one-half of one percent. sulphur content, will not clinker and burns with a long flame to a clean white ash. Number T coal is a steam coal of the highest quality. For commercial use it has few equals, and where an extremely hot fire is demanded it is in a class with few competitors. In the immediate vicinity of the city, Number 6 is not operated to any extent due to its irregularity, but at a radius of thirty miles there are thousands of acres containing millions of tons that is regular, workable and of an extremely fine quality.

But it is not a description of the coal now produced nor of operations now being carried on that we would undertake so much as a sketch of the new developments which are being carried out at the present time. In the first place, it must be very encouraging to business men all over the country to learn that there are coal operators and financiers who have sufficient faith in the economic future to invest their efforts and money in new development of this rich coal region. It is one more proof of the prosperous conditions which are sure to return in modified forms within the next year or so.

Seventeen mines are now being opened, or are being planned on purchased or leased acreages in the Indiana fields north and south of Terre Haute. Five of these are located to the north of the city, and twelve to the south. The total daily capacity of these mines when in full operation is estimated at 21,150 tons of coal, the largest of the projected mines having an estimated output of 4,000 tons and the smallest, 350 tons. Six of these mines are located on the C. & E. I. Railway, six on the Terre Haute division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, three on the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon) Railway, and one each on the Illinois Central and E. I. & T. H. division of the Big Four Lines.

One of the mines will produce coal from the Number 3 vein; seven of them from Number 4 vein; five from Number 5 vein, and four from Number 6 vein. Thus it will be seen that in the new exploitation of the Indiana field that all the various veins are coming in for attention, thereby guaranteeing a liberal production of excellent coal for all purposes known to the coal market and to the industrial world. The daily capacity of the mine operating in Number 3 vein is 500 tons; of the seven in Number 4 vein, 9,250 tons; of

the five in Number 5 vein, 5,200 tons ; of the four in Number 6 vein, 6,200 tons.

Terre Haute, the commercial and mining center of the Indiana coal fields, is in a most advantageous position as a result of the past, present and future operations in the mining world. This large and available supply of fuel right at the tracks of the local railways which can then place it directly into the bins of the local manufacturers, is a factor of the first magnitude in the development of Terre Haute as a manufacturing center. One enormous steel mill has recently been completed in this city, others will follow when this advantage of cheap, abundant and first class fuel is widely known to the industrial world. Other factories will be attracted by the same means. Never did the future of Terre Haute look so bright. Never did local business men have more reasons for optimism as to the eventual future.

A glance at the map of the Wabash Valley Empire and contiguous territory reveals the fact that few cities have more advantages than has Terre Haute as a center of distribution. This is due to several factors, of which the railways that enter the city are the most important. Seven railways, belonging to four great systems, spread out in every direction. All of the territory served is rich beyond imagination in actual and potential agricultural wealth. In addition to the steam lines, four electric railways connect Terre Haute with over ten of the important cities in the Empire, and via Indianapolis with the central Indiana traction territory. Although some portions of the Wabash valley cannot be reached by rail directly from Terre Haute, yet through the medium of three other great trunk lines besides those passing through the city, and by means of a large number of branches and subsidiary roads all of which can be reached at junction points from Terre Haute, practically every township in the empire and every city, town and hamlet can be reached conveniently from this city.

Another factor in the traffic situation in Terre Haute are roads which radiate from the city in every direction, and which connect with other highways leading into the most remote corners of the valley. Two state highways meet at right angles in the city, one east and west, the other north and south. The National Old Trail is now in process of being converted into a hard surfaced highway completely across the territory and beyond, while the Dixie Bee Line will be so improved within the next few years. Terre Haute is now connected with Chicago and St. Louis by all-paved highways. Four hard surfaced county unit roads extending to the four corners of Vigo County and there connecting with important highways in adjoining counties have been contracted for and are now completed. A period of from five to ten years from the present time should see no small portion of the distribution of goods from

Terre Haute being carried on throughout the Wabash valley in giant trucks at a considerable saving to both jobber and retailer.

The last factor in the building up of a distributing point lies in the distance from which the goods to be distributed must be carried to the central point. In this respect Terre Haute is unusually fortunate. In addition to being in the very heart of a magnificent fuel territory and one of the largest shipping points for coal in the country, the manufacturers of the city, themselves brought here by the proximity of cheap and abundant fuel, are able to provide a large portion of the goods to be distributed either directly from the factories or through the medium of the local jobbers. The farms of Vigo County and of the Wabash valley are also a prolific source for large supplies of produce which are gathered in Terre Haute and distributed therefrom. And finally, Terre Haute is most fortunate as regards its central location relative to other large national centers of distribution. Chicago lies but 178 miles to the north; Danville, Illinois, but 55 miles; Evansville, 109 miles to the south; Indianapolis, 72 miles to the east; St. Louis, 169 miles westward; and South Bend, 182 miles northeast. These distances, with the unexcelled quality of rail service from these cities to Terre Haute, are reduced to a minimum of transit time and enable the Terre Haute jobber and retailer to furnish economical and efficient service to their customers.

After a study of the map of the territory surrounding this city, and of the consideration advanced above, the student of economics would expect to find a large number of varied jobbing and wholesale houses located here, and a careful study of actual conditions has revealed that he would not be disappointed. These range in size from houses whose annual business runs into seven and more figures and who have customers in every state in the Union, to small distributors serving the city and its immediate adjoining territory only. Many of the local jobbers combine more or less manufacturing to their purely commercial enterprises, and many have retail stores located in Terre Haute or nearby cities. One or two of the largest distributors are agents for large manufacturing concerns doing a national business, and there is every reason to believe that even more such houses will soon come to appreciate the value of branches here.

Groceries probably rank first in importance in any discussion of the jobbing business in Terre Haute. Seven important firms are engaged in this line of business in the city. The total volume of business done by these firms ranges from ten to fourteen million dollars annually, they employ from 400 to 500 people, and their annual payroll probably exceeds a half million dollars.

Hulman & Company, Incorporated, dealers in general merchandise, comprise one of the most important jobbing houses in the

middle west. This concern also engages in the manufacture of Clabber baking powder, jams, jellies, preserves, apple butters, and are roasters and blenders of coffees and grinders and packers of spices. This firm stands ready to testify to the excellent facilities afforded to them by Terre Haute as a distributing point.

The Bement-Rea Company, Inc., wholesale grocers, have been in continuous service as distributors of food products since 1840, and claim to have been the pioneers in this business in this section of the country. They attribute their success to the advantages which Terre Haute holds as a distributing point to the rich adjacent coal, manufacturing and agricultural districts and to excellent railway and traction service afforded the city.

The Charles W. Bauermeister Company was and is organized as a base of supply for the retail dealer. They express their policy as follows:

"We believe that the system of distribution from producer to jobber, and thence to retailer is the most economical and satisfactory method of distribution ever devised. We believe that it is impossible to eliminate these functions and that when they are operated independently it works for efficiency and free competition. For that reason we are constantly on our guard against any tendency to work out of the realm of legitimate wholesale distributors for the producer and a base of supply for the independent retail merchant."

Thornton Bros., wholesale grocers, believe that Terre Haute is an exceptionally good distributing point, as do P. L. Graham & Co. and other grocery brokers.

Other commercial houses which are in rather close touch with the same trade as that catered to by the wholesale groceries are those engaged in the candy, coffee, meat and similar trades.

The A. B. Mewhinney Company, Inc., is engaged in the making of fine candies and paper boxes and the wholesale handling of these articles. This firm specializes solely in the better grades, and their ambition is to "make RIGHT" what they do turn out. The firm located in Terre Haute in 1874, and has continued to do business in this city, because they feel that they are as near the center of population as necessary, an important item in any distributing point.

The Terre Haute Nut Butter Company has recently been opened for business in this city because the territory around Terre Haute was open for the introduction of "Nucoa" their product. They make the point that Terre Haute is sufficiently near Chicago to enable them to secure their raw product, and that it is an excellent point for reshipments.

The Home Packing & Ice Company, which handles meat and ice is located in this city because it has good shipping facilities with comparatively favorable rates, has plenty of good water and is located in an unusually good stock country.

Terre Haute is the home of several important wholesale lumber

concerns, doing an annual business of about \$1,500,000. One of these says:

"After visiting the principal cities in the United States, we found the Hoosier City on the Banks of the Wabash the best geographical center in which to locate our factory and business. We found from the number of inquiries and orders received that we have made no mistake in locating in Terre Haute, as voluntary orders already received in a hundred mile radius, many of which have been going to Cincinnati and elsewhere, keep us busy and our wheels turning."

The G. H. Tessman Lumber Company, dealers in lumber of all kinds, maintain an office in Terre Haute for the convenience of the local trade. From 600 to 800 car loads are handled through this office annually. Charles L. Runyan, dealer in lumber, acts as a Jobber for the industrial consumer, such as coal mines, furniture factories and any others who either use or consume lumber.

Levin Brothers, importers and jobbers of general merchandise, dry goods and notions, are the only firm in the city in specializing in this business, but nevertheless are one of the largest and most important firms in the city. All of the standard and best lines of goods are carried so that merchants are assured of securing the same class of goods as they would get in the larger city markets and get them more quickly and with smaller transportation charges. They are located in Terre Haute because it is the center of distribution for the contiguous coal territory and is a central distributing point.

Several important firms in Terre Haute are engaged in milk, cream, butter and ice cream business, their customers being located in the city and among the smaller cities and towns in the Empire. Among these are the Model Ice Cream Company, the Furnas Ice Cream Company, the King Company and the Terre Haute Pure Milk and Ice Cream Company.

The wholesale wall paper, paints, varnish and oil business is represented in Terre Haute by several firms, one of the most important being the F. C. Foltz Company, founded in 1915 as a retail store and later developing into one of the largest wholesale establishments in the State of Indiana. They cover the entire state as well at Illinois and Kentucky, and are doing a most prosperous business. The Smith-Alsop Company manufactures and wholesales paint and varnish, and is one of the important industries of the city.

There are several important wholesale drug houses located in the city, doing a thriving business throughout the neighboring territory. These are mentioned elsewhere. The wholesale automotive equipment business is well represented in Terre Haute, everything which pertains to the motor car being handled. The International Harvester Company of America maintains a distributing plant in Terre Haute, the functions of which are to distribute labor saving

machines and tools to their customers, and to see that all I. H. C. machines work properly and satisfy their customers throughout the territory. They state that Terre Haute is a good distributing point.

Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce. It would be difficult to say too much in praise of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce for its work and valuable accomplishments in behalf of the betterment of the city, not only from a commercial standpoint, but from a civic and public spirited view as well. This excellent organization had its inception in 1884 as the Terre Haute Board of Trade. This was succeeded in 1887 by the Citizens Manufacturing Association, and in 1889 the title of Business Men's Association was adopted. This last organization did much in the way of promoting the interests of business men here and attracting outside concerns to the city. In 1899, with the steady expansion of the city, need was felt for a reorganization of the association on new lines, and the present Chamber of Commerce came into existence. It would be an almost endless task to relate in detail the benefits which the chamber has brought to the city or to trace the wide ramifications of its work, but some slight estimate of the worth of this body can be gained by the following excerpts from the twenty-second annual report of the Chamber of Commerce. In his address to the officers and directors of the chamber, Mr. Milton Herz, the president, said in part:

"All the mercantile, industrial and other activities of the Chamber during the past year are properly a matter of record, and will be preserved, the details of which will be referred to by our Secretary in his annual report, according to the established custom. I deem it is proper at this time to offer a few recommendations for the good of the Chamber, but before doing so desire to express my very deep sense of gratitude to the directors in conferring upon me the honor of presiding as Chief Executive in the affairs of the Chamber during the year last past. I desire further to gratefully acknowledge my appreciation for the encouragement, friendly counsel, able assistance and splendid support accorded me by the members of the Board, the office force, the newspaper men of the city and the membership at large. I can truthfully say the achievements of the year are, in a large measure, due to the splendid loyalty to the task in hand, manifested by all during my administration. I am proud to take this occasion to acknowledge that a spirit of progressive vision is evident on the part of our citizens, which promises better things for Terre Haute in days to come."

He then made the following general recommendations:

"1. The Publicity Committee should be continued in its present membership for the very good reason that it would be difficult to improve upon the personnel, by reason of their broad experience in publicity matters, and for the further reason that this committee is new in this field in connection with the Chamber, and is familiar

with the aims and purposes of the same, and the Chamber should have the benefit of its initial work.

"2. City Welfare Committee. In my opinion this is one of the most far-reaching committees of the Chamber and too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of its personnel. The work to be accomplished cannot be placed in better hands than that of the present members. Their influence and acquaintance with the ultimate aim of the committee's work is of such a character that I do not hesitate to recommend this committee to be continued in its entirety.

"3. Housing and City Planning. The present personnel of this committee is composed of men of broad vision, who are known to have the future of Terre Haute at heart, and are so well qualified to carry forward this work that, in my opinion, it should be left in their hands in order to assure a comprehensive city plan for Terre Haute within a very short time.

"4. Traffic and Rates. The qualifications demanded of members of this committee are such a character that I am sure you will all immediately agree with me when I suggest that the present members, Will Myers and Frank W. Richards, be retained to carry forward this very important work. This suggestion is especially important, in view of the present need in Terre Haute of a Traffic Bureau, in which both of these members are vitally interested, and will do much in bringing about the organization of that Bureau."

Specific recommendations to the chamber were made by Mr. Pfister as follows:

"A Business Men's Lunch Room. An organization is only successful in a community so far as the general membership in the community is kept in intimate touch with its work. In a large organization it is difficult to bring the membership in close contact at frequent intervals, and yet I am of the opinion that every member of the present Chamber of Commerce is ready and willing to do his share in making the Chamber a factor of vital importance to the city, but is at a loss to know how to do so. Of the many plans suggested, there is one that comes to my mind at this time, which seems to suggest a way in which closer fellowship can be established among the members. I refer to the establishment, in our quarters, of a business men's lunch room, under the direction of the Secretary and Directors of the Chamber, operated either by the Chamber itself or under a lease to a private individual or company. This idea has been successfully carried forward in other cities and in my opinion it can be made a success here. If this lunch room were to be established, you can readily see that business men would have a means that would operate to bring them in close contact at frequent intervals, and over the lunch table many of the problems that confront the business and industrial men of Terre Haute could be discussed. Data pertaining to same would be readily available, and the Cham-

ber's Secretary would thus be brought in closer touch with members of the various committees and the membership at large, and altogether each would become familiar with the workings of the Chamber in general, and each would feel that he was taking a personal part in solving the many problems that confront the organization, many of which have heretofore been confined to the Board of Directors and the few committeemen, who have in many instances been required to work almost single handed.

"Merging of All Organizations. The foregoing suggestion naturally leaves one to ponder the many times expressed idea of merging all business organizations under the Chamber of Commerce. In my opinion it is not consistent with efficiency to have numerous organizations, both men and women separately organized and functioning under separate executives all working to a common end, but along different paths. In view of the fact that nearly all of the present business organizations in the city have the aims and purposes, the very ideals, the very work that is the proper work of a Chamber of Commerce, it does seem that a great deal of time is lost to have the work so divided. It should not be a difficult matter to merge all of the organizations of men and women under one head, and assign the same tasks which are now undertaken separated to the proper group, and the same work would be accomplished without overlapping the energies of each other. It is proper that all civic work should be carried on under the specific direction of the local Chamber of Commerce. This recommendation is made as a result of the experience of a large number of business men in the city, who have discussed this problem, and in nearly every case, it has developed that the business men believe that all the clubs above referred to should be merged under the one head.

"Traffic and Rates. I further recommend to the present Board and the membership at large that some effort be made at an early date to establish a Traffic Bureau in connection with our Chamber. This idea is so prevalent among our manufacturers and business men that I feel safe in predicting that most of them will come forward in helping to maintain this bureau in its infancy and that in a short time it will work to a point where it will become self-sustaining. This bureau will prove of untold value to the manufacturers, merchants and shippers and will prove a great saving to them, when fully operated. I cannot urge too strongly that an effort be made to establish this bureau at an early date." (This has been done).

The Secretary's report at this same time included accounts of various committee activities.

"Charities and Welfare Committee--Miss Lena M. Reading, Chairman. Great strides have been made along the lines of welfare work in Terre Haute within the last year or two. We record with interest the establishment in October, 1919 of the Welfare League

which puts Terre Haute in a class with many of the more progressive cities of the country in her welfare work. By this organization practically all the welfare agencies of the community were joined together to promote community welfare work. They are pledged to support one general campaign for funds during the year, and to make no separate solicitations, thus eliminating the waste of much time and effort on the part of both the organizations themselves and the supporting public. The League just managed to keep its head above water during its first year but prospects for the future are bright. It is hoped that the campaign, already planned, will bring the funds required for the current years so that there will be opportunity for much needed constructive work among the different organizations.

"Among the events of interest occurring during the past year should be mentioned the meeting of the State Conference of Charities and correction, November 13th to 16th. More than 350 delegates were registered for the Conference which was a success in every way, and the Chamber of Commerce through its Charities and Welfare Committee did a great deal toward the success of that meeting.

"Two of our organizations have received very generous gifts during the year which will greatly increase their efficiency. The Society for Organized Charity received a gift of \$50,000 for a new Friendly Inn. The old building was disposed of, an adjoining lot purchased, and a new building on the old site will be under way within a few weeks. [Completed since this report]. The Terre Haute Home for Aged Women is now housed in their own home through the generosity of Mr. Crawford Fairbanks.

"We hope that a day will come sometime when poverty and misery no longer exist. Until that day, however, there is need of the service such as our welfare organizations give, service not temporary, not for today only, but constructive and permanent.

"Conventions Committee—Leo Joseph, Chairman. The Chamber of Commerce has lent its support in securing conventions for Terre Haute and has helped to entertain several thousand visitors during the past year, among whom have been delegates to Indiana Commercial Secretaries Association, Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, Indiana Dental Society, Indiana Retail Grocers Association, Indiana Women's Association of Commerce, Regional Conference for Rural Schools, State Conference of Charities and Corrections, National and Indiana State Manufacturers Association and Western Indiana Dental Association. * * *

"A well pleased departing convention visitor is as good an ad for any city as could be desired, and an effort should be made to secure more conventions for Terre Haute, with every citizen doing his best to make the guests like Terre Haute and want to come back.

"City Planning—L. E. Waterman, Chairman. The City Planning Committee assisted in the organization of the Terre Haute Plan Committee, which is promising a comprehensive city plan for Terre Haute, with zoning for use and intensity of use. The Terre Haute Plan Committee secured the endorsement of various civic bodies and joined with other Indiana cities in the organization of the Indiana State Conference on City Planning. Through this conference, legislation necessary for the operation of City Planning and Zoning was agreed upon and bills covering the subject were introduced into the legislature. The House of Representatives has passed the bills unanimously and in the Senate the proper committee has reported favorably to their passage. It is expected the bills will be passed in the Senate this week [Passed since the date of this report]. If the bills become law, the committee will continue its efforts to have the city sanction the movement by proper ordinances which would lead to the appointment of a City Planning Commission composed of five citizens and four city officials.

"Good Roads Committee—E. C. Meissner, Chairman. Your Chairman, with the able assistance of the members of your Good Roads Committee, took an active part in drawing up the present City Parking Ordinance and having the City Council approve same. The present City Parking Ordinance has helped wonderfully in regulating the traffic in the downtown district.

"Under the County Unit Road Law contracts have been let for the building of hard surface roads from Terre Haute * * * [To the four corners of the county as has been explained above and which have since been constructed]. North Lafayette Avenue and East College street were constructed this year, each of those roads being built under the township Three-Mile Gravel Road Law. There is a great deal of work projected for this year and some of the roads to be built are as follows: On the Paris Road from West Terre Haute to Liggett, Ind.; Fort Harrison Road from Lafayette Ave. to Lost Creek Township; Fruitridge Ave. north from East Wabash Ave. to Otter Creek Township line.

"The members of your organization have been called on frequently to furnish automobiles to take part in various parades, and it is gratifying to know that in every instance your members cheerfully donated the use of their cars. * * *

"Legislative Committee—Paul N. Bogart, Chairman. The activities of the Committee on Legislation has been confined almost entirely to reports of Referenda of the United States Chamber of Commerce, as follows: Referendum No. 29, re: Government Owned Merchant Ships; Referendum No. 30, re: Department of Public Works; Referendum No. 31, re: Industrial Relations Regarding Employment Relations; Referendum No. 32, re: Regulations of Employment Relations to Public Service Corporations; Referendum No. 33, re: Public Utilities Regarding Local Transpor-

tation; Referendum No. 34, re: Taxation. An extensive report on Referendum No. 34, re: Taxation was worked out by Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, and a copy was sent to each member of the Chamber.

"Manufactures Committee—W. J. Stuebe, Chairman. During the year just past the Chamber of Commerce, through its Committee on Manufactures, brought to Terre Haute two new industries, which though small at the start promise to develop into industries of worth to our city. Representatives of the Freeman-Riff Company of Chicago came to Terre Haute in search of a location for plant in which to manufacture conveying machinery, and as no available building of the proper requirements could be found, plans were made to erect a suitable building on property owned by the Chamber of Commerce and to be sold to the Freeman-Riff Company on a rental basis. The company was installed in its new building last August, and is now employing about fifty men. About the same time, through the efforts of some of your officers and committee, we located the Dix Lumber Company of Sullivan, Indiana. This company purchased the old plant of the Vigo Cooperage Company.

"Besides these new industries several plants have made improvements during the year and we deem it of as great importance to care for our old industries as to locate new ones. A survey of our industries has been made by the Chamber of Commerce, and we hope in the future to be better able to assist our manufacturers. Through encouragement of the Chamber of Commerce, the officials of the American Car & Foundry Company have started improvements on their plant which mean an expenditure of more than \$350,000 and an increase to 1600 employees who are steadily employed.

"Your committee has been in touch with several big concerns during the year, and several trips have been made for conference. Some of these are still among our prospects and others have been located elsewhere for various reasons over which we had no control. Others on investigation proved to be merely stock selling schemes with nothing of merit behind them, and were promptly turned down.

"Parks and Playgrounds Committee—Carl F. Bauermeister, Chairman. The activity of your Park and Playground Committee has been held somewhat in abeyance pending the completion of the City Park Board program of park land acquisitions.

"As everyone knows, the land that is now being acquired for park purposes is greater in area than the entire total owned by the city up to this time, and it is to be expected that the Parks and Playgrounds Committee will take an active interest in the improvement of the new city recreation grounds.

"Some of this work was put under way last fall on the Graham property on South Seventeenth, where a children's playground and

one tennis court have already been laid out. The city park force has recently started work on the new addition to Steeg Park, which will be set aside and developed as a children's playground only. The plans of Mr. Kessler which have been accepted by the Park Board for the improvement of the Hulman tract in the northern part of this city are unusually attractive, and they provide for a number of tennis courts, basket ball ground, a protected playground area for small children and a community house. The Heminway property will be improved, but probably will provide for no playground. Plans have been received for Fairbanks Park, on the river front in connection with a memorial drive in honor of Paul Dresser and a great municipal swimming pool.

"A parcel of land in the southeast part of the city near the Booker T. Washington School is expected to afford an attractive little park for our colored population, and it is hoped that some work will be done on this property this year. In the acquisition of the Fair Ground property and the manner in which it will be improved, we feel that the city will be provided with a recreation ground that will not only mean much to its citizens, but will go very far to bring renown to our town. This property will provide for a great stadium, a regulation ball diamond, a foot ball field, running track, etc., and it is expected that here will be held any and all manner of fraternal and business gatherings, stock shows and exhibits, and that it will be the great clearing ground of all athletic events of our great Wabash Valley Empire. We feel that this next year will see much activity on the part of the Park and Playground Committee in the development of all the new park area. Too, Terre Haute has just acquired a 160-acre park on the south side in honor of W. S. Rea, who willed \$100,000 for the purpose.

"Publicity Committee—A. R. Kling, Chairman. The Publicity Committee was organized for the purpose of more generally exploiting the activities of the Chamber of Commerce among its members in the city, and also for the purpose of furnishing the Chamber of Commerce with printed matter whereby it could reach outside points with vital information about the city.

"Traffic and Rates—W. M. Myers, Chairman. During the past year, owing to very unusual conditions prevailing in the transportation world, your committee has not attempted, except in some special cases, to take any action in rate adjustments. When the general forty per cent. increase in rates was asked by the Carriers, it was the sense of the Chamber of Commerce that they were favorable in a general way to the proposed increase.

"However, when the advance in rates was put into effect some special adjustments were proposed on the local Indiana rates, and the Committee was represented at a hearing, first of the Indiana Commission and later at a hearing before the Interstate Commerce

Commission, when the rates of the Indiana Commission were attacked.

"The Terre Haute interests were most vitally concerned in the matter of short haul rates on coal. Under the general rate advance, these rates would have been advanced by adding 40 per cent. to our then rates of 60c and 70c, or 84c and 98c respectively. We succeeded, however, in having the rates modified and the rates were ordered not over \$10.00 per car on strictly switching movement. Fifty-five cents for movement ten miles or less and sixty-four cents between ten and thirty miles. These rates have just been confirmed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and results in a very equitable adjustment of these rates, compared with the general level.

"In this connection we wish to say that the figures as estimated by the railroads show a saving in freight rates of \$174,000 to the coal consumers of Terre Haute because of this modification in rates. However, the actual figures as we estimate them show a saving of at least \$290,000 to our coal consumers. We might also add that the short haul coal rate as it applies to Terre Haute and vicinity is the only state rate approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"In regard to some proposed industries considering sites in Terre Haute, the question was raised as to mal-adjustment of our rates into the Southern Territory. With Secretary McClary, the Chairman of this Committee, had several conferences with different railroad officials, and was given assurance that necessary adjustment would be made, but any adjustments made will have to be done after something more definite develops as to the proposed industries."

In addition to the specific duties and accomplishments of the above committees, the Chamber of Commerce has interested itself in numerous miscellaneous activities. The organization of the Chamber is composed of a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary-treasurer, assistant secretary and a board of sixteen directors. For the year 1921-1922 the officers were in the above order: Milton E. Herz, W. M. Myers, L. E. Waterman, S. H. McClary and Grace C. Neal.

Parks, Boulevards and City Planning. Mention has been made above of the parks and city plan in connection with the activities of the Chamber of Commerce, but this important feature of civic development is deserving of further mention. The park system of Terre Haute, including that property in course of acquisition for park purposes, comprises 268.24 acres with a value of \$644,135. Collett Park, located between Seventh and Ninth streets and Maple and Collett avenues in the northern portion of the city, is the largest and most important in the city, having an acreage of 21.1 acres. (The Rea park of course, will exceed this.) The ground is rolling and covered with a beautiful grove of trees, among which are found flower beds, a play ground for children, and a bandstand with seat

for concerts. Voorhees Park, located on Prairieton avenue in the extreme southeastern part of the city, is the second largest in the city, having an area of 17.4 acres. Additional playground material has been installed here and the park made more useful. Other parks are Steeg, Memorial, Rose, Thompson, Graham and Fairbanks, located in different sections of the city in such manner as to serve as many of the different neighborhoods as possible. A marked improvement at Memorial Park consists of a fill which, when completed, will be prepared for use as a baseball diamond.

Terre Haute has only begun to develop a boulevard system, although at present there are twenty-three blocks laid out, of which the most extensive and beautiful is the Ohio street boulevard from Tenth to Twenty-fifth street. The plan used is that of the double drives with a park-way in between, ornamented with flower beds, lawn and the small catalpa trees. But at present the plans of the Park Board call for an extensive program which, when completed, will include a splendid boulevard from one end of the city water front to the other, and connecting with the park system to form a complete circuit of the city to the north east and south. Another proposed route which will undoubtedly be developed in the future lies along the summit of the beautiful range of hills which form the eastern boundary of the valley at Terre Haute, extending from Forest Park south to the National road and perhaps beyond. These plans may at first sight appear to be very visionary, but when it is considered that the modern idea is to look many years into the future, they develop many potentialities.

As a result of stimulated interest in the parks which has been developing during recent years, an election was held in 1919 to decide whether this city should take advantage of a new state law and create a Park District, consisting of the entire city and under the management of a commission, the members of which should be the Park Board of the city. An affirmative vote was cast, and the district instituted. Under the provisions of the law, the commissioners of a Park District have extensive powers for the purpose of issuing bonds up to a limit of five per cent. of the total taxable property in the district. Terre Haute is especially fortunate in the extent of this limit which is higher than that allowed in any other city in the state. The present park commissioners are Messrs. Wood, Posey, William F. Cronin, Carl E. Bauermeister and Mrs. Emma Herber.

The Press. There is, perhaps, no single agency more vital to the development of a city than the press. Newspapers have always played an important part in the direction of public opinion toward proper objects, and with the passing years their service to the community has been augmented in value. Modern printing presses and news service give quick and dependable information to the public on

trenchant matters of the day, and as an advertising medium the newspaper is of inestimable value to merchant and buyer alike.

The arrival of a newspaper in Vigo County was almost coincident with the organization of the county, the Western Register and General Advertiser making its appearance here in 1824. The first seven copies of this paper were printed in Washington, and sent here for distribution. The editor was John W. Osborn, a Canadian, who advocated the abolition of slavery and the institution of high protective tariffs. The paper was a very small four column folio, carried a few advertisements, and was published until 1830. In that year it was bought by Amory Kinney and the name was shortened to the Western Register. The Wabash Courier came out first in 1832. Thomas Dowling was the proprietor and editor of this paper, which was merged with the Western Register and published until 1841 when it was bought by Judge Jesse Conrad who published it for many years as a Whig paper. The Union, a daily and weekly newspaper, published its first issue on January 12, 1857. It had a brief but brilliant career as the organ of the short lived American political party, and was edited by I. M. Brown. The Daily and Weekly Express began in 1842. When Thomas Dowling sold out the Wabash Courier to Jesse Conrad, he entered into an agreement with the new owner binding himself not to publish a newspaper for five years, but so keen was his desire so to do that he sent to Washington for his brother, John Dowling to come to Terre Haute and be the nominal head of a new paper called the Express, making its bow to the public in 1842. The Terre Haute Journal was a daily and weekly Democratic organ in the campaign of 1856. The Gazette was established in 1868, and was issued twice a week, Thursday and Saturday, by Major O. J. Smith and C. W. Brown. Major Smith was widely known as an able newspaperman, and at one time was president of the American Press Association. He sold his interests in the paper to R. N. Hudson and L. M. Rose. The new owners converted the paper into a daily, issuing it every afternoon from June 1, 1870 on as a Republican paper. In November, 1872 it was sold to W. C. Ball and John S. Dickerson, but in 1874 Dickerson sold his interest to Spencer F. Ball, and the firm became W. C. Ball & Company. The Gazette continued to be a prosperous daily, and in 1904 was sold to Mr. Crawford Fairbanks. At this time the name was changed to the Terre Haute Tribune, and as such the newspaper continues to be published afternoons daily and on Sunday morning in the Tribune Building at 721-23 Wabash Avenue. The Terre Haute Banner, a German language newspaper, was published by Adolph Frabricsius from August 20, 1870 until his death in 1874. It was in the hands of various owners until it was consolidated with the Indiana Post which had been founded by John Kuppenheimer. The Terre Haute Journal, another German paper, was published by J. E. Wolff as a Republican organ. It was is-

sued tri-weekly from 1883 until June 17, 1889, when it became a daily. The Saturday Evening Mail was begun on July 1, 1870 by Major O. J. Smith when he sold out his interest in the Gazette. Its politics were independent, and it was issued twice weekly. Major Smith sold it to Perry S. Westfall in 1872. The Saturday Courier was begun in April 1876 by John O. Hardesty as a Republican paper. The Locomotive Fireman's Magazine was issued first in January, 1876 by William N. Sayre, who sold it three years later to Eugene V. Debs. This was issued monthly and soon became the official organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The Daily News made its appearance on August 5, 1889, and was owned by a stock company, the members of which were Debs, Foster, Smith, Duenweg and Piety. Mr. D. H. Smith was the first managing editor, and the newspaper had the exclusive franchise for Terre Haute of the Press News Association. The Daily News was a highly creditable paper, and was published successfully many years, when it was sold to a well-known newspaper concern which also controls the Indianapolis Star and the Muncie Star. The name of the News was at this time changed to the Terre Haute Star, and is published in the modern Star Building on the corner of Ohio and Sixth streets. The Saturday Spectator is a weekly publication edited by Mr. D. M. Nixon. It enjoys a well deserved popularity and wide circulation, and is in every way a credit to the city. Its headquarters are in Spectator Court. The Terre Haute Post, one of the evening papers of Terre Haute, was established in 1908 and the first issue was on September 10th. The executives in charge were editor W. F. Cronin; business manager, Edwin M. Lucas. The Post was founded as one of the members of the Scripps-McRea chain of newspapers, of which there are now twenty-seven in various parts of the country. The Post originally occupied quarters in the Froeb building on South Fifth below Wabash Avenue, but later moved to more commodious quarters on North Fourth street, near Cherry. The paper at present is under the general direction of Mr. H. C. Peters, who also has the direction of the Evansville Press and the Indianapolis Times, also two of the Scripps-McRea chain of newspapers. Since the founding of the Post the following have been in editorial direction, W. F. Cronin, C. E. Larsh, Ward Mayburn, H. A. Holbrook, Robert H. Gore, and H. A. McKenna, who is the editor in charge of the paper at present. The Terre Haute Post is allied with the United Press, the Newspaper Enterprise Association and the Allied Newspaper Supply Co. The United Press furnishes the telegraph service, the Newspaper Enterprise Association furnishes editorial, cartoon, illustrated, comic and other features and the Allied Newspaper Supply Co., is a purchasing agency maintained by the various Scripps papers. All of the above named agencies are subsidiaries of the Scripps-McRea

Co., and are owned by executives and shareholders in the Scripps properties generally. The Post has recently remodeled its quarters on North Fourth street, has added new equipment throughout.

BUILDERS OF VIGO COUNTY AND TERRE HAUTE PAST AND PRESENT

A large number of the men who have taken an important part in the upbuilding of Vigo County and Terre Haute have already been mentioned more or less in detail, but there are many others, both living and dead, who have done and are doing much toward the development of the community, and concerning whose work and lives some brief account is eminently fitting at this time.

Chauncey Rose. There has been, perhaps, no single man who did more for this city, both commercially and philanthropically, than Chauncey Rose. In a sketch of his career, Mr. C. C. Oakey has said that Chauncey Rose was born on a farm on the Wethersfield Meadows, Conneticut, December 24, 1794, and died at Terre Haute, August 13, 1877. John Rose, his father, was the son of John Rose, who emigrated from the Highlands of Scotland early in 1700. Mary Warner, his mother, was a daughter of John Warner, of Wethersfield. The mother died in 1832 at the age of 72 years, and the father six years later at the age of eighty years. Chauncey Rose survived his six brothers and one sister, all of whom were without children; so that when he died, also childless, he was the last of his race. The education of Chauncey Rose consisted of a brief attendance at the common schools of his district, but he inherited good health and was endowed with energy, courage, a strong intellect and abundant common sense. His firmness of will did no discredit to his Scotch ancestry, and his unflinching integrity in purpose and act were marks of his Puritan ancestry. The Northwest Territory, as it was then called, offered strong attractions to a man of such character as Mr. Rose. He decided to try his fortunes on the frontier, and went to Mount Sterling, Kentucky. He came to Indiana in April 1818, locating at Roseville, Parke county, where he spent five years engaged in milling and trade. In 1825, Mr. Rose returned to Terre Haute with a capital of \$2,000 with which to enter trade, and became one of the most popular and successful merchants in the region. His profits were judiciously invested in land, which he worked according to the most approved methods, until, acre by acre, it gradually passed, with the increasing population, from farmland into city lots. In these and other ways he amassed a fortune. He was foremost in securing railroad transportation for Indiana, as has heretofore been told.

A distinguished mark of this man's character was his public

spirit and liberality; he always responded to every worthy application. Among the more worthy of his good deeds was an act of justice to the memory of his brother John, which was so unique that it cannot be omitted. He found that for many reasons the will of his brother, if executed under the laws of the State of New York, would not accomplish the clearly defined intentions of his brother. The will made bequests of more than a million dollars, and Mr. Rose became satisfied that only a small part of the bequests would reach the objects for which they were intended. He succeeded, after nearly six years of litigation, in setting the will aside, and he thus became heir to an estate valued at \$1,600,000. He then dispensed more than a million and half dollars in New York for more than eighty charitable objects, ranging in amounts from \$1,000 to \$220,000, doing fitting justice to the memory of his brother. His philanthropies from his own fortune were many and great. He contributed liberally toward the expenses of nearly every church in Terre Haute, and by the munificent gift of \$90,000 to the Ladies' Aid Society of Terre Haute he enabled it to become a noble charity. His donations to Providence Hospital, until recently St. Ann's Orphan Home, were upon a most liberal scale. The medical dispensary where the poor are provided for without money is a work of benevolence. Added to these, with others less conspicuous, is the Rose Orphans' Home, with an endowment sufficient to insure its permanency, and the foundation and endowment of the nationally renowned Rose Polytechnic Institute will confer immortal honor upon his memory.

Demas Deming. Demas Deming, who was for years president of the First National Bank of Terre Haute, was born at the northwestern corner of First and Ohio streets on April 4, 1841, the son of Demas Deming who came to Terre Haute from Connecticut in 1818 and Sarah C. (Patterson) Deming, who came here from Virginia. Mr. Deming was the seventh in line of descent from John Deming who settled in Connecticut in 1641. The family was prominent for several generations in colonial history of Connecticut. When Demas Deming was two years of age, his parents built the frame house on the southwest corner of Sixth and Walnut, the present home of Mrs. Sophie Wheeler, Mr. Deming's sister. With the exception of a short time Mr. Deming lived his entire life in the one block, in the old home and in the new home occupied by the family at Sixth and Poplar streets. Mr. Deming was educated in the public schools and the Academy of Waveland, Indiana. He started his business career at sixteen in the bank of McKeen and Tousey, which later became the bank of McKeen and Deming, and in 1868 he became the president of the First National Bank. He was then twenty-seven years old, and was called the "boy banker". He was successful from the very beginning due to the fact that Chauncey Rose came to do business with him, thus giving him great prestige. Mr. Rose had

been a director of old State Bank at its inception when Demas Deming, Sr., was president of that institution. Demas Deming, Jr., assisted Mr. Rose on the Board of Directors of Rose Polytechnic Institute, and was treasurer until his death. He was always very loyal to the school, and never lost a dollar of its endowment, replacing bad bonds, if there ever were any such, with good bonds of his own. Mr. Deming was married on February 7, 1871 to Mary B. Floyd who died February 12, 1893. On October 3, 1916, he married Mrs. Lillian R. Lohrmann, who survives him. Mr. Deming had no children by either marriage. He had many friends, and was particularly interested in the three small children of Mr. and Mrs. Lovell E. Waterman, son-in-law and daughter of the second Mrs. Deming. He built the Deming Hotel, was president of the Deming Land Company, a family corporation owning large acreage east of Nineteenth street and south of Wabash avenue, part of which is being developed as a residential district. He owned nearly all the common stock of the Deming Hotel Company which was built in 1913 and 1914, was vice-president of the Terre Haute Savings Bank and a director in the United States Trust Company. He was generous in his church gifts, and helped churches in many ways, buying part of the Presbyterian church property on which to erect a building, by buying the Congregational church property as a site for the Deming Hotel, and by buying the Baptist church which he let the Christian Science Church use for many years rent free. His favorite sports were horse racing and boxing, and in politics he was independent. He was a great admirer of Cleveland and Roosevelt, and was a delegate to the Progressive National Convention in 1912. In 1921 the Board of Park Commissioners sought to buy land lying west of Fruitridge avenue and north of Poplar, and Mr. Deming sold it for \$155,000, of which \$100,000 was given to Rose Polytechnic as a memorial to his parents, and \$55,000 was given to improve Ohio boulevard to the Park. He had a genius for business organization, was always at his desk at the First National Bank, and was taken ill there four weeks before his death from angina pectoris on March 7, 1922.

Crawford Fairbanks, prominent business man, philanthropist and financier of Terre Haute, is a son of the late Hon. Henry and Emeline (Crawford) Fairbanks, and was born in the city in whose upbuilding he has been a strong factor. The paternal ancestors were English, and came to America in the colonial period of its history. Henry Fairbanks, the father, was long an eminent character in the affairs of Vigo County, and at the time of his death was the mayor of Terre Haute. He was a native of Massachusettes, born at Brimfield, January 2, 1814, a son of Henry Fairbanks, and a cousin of the inventor of the platform scales. Mr. Henry Fairbanks spent his childhood days on the farm, at an early age learned the gunsmith's trade and when twenty years of age located at Terre Haute.

Although of an unassuming and even retiring disposition, has was a man of strong, practical and strictly honorable character. He accomplished much good, but the only public offices he could be induced to accept were those of mayor of Terre Haute and county treasurer. By his marriage to Emeline Crawford two of the old and honored families of this community were united. Her father, Caleb Crawford, was a native of New York state, and came to settle permanently in Terre Haute in 1819, and became one of the best known business men of the town. The marriage of Henry and Emeline Fairbanks was blessed with many children. The eldest, Col. William H. Fairbanks, for many years a resident of the west, later of Terre Haute, was identified during the Civil War with the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, and was promoted to the command of his regiment for his meritorious and gallant service, still later he was made colonel of the 149th I. V. I., passing the grade of acting adjutant general under General Cruft. After the war he located in the lead and zinc regions of southwest Missouri and engaged in mining and smelting. He was one of the founders of Galena City, in southeast Kansas, one of the largest lead and zinc producing regions of the southwest. In 1896 he retired from business and returned to Terre Haute. He was married at Fort Madison, Iowa in 1876 to Miss Ella Peters of that city. From this union there was one child, Grant Henry Fairbanks, born February 18, 1877. Other members of the family were Edward Paige Fairbanks, Frank Fairbanks, Pauline, Ella and Carrie.

Crawford Fairbanks was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, and inherited both his father's distaste for publicity and his high ideals of faithful service in the ranks of citizenship. He enlisted for service in the Union Army in the 129th I. V. I., and after serving some time as a private was promoted to a lieutenancy. After the war, he began his business career which has been signally successful. He is owner of the Terre Haute Tribune. He was the organizer of the extensive combination known as the American Straw Board Company, with a capital of \$6,000,000, and of which he was president. Further, he is part owner of the magnificent French Lick Hotel, and his business interests ramify many other parts of the United States. Mrs. Fairbanks was formerly Clara Collett, daughter of Stephen S. and Sarah (Groendyke) Collett, and sister of the late Hon. Josephus Collett of Terre Haute. Their only child, Sarah, married Bruce Failey, well-known for his connection with leading industries and financial institutions of Terre Haute. Mr. Fairbanks is a Mason, and is identified with the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion. His philanthropies have been wide and varied. He gave the Fairbanks Library to Terre Haute as a memorial to his mother and with his brother, Edward P. Fairbanks, gave the Henry Fairbanks Memorial Park to the city. Improvements on this park have just begun, but it is predicted that it will

be one of the show places of Terre Haute and one of the most beautiful city recreation places in this section. Mr. Fairbanks but recently purchased the old Scott homestead at Eighth and Eighth Avenue and gave it for public use under the name of the Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women. Mr. Fairbanks long has been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party in the state and nation and served as national delegate at several of his party's conventions.

Peter J. Ryan. For more than half a century Peter J. Ryan was a resident of Terre Haute, and his worth as a citizen and business man was uniformly acknowledged. He was born in Ireland, February 18, 1844, and was but seven years of age when his parents started for the new world, but the mother died during the process of the voyage and the father passed away shortly after their arrival in America. Thus, left an orphan, the son was sent to the home of an aunt in Dayton, Ohio, and his early education was acquired through the medium of the district schools. He came to Terre Haute in 1856, and remained a resident of this city until his death. On his arrival here he worked as an apprentice in a harness shop, but left that trade to enter the army at the outbreak of the Civil war. He distinguished himself for gallantry several times and was awarded a congressional medal of honor. At the conclusion of hostilities, he returned to Terre Haute where he engaged in business as a manufacturer and dealer in harness. He conducted this enterprise until 1875, when he sold out and turned his attention to the livery business, while later he became a funeral director. He prospered for some years, but owing to ill health was not engaged in active business for several years prior to his demise, turning the business over to his sons, Frank and Charles. Mr. Ryan was united in marriage on May 28, 1868 with Miss Mary E. Maloney. His labors were so directed that he won not only prosperity but an honorable name, and when he was called to his final rest January 8, 1908 he was mourned by all who had known him.

Hon. John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute, was one of the leaders of the Indiana Bar for more than thirty years, and during nearly the entire period in which he was before the county, the state and the country as a public official, was a sturdy representative of the Democratic party. He made his entrance into public life in 1871, when he was appointed deputy county treasurer of Vigo County, a position which he filled for two years. During that time he commenced the study of law, which he completed in the office of Voorhees & Carlton, being admitted to the Indiana bar in 1874. In the year following his admission to practice, Mr. Lamb was appointed the prosecuting attorney of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Vigo and Sullivan, and in 1876 he was elected to that office, serving a full term. In 1880 he served as a district elector on the presidential ticket headed by Hancock and English,

and in 1882 overcame a large Republican majority in his election to the Forty-eighth Congress. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him United States district attorney for Indiana. His party placed him at the head of the Indiana electoral ticket for Cleveland and Thurman in 1888, and in 1892 he served as delegate to the national convention which nominated the second successful Cleveland ticket. In 1896 he was again sent to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Chicago, serving as alternate delegate-at-large in the place of Senator Voorhees who was ill at the time. He was district delegate to the St. Louis convention in 1904, and was chosen one of the four delegates-at-large for the convention of 1908 at Denver. During all these years of political honors, Mr. Lamb maintained his eminent rank at the Indiana bar, and was the senior member of Lamb, Beasley & Sawyer, one of the strongest law firms in the state. He was not only an active member of the state bar, but conducted much important litigation in the United States courts.

Mr. Lamb was a native of Terre Haute, born on the 26th of December, 1852, the son of Michael and Catherine (McGovern) Lamb, both of whom were born in Ireland. The father came to America when a youth of sixteen years, and in 1835 became a resident of Terre Haute, where he resided until his death in 1874. On July 2, 1890, Mr. John E. Lamb was married to Esther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kent, a resident of Terre Haute. Their son, John Kent Lamb was born April 11, 1902.

Samuel R. Hamill, one of Terre Haute's leading lawyers, was on the very threshold of a national professional achievement at the date of his untimely death, January 24, 1908. He was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, on the 13th of December, 1857, being one of a family of ten children born to Samuel R. and Martha (Wood) Hamill. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a distinguished lawyer of Sullivan county. Samuel R. Hamill, Jr., spent the years of his childhood in the pursuit of an education, and at the age of eighteen was appointed a cadet to West Point, but as his father died a short time afterward, he completed but two years of his military course, and then, as the oldest son, returned home to look after the welfare of his mother and her family. In the meantime the family had removed to Terre Haute, where young Hamill commenced preparation for his professional work. He studied law under Judge Cyrus McNutt, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, forming his first partnership with John G. McNutt. In 1882, he became associated with Hon. George W. Faris, and for fifteen years the firm of Faris & Hamill held a prominent place at the bar of Terre Haute and Vigo County. At the time of the dissolution of this partnership, Mr. Hamill continued practice alone. He was engaged in Chicago at the time of his death in the defense of John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National Bank, who had been convicted of improper use of funds. The case had already

kept Mr. Hamill in Chicago for a year, and bid fair to bring him fame as a great lawyer. On June 29, 1892, Mr. Hamill married Miss Jessie B. Sawyer, of Piqua, Ohio, who with one daughter, Josephine, survives him.

Adolph Herz was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Terre Haute, and the leading merchant of this city. He was born in Schwabish Hall, Wurtemberg, Germany in 1843, and came to the United States in 1866. He came to Terre Haute in 1867, and entered the establishment of Joseph Erlanger, merchant tailor. In 1869 he commenced business on his own account, establishing a store on South Fourth street between Wabash and Ohio, which he named the "Herz Bazaar". The business was moved from location to location to accommodate the growing trade until, in the fall of 1907, he entered his new building on Wabash Avenue erected expressly for him, which is one of the finest building blocks in the Middle West. Mr. Herz was in business in Terre Haute for nearly fifty years, and each one of those years was a substantial growth in the volume of business done by his house. Aside from the commercial life, Mr. Herz was very active in the affairs generally of Terre Haute, and impressed his individuality and personality upon the history of the city and her institutions. He served several terms as president of the Chamber of Commerce, was a director of the McKeen National Bank, and a trustee of the Rose Orphans' Home. Mr. Herz was married in 1872 in New York City to Pauline Einstein, and to their union were born four children: Bertha H., Milton E. who now conducts the business, Rose, and Henrietta Pauline. Mr. Herz died December 17, 1917.

Hon. John Beggs, deceased, was one of Terre Haute's most successful business men and citizens. Mr. Beggs was a native of Ireland, born April 6, 1832, a son of Edward Beggs, a manufacturer. In 1843, the family came to this country, and established a home in Cincinnati, the son being educated in Woodward College of that city. Early in life he learned the distilling business, and for a number of years was employed in that business at New Richmond, Ohio. In 1852, he commenced to operate a distillery of his own. He sold this plant and was variously located, and was elected to the state senate from Franklin and Union counties for two terms. In 1884, Mr. Beggs came to Terre Haute and became interested in the Wabash Distilling Company, of which he served as treasurer for several years. In company with Crawford Fairbanks, he purchased the Terre Haute Brewing Company in 1886, retaining his interests in that corporation until his death. In 1853, Mr. Beggs married Rebecca Lewis of Kentucky, and seven children, three sons and four daughters, were born to this union. Mr. Beggs died on April 18, 1904, and his passing was a great loss to the entire community.

Frederick W. Hoff was one of Terre Haute's pioneer German citizens as well as one of her leading business men, his name having

long been associated with its grocery interests. He was born in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Germany, September 23, 1836, the son of John Christian and Anna Catherine (Shaley) Hoff. The father and mother came to this country in 1847 with their children, and in 1848 removed to Clay county, Indiana. Frederick W. Hoff received four years of his schooling in his native land, and as there were no schools in Clay County, he was sent to Terre Haute to attend school during the winter months. In 1853, he left the farm and began his career as a merchant in Terre Haute. He entered the employ of his uncle, F. W. Shaley, in the grocery business, and continued in this capacity for ten years when he purchased the business from his uncle. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-sixth Indiana Regiment, and was later transferred to 133rd Regiment, from which he was discharged in September, 1864. After the war, he engaged in the retail grocery business, later branching out into pork packing, farming and the feed business in a small way. Mr. Hoff married Mary D. Shaley, a native of his native place in Germany, on May 2, 1867, and their union was blessed with seven children, all but one of whom lived to maturity.

Hon. Emory P. Beauchamp, a native of Indiana was born in Putnam county, in the town of Portland Mills, on April 28, 1849. He came of worthy ancestry and parentage, early evincing strong intellectual traits. Having exhausted the resources of the home schools, he entered Earlham College, from which he was graduated. Afterward, he completed a course in the study of law, and came to Terre Haute with the design of making that the profession of his life. He rose rapidly both as a lawyer and a Democratic leader, his first official position being that of prosecuting attorney. In 1872 then only twenty-three years of age, Mr. Beauchamp was appointed consul to Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia being the youngest man ever thus honored by the United States. His services at that post were so creditable that he was advanced to the more important consulate at Cologne, and in this capacity he met his future wife, Miss Paula Moeller, whom he married in 1877. Mr. Beauchamp was promoted still higher in the service, serving for some time as consul general to Switzerland. While a figure in this phase of public life, he formed the acquaintance of many prominent Americans, as well as distinguished characters of foreign countries. He had the pleasure of numbering among his intimate friends President Grant, with whom he traveled in foreign countries, as he did with other men of international reputation. The death of this brilliant, polished, attractive and honorable gentleman occurred on the 11th of June, 1891, shortly after the celebration of his forty-second birthday.

Wilson Naylor was for more than a quarter of a century identified with the progressive steps which kept Terre Haute apace with the trend of universal growth and improvement, and his public ser-

vice although done as a private citizen, made heavy demands upon his time and attention. He was born in Adams County, Ohio, December 5, 1828, his parents having been James P. and Sarah (Moore) Naylor, who were of English descent. In the year 1831, the family came to Indiana, settling first at Eugene, Vermillion County. The education of Wilson Naylor was limited to the opportunities offered by the schools of his day, and thus his advantages were quite meager. As a boy just entering his teens he found employment on a flat boat, and made altogether fifteen trips down the Wabash and Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers to the New Orleans market. Later when the method of transportation was somewhat changed he made several trips on steamboats. Following this experience, he was for twenty-two years a dry goods merchant in Eugene, conducting a successful business there. The year 1864 witnessed his arrival in Terre Haute, where he opened a grocery store on the corner of Fourth and Ohio streets. In 1882, the financial affairs of the old Terre Haute Opera House became involved. The public including Mr. Naylor, had subscribed one hundred thousand dollars in stock of the company, but the fine four story stone structure, erected at a cost of two hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars, was heavily mortgaged, and its affairs were brought into court. At this juncture Mr. Naylor bought the property for one hundred thousand dollars and changed the name to the Naylor Opera House. This he conducted until his death, after which his estate managed the opera house until it was destroyed by fire in 1896. On the site of the old building the estate of the late Benjamin G. Cox erected the handsome Naylor-Cox business block. In 1848 occurred the marriage of Wilson Naylor and Miss Florilla Shaw, a daughter of Benjamin Shaw. She was born near Eugene, Vermillion county, Indiana, and lived in Terre Haute for forty years, her death occurring in this city March 4, 1904. She was a leading member of the First Congregational church.

Henry Adamson, well-known member of the law firm of Adamson & Gallagher, was born in the town of Fontanet, Vigo county, Indiana, September 21, 1885, the son of E. H. and Mary (Porter) Adamson, the former of whom was born in 1849, a native Hoosier, and an old resident of Parke, Clay and Vigo counties, the latter born at Bloomfield, Illinois in 1853. The father was a hoisting engineer in coal mines in the Indiana fields. Mr. Henry Adamson went to Clinton High School, from which he was graduated in 1903, and then went to the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis. He early displayed an aptitude for the legal profession and was admitted to the bar when he was but nineteen years of age. He began the practice of law in Clinton in 1904, forming a partnership with D. C. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Adamson, this partnership continuing until 1909, when he began practicing

alone. He was county attorney of Vermilion county, Indiana during the years 1912 and 1913, and on July 1, 1914 he came to Terre Haute. In January of the following year he formed a partnership with John E. Cox, and on October 1, 1917, Thomas P. Gallagher became a member of the firm, which was then known as Cox, Adamson & Gallagher. When Mr. Cox was elected judge of the superior court of Vigo county, he retired from the firm, which is now known as Adamson & Gallagher. Mr. Adamson married Edna M. Crane, of Clinton, Indiana, October 4, 1906, and they have four children, James H., Lloyd, Mary Elizabeth and Robert C. He is Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Exchange Club, the Fort Harrison Country Club, the Automobile Club and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce. He is identified with the mining interests of Indiana, being secretary of the Glendale, Glenco, Glenjean, Shirkie, West Clinton and Interstate Coal Companies, and is a member of the Codification Committee for revising mining laws.

Thomas P. Gallagher, of the prominent law firm of Adamson & Gallagher, of Terre Haute, was born February 12, 1885, at Shawnee, Ohio, the son of Anthony and Ann (Mohan) Gallagher, natives of Donegal, Ireland, who came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1869 and 1866, respectively. Anthony Gallagher, with his wife, moved to Shawnee, Ohio where they remained until Thomas was eleven years of age, when he moved to Terre Haute. Thomas P. Gallagher attended the public schools, and later went to St. Patrick Parochial School at Terre Haute, from which he was graduated in 1901. He then went to work for the Southern Indiana Railroad Company in the general manager's office, continuing in this employment until 1909. Deciding to follow the legal profession, he studied law in the office of Mr. L. F. Tilley, was admitted to the bar in 1913, and in the following year became a partner of his preceptor, the association enduring until Mr. Tilley's death in 1916. Mr. Gallagher practiced alone until October 1, 1917, when he became a member of the firm of Cox, Adamson & Gallagher. The firm is now Adamson & Gallagher, Mr. Cox having withdrawn upon his election to the judgeship of the superior court. Mr. Gallagher married Anne Moloney, of Sidney, Ohio, October 4, 1921. In his political views he supports the Democratic party, but has never aspired to office. Fraternally and socially, he is a Knight of Columbus, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fort Harrison Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

O. O. Alexander, M. D., although a young man, has attained a position of great prominence in the medical profession at Terre Haute. He was born in Deadwood, South Dakota on July 26, 1887, the son of Henry O. and Gertrude (Hayes) Alexander, both natives of Urbana, Illinois, where they were born in 1858 and

1862, respectively. Dr. Alexander was graduated from the University of Michigan Medical School in 1909, and since that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Terre Haute, with the exception of two years spent in the United States army during the World war. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Union Hospital at Terre Haute, and is chief surgeon of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company, the Citizens Gas & Fuel Company, the United States Fuel Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. He is also in charge of the Rose Dispensary, and chief examiner for the United States Veterans Bureau in Terre Haute, and his large and growing clientele makes great demands on his time and energy. The first medical man in Terre Haute to enter the army after war was declared by the United States upon the Central Powers of Europe, Dr. Alexander enlisted on June 1, 1917. He was given the rank of first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, was promoted to captain in August, 1917, and was advanced to major in August, 1918. He served with Headquarters Staff of the Thirty-seventh division, and was engaged in the Bacarat sector, the Avocourt sector, the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the Pannes sector and the Ypres-Lys offensive. He was discharged from the service on April 12, 1919, and immediately returned to Terre Haute to resume the practice of his profession. Dr. Alexander was married on April 29, 1915, to Miss Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of B. V. and Mary A. (Briggs) Marshall, prominent residents of Terre Haute, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander are the parents of three children, Mary Elizabeth, Marshall and Jane Gertrude. In his religious beliefs, Dr. Alexander is a communicant of the Episcopal church, and in political matters gives his support to the Republican party. He is a member of several professional societies, including the Terre Haute Academy of Medicine, the Vigo County Medical Society and the Esculapian Society. Fraternally, he is a valued member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Lions Club.

Homer E. Anderson, president of the Root Dry Goods Company which operates one of Terre Haute's largest department stores, was born in Knox county, Missouri, September 9, 1887, the son of John W. and Addie M. (Jones) Anderson, natives of Ohio and Missouri respectively, and of farming stock. After their marriage they went to Missouri where their children were reared, and in that State, at Shelbyville, Homer E. Anderson received his education up to the high school. He was further educated in the high school at Quincy, Illinois and Kansas City, and in a business college at Kansas City, Missouri. In 1910 he became connected with the Jones Advertising Department, a position which he held for two years, and at the expiration of that period went with J. J. Nathan at Beaumont, Texas, as manager of the advertising de-

partment. He later returned to the Jones Store Company where he remained until 1915. On July 22, 1915, he came to Terre Haute as general manager of the Root Store, later becoming vice-president of this organization, which position he held until 1919, when he became its president. His remarkable success and rapid rise as a managing executive of this large concern stamps him as being one of the leaders in this branch of commercial enterprise in the State. On June 20, 1917, he was married to Frances S. Ryan, daughter of Mrs. Bettie J. Ryan, of Terre Haute, and their union has been blessed with one son, Homer E. Anderson, Jr., aged four years. Fraternally, Mr. Anderson is a Mason, belonging to Gate City Lodge, No. 522, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of Kansas City, Mo., and is also a member of Terre Haute Lodge, No. 86 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He manifests his interest in and gives his support to measures promoting the welfare and progress of Terre Haute through his membership in the Chamber of Commerce and in his religious affiliations is a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Anderson is a devout member of the Episcopalian church.

The Root Dry Goods Company is the oldest store in the city, having been established in 1856 under the name of Edsull, Rice & Company, at the corner of Sixth and Main streets. In 1859, the growth of the business demanded a change of location, and removal was consequently made to the corner of Fourth and Main streets. Mr. Root came from Hartford, Connecticut in 1857, and became associated with the store in Terre Haute. Mr. Rice died, and the firm name was changed to Edsull, McDougall & Company in 1860. In the meantime, Mr. Root had gone into business in Fort Wayne, but returned to Terre Haute later and bought out Mr. McDougall's interest in the store, the name thereupon being changed to Edsull, Root & Company. In 1865, Mr. Root returned to Fort Wayne and remained until the following April. The firm name was by this time Hoberg, Root & Company, but Mr. Hoberg retired from the firm on Mr. Root's return from Fort Wayne, the style of the company being changed to L. B. Root & Company.

Ira D. Andrews, who is giving efficient and able service to the people of Terre Haute in his capacity as city clerk, is a native of Indiana, having been born in Vermilion county, April 15, 1862, the son of John and Margaret Andrews, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Two older half-brothers of Mr. Andrews, James and Silas Andrews, served in the Union army during the Civil war, and James died of sickness while in the service. Silas Andrews is still living. Mr. Ira D. Andrews received his education in the public schools of Vermilion county, and one of his teachers was Judge D. W. Henry, now of Terre Haute. Mr. Andrews also attended the State Normal School at

Grant City, Missouri, and after completing his course in that institution, spent several years on a farm. Coming to Terre Haute in 1906, he bought a home and entered into the business which is now conducting, the Merchants Loan & Savings Bank at No. 515 Ohio street, one of the sound financial houses of the city and county. Mr. Andrews is an enthusiastic Republican, and always gives that party his loyal support. He was for several years secretary of the Good Government League, and on account of his good work in that connection was appointed by Mayor Hunter to fill the vacancy in the city clerk's office caused by the death of Mr. George W. Fears. Such able service was rendered by Mr. Andrews in this capacity, that he was elected at the next election by over 1,200 majority, to succeed himself as city clerk. Mr. Andrews is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for the past fifteen years has been an ardent worker in the cause of Christianity as president of the Vigo County Sunday School Association. In 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Andrews to Mary E. Koonce, the daughter of John S. and Eliza N. (Rhyan) Koonce, of New Goshen, Vigo county, Indiana, and to this union three daughters have been born, two of whom are living. The eldest, Mae, is a graduate of Chicago University, is married and lives at Syracuse, New York. The other living daughter, Lena, is a graduate of Indiana University at Bloomington and also of the Princess School of Boston. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Andrews was again married on August 11, 1917, to Chloe V. Daniels, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Overpeck) Daniels, both of Terre Haute. Fraternally, Mr. Andrews is an Odd Fellow, and is interested in all things pertaining to that order.

Hugh Annis, field engineer for the George D. Whitcomb Company, has had a varied and interesting career, and his travels have carried him into many remote corners of the globe. He is a native of Indiana, having been born at Sullivan on April 23, 1884, the son of John H. and Mary Jane Annis, the former born in Sullivan county, and now deceased, and the latter at New Brighton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Annis was educated in the public school of Terre Haute, and his first work was for the Citizens Telephone Company of this city, where he continued for a number of years. In 1904, he volunteered as a private in the Twenty-fifth Artillery, United States Army, and was soon transferred to the Signal Corps that he might study electrical engineering. He was made chief post electrician at Bernicia Barracks, Bernicia, California for about one and one-half years, and was then made instructor in the school of telephony until 1906. During the San Francisco earthquake and fire, he had charge of the telephone service under Captain Clark. He then spent a year and a half at sea, returning to San Francisco to open a business for C. F. Splitdorf, of New York, ignition spec-

ialists, the new business being opened at Los Angeles. Mr. Annis was discharged from the army at Fort Mason, California in 1907, holding the rank of sergeant when he left the service. In 1910, he was instructor of internal combustion engineering at the Golden Gate School, and in the following year went with the Sunset Magazine Department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, laying out a survey of a trail to be followed by the tourists going to the Panama Pacific Exposition. He then returned to the east, and engaged with the Vacuum Oil Company as engineer for one year, later taking the territory comprising Indiana and Illinois as engineer for the Haviland Oil Company. He retained this position for fourteen months, and in 1916 went with the George D. Whitcomb Company as engineer, in which capacity he continues today. During his period of service with the Whitcomb Company, his work has taken him into India, China, Burma and various parts of the United States. On May 1, 1915, Mr. Annis married Mrs. Blanche C. Field, daughter of J. S. and Rhoda Bartley, of Springfield, Illinois. In his political beliefs, he supports the doctrines of the Republican party, and in religious matters adheres to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Annis is popular in club and fraternal life, being a York and Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Old Colony Club and the American Association of Engineers.

Randolph B. Appel, successful jeweler of Terre Haute, Ind., was born at Centerville, of School Post Office, Ill., eight miles from Carmi, that State, November 1, 1880, the son of John Appel. John Appel was born in Germany, twelve miles from Lauderbach, at a town called Ulrichstein, February 11, 1843. He was educated in his native country and learned the blacksmith trade. He spent five years in Switzerland, and in 1868 came to the United States. He landed at New York City, where he remained for three years. He then went to Greenland, where he stayed eighteen months, or two days and one night as the days and nights are six months each in that latitude. He then returned to New York City, thence to Buffalo and later to Chicago, leaving the last named city just twenty-four hours before the great fire, going to La Crosse, Wis. He next went to Lafayette, Ind., thence to Mt. Carmel, Ill., where he finally settled and where he reared his family, working at the blacksmith trade. He married Lucy Randolph, in White county, Illinois, and their marriage was blessed with two children, Randolph, the subject of this biography, and Cumae, a widow, who owns a fine home at 925 S. Center street. Randolph B. Appel was educated in the public schools of his home community, and was graduated from the Carmi High School in 1900. In the following year he came to Terre Haute. Here he continued his education, receiving a diploma from the Terre Haute High School, in 1906, and

entered Rose Polytechnic Institute. He took one year at Brown's Business College, and in August, 1909, moved to Chicago where he entered Armour Institute of Technology, where he completed one semester of study. At this time his mother died, and he returned to Terre Haute and went to work in a jewelry store, learning the business thoroughly. Later he bought a half interest in the store, and still later assumed complete ownership of the concern. He then went to the Northern Illinois College of Optometry from which he received the degree of Doctor of Optics in May, 1914. Still later in the same year he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Ophthalmology, passing the State Board of Examination immediately. In 1913, he engaged in the jewelry business at 1272 Lafayette avenue, Twelve Points, Terre Haute, and has had a satisfying measure of success. Mr. Appel is prominent in local Masonic circles, being a Free and Accepted Mason, Kerman Grotto, Royal Arch Mason, Super-Excellent Master, Knights Templar, Zora Temple; is a Shriner and is a member of the famous Zora Temple and Terre Haute Knight Templar Band and Kerman Grotto Band. He was married April 30, 1913, to Miss Kathryn E. Glenn, of 1001 South Seventh street, daughter of McElroy B. and Sarah J. Glenn. One child was born to this union, John Glenn Appel, June 4, 1918.

John W. Applegate, proprietor of the famous White Crystal Baths at Terre Haute, Ind., was born in Jackson county, this State, May 8, 1891. He was educated in the public schools of Crothersville, Jackson county. From early boyhood Mr. Applegate has made his own way in the world, commencing on a farm at the age of fourteen. He farmed for a short time, and then went into the transfer business with his father at Crothersville, at which he continued until he was nineteen years old. He then became employed with Armour & Company, locating at Indianapolis, and continuing in that concern's employ until 1917. On March 8 of that year, he enlisted in the United States army, in the photography department, and was sent to school at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. At that school he was associated with many prominent young men, including Frederick B. Patterson, now president of the National Cash Register Company, Quentin Roosevelt, C. Ted Steen, well-known in the Chicago steel business, and Eddie Rickenbacker, the famous American flying ace. From Cornell he was sent to the Eastman Kodak school at Rochester, New York, and was sent overseas on August 30, 1918. In France he did historical photographic work. He was at Montfaucon where the German Crown Prince had his headquarters during the siege of Verdun, and has lectured in several different places on the subject. While in foreign countries, he conceived the idea of treating different diseases by the bath method, and upon his return to the United States, and discharge on May 28, 1919, he did some experimental work along

those lines. On August 3, 1921, he opened his establishment, the White Crystal Baths, at Terre Haute, locating at No. 800 North Ninth street. His specialties are the treating of rheumatism, asthma, eczema, stomach and kidney diseases, and in the past year has treated sixteen hundred patients with excellent success. Mr. Applegate was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and fraternally is a member of the American Legion, in the affairs of which he takes an active interest.

William F. Cronin was born in Terre Haute in 1878. He was educated in the schools of Terre Haute, St. Patrick's parochial and Wiley high school, graduating from the latter institution in January 1896. He is the son of the late Jeremiah J. Cronin and Catherine E. Cronin. His father was a native of Ireland, but when a boy settled in Warren, Mass., and in early manhood came West and settled in Terre Haute. He died in 1883, his widow and five children surviving. William F. Cronin has engaged in newspaper work for the past twenty years, and for a number of years past has been editor of the Terre Haute Tribune. He was connected with the United Press for a number of years, was one of the founders of the Terre Haute Post and later served as associate news editor in the United Press office in New York. He has served on the local boards of safety and park commissioners and was a member of the Indiana flood commission during the administration of Governor Samuel M. Ralston. In 1920 he was named as one of the Indiana delegation to the national democratic convention at San Francisco. Mr. Cronin was married to Miss Gertrude Rierden, of Montezuma, Ind., in 1918, and they have two children, Gertrude Ellen and Robert Francis.

William C. Arp, one of the well-known citizens of Terre Haute, now deceased, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1848, the son of John W. and Elizabeth (Ritter) Arp, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania and born in 1824 and 1825 respectively. Eleven children were born to them, and while the father died in 1866, the mother survived until 1910. The parents of John W. Arp were Peter and Susan Arp, natives of Pennsylvania, and the great-grandfather of our subject was Henry Arp, who was reared and who died in Pennsylvania, having lived at the time of the Revolution in which great struggle he fought gallantly for the independence of the Colonies. William C. Arp was reared on his father's farm until he was seven years of age, when he moved to Williamsport, Pennsylvania where he attended the public schools and spent one year in a private school for additional instruction. Leaving school at the age of fourteen years, he began working as messenger boy in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Williamsport, and in 1866 was made machinist apprentice. Long and faithful service in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad brought consequent and deserved promotions, and, in 1896, Mr. Arp came to



William F. Cronin.



William F. Cronin

Terre Haute as superintendent of motor power. In this capacity he conducted himself with exceptional ability which was characterized by foresight and fearlessness, and it was a distinct loss to the company when Mr. Arp retired from active service in 1918. He was married, on November 16, 1871, to Mary Virginia Meginness, of Williamsport, Pa., and to this union one child was born, who died in infancy. Mr. Arp was a valued member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his executive ability found appreciation in his appointment to the executive board of Rose Polytechnic Institute. One of the solid citizens of the community was Mr. Arp, and his many friends were always welcome at his fine home at 825 S. Seventh street, Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. Arp passed away on June 16, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Arp celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Nov. 16, 1921.

Jefferson Davis Askew, who has charge of the wood and iron work of the John Hanley Tent & Awning Company, of Terre Haute, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, April 15, 1861, the son of William Freeman and Harriet Jane (Moore) Askew, of Raleigh. William Freeman was a dealer in slaves prior to the Civil war, but after the war dealt in mules and cotton. During the war he bought live stock for the southern army, and was a loyal supporter of the cause of the Confederacy. He and his wife had seven sons and two daughters. Mr. Jefferson Davis Askew was educated in the common schools of Raleigh, and in the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated. At the age of seventeen years, he became a locomotive fireman on the Texas Pacific Railroad, and at twenty-one he was an engineer. He followed railroading as an engineer for about fourteen years, and in 1896 came to Terre Haute. In 1902, he became foreman of the iron and wood working departments of the John Hanley Tent & Awning Company, and has held that position ever since. He understands the machinist, wood work and blacksmith trades thoroughly, and is a very valuable assistant to Mr. Hanley. Mr. Askew married Viola Shewmaker, daughter of William R. Shewmaker, of Terre Haute. Mr. Shewmaker was one of the pioneer citizens of Terre Haute, and served during the Civil war in the Union army. Mr. and Mrs. Askew became the parents of two children, Minnie and Margaret. Mr. Askew married a second time, taking for his wife Miss Emma Hanrahan, and to this union one child has been born, John Donald. Mr. and Mrs. Askew are devout members of the Roman Catholic church, and are deeply interested in its welfare.

Ira W. Aten, secretary and treasurer of The Consolidated Collieries Company of Terre Haute, holds a prominent position in the ranks of Indiana coal operators. Mr. Aten was born at Jackson, Ohio, February 14, 1878, the son of Joseph and Emma (Johnson)

Aten, both of whom were born at Jackson, Ohio, August 21, 1854, and January 16, 1856, respectively. The father is a carpenter and contractor at Jackson, and both he and his wife are well and favorably known to the people of their home community. Their ancestors were from Pennsylvania and known as Quakers and Pennsylvania Dutch. Ira W. Aten was educated in the public schools of Jackson and attended the high school there. He left his home town at the age of sixteen to work for his uncle, J. W. Johnson, at Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, on the Waverly Courier as a "printer's devil." He worked there for one year, and then returned to Jackson to work on the Jackson Standard Journal, under Daniel Webster Williams, who, while Mr. Aten was in his employ, was appointed consul at Cardiff, Wales, by President McKinley and who is candidate for governor of Ohio this year. Mr. Aten became foreman of the printing department of that newspaper in 1896, and remained in that position until in 1900 when he resigned his position to go into the coal business with E. O. Roberts, also of Jackson, Ohio. During the time he was with Mr. Roberts, Mr. Aten, together with Mr. Roberts and a number of other Jackson county, Ohio people, organized a company for operating coal in Indiana and, in 1912, Mr. Aten severed his connection with Mr. Roberts in Ohio to go to Indiana, being elected to the position of secretary-treasurer of this company. In this connection a number of coal mining companies were organized and Mr. Aten was elected to the same position of secretary-treasurer of each. During this present year, 1922, all former companies having been merged into one company, a reorganization was effected, in which George M. Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, and O. S. Roberts, also of Toledo, Ohio, a son of E. O. Roberts and son-in-law of Mr. Jones, became heavily interested in the new organization, which is incorporated under the name of The Maumee Collieries Company, with holdings in Indiana of approximately \$2,000,000.00. In 1900, Mr. Aten was married to Edith Walters and they have seven children, David Walters, Mary Elizabeth, Dorothy Louise, Kathryn Emma, Joseph Robert, Charles Wesley and Winifred. David W. was graduated from Wiley High School in 1919, and is now attending Indiana State University in his senior year. Mary Elizabeth was graduated from King Classical School in June, 1922. Dorothy and Kathryn are still at King Classical School and Joseph Robert and Charles are in public schools, and Winifred attending Kindergarten. Mrs. Aten's parents, William D. Walters and Elizabeth (Jones) Walters, were of Welsh descent and were both born in Wales, having come to America when quite young to make their home in the United States. This was prior to their marriage. Mr. Aten is a Scottish Rite Mason, of Valley of Indianapolis, a member of the Mystic Shrine, Murat Temple, Indianapolis, Indiana, the Benevolent and Protective

Order of Elks, No. 86, Terre Haute, Ind., the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 588, Patricksburg, Ind., Theseus Lodge, No. 191, Knights of Pythias, Jackson, Ohio, the Fort Harrison Country Club, the Exchange Club, Chamber of Commerce, Y. M. C. A., one of the governors of the Automobile Club, all of Terre Haute, and is a member of the official board of the First Methodist church at the corner of Seventh and Poplar streets. His registration certificate for the World war shows date of September 12, 1918, at Terre Haute, Vigo county, Indiana, with residence at 903 South 6 1-2 street, which is his present address.

Ezra R. Baldrige, M. D., a highly esteemed member of the medical profession at Terre Haute, and who has won considerable renown as an oculist, is a native Hoosier, having been born at Farmersburg, Ind., September 1, 1873. He attended the public schools at Roseville, and then entered De Pauw University in the preparatory department. He was in the Freshman class of 1897, and then went to Cincinnati to take a medical course in the famous old Eclectic College of Medicine. From this institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1896, and at once began practicing at Old Roseville, Ind. After three years spent in this community, Dr. Baldrige went to Rosedale, Ind., where he continued for twelve years, building up a profitable practice and gaining much valuable experience. At the expiration of that period, he decided that it would be advisable for him to specialize in some branch of the profession, and he accordingly went to Chicago to take up special work on the eye, ear, nose and throat. He next went with the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital at New York, where he remained until 1915. In that year he came to Terre Haute, and here has since continued in his specialized branch of the medical profession. He has gained an enviable reputation and a clientele that makes exhausting demands upon the Doctor's time and strength. He is a member of national, State and county medical societies, and is a member of the board of directors of the Terre Haute Medical Academy. He is on the staff of the Union Hospital, and is earnestly endeavoring to alleviate some of this world's suffering, having for some time given gratuitous attention to all eye, ear, nose and throat cases at the Rose Orphan's Home. He maintains modern offices in the Rose Dispensary building, and is the owner of a fine home at 1435 South Sixth street. Dr. Baldrige was married in 1899 to Miss Rhein, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a valued member of the Masonic Order, having attained the Thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and was president of the Rotary Club in 1917.

Odus L. Baldrige, M. D., a practising physician and surgeon of Terre Haute, was born in Rosedale, Ind., May 28, 1880, the son of Dr. John H. and Gellena (Challis) Baldrige. The father was

a well-known medical practitioner of this city, and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870. He then located at Roseville, Parke county, Indiana, where he engaged in practice for about five years. He then made removal to Rosedale, Indiana, and there he remained for about six years, when he came to Terre Haute. Here he was eminently successful, and lived honored and respected until his death. He was a member of the County, State and Eclectic Medical Associations, and fraternally, was a Mason. In religious matters he was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, the mother of the subject of this review, died at Terre Haute in 1887, at the age of forty-four years. The Baldrige family are of English and Welsh origin, and trace their ancestry back to 1727. Dr. Odus L. Baldrige completed the common and high school courses at Terre Haute, and then took up the study of medicine at the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1902. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Terre Haute with offices at 2047 North Eleventh street. He is a member of the State, American and Eclectic Medical Associations, in which he takes much interest. In addition to his medical cares, he was one of the organizers of the Twelve Points State Bank, of this city, and is treasurer of the Twelve Points Building, Loan & Savings Association. Fraternally, Dr. Baldrige is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Frank Ball, president of the Ball Undertaking Company, is a native of Vigo county, having been born in the city of Terre Haute, December 20, 1868, the son of Isaac and Caroline (Taylor) Ball. Isaac Ball was born August 29, 1826, in New Jersey, and was related to the mother of George Washington, while his wife was born, in 1831, in a house on Third street, Terre Haute. Isaac Ball walked from his home in New Jersey to Indianapolis when he was a young man, there being no railroad connections with the east from the Hoosier capital at that time, and learned the cabinet and undertaking business. He then went to Lafayette, and later came to Terre Haute via the old Wabash Canal, arriving here in 1847. He immediately engaged in cabinet making, specializing in coffins, and continued in this business until his death, in 1907. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Caroline (Taylor) Ball, his wife, was the daughter of John and Matilda Taylor, both of whom came to Vigo county before their marriage, which was celebrated at Fort Harrison, and after which they settled in Terre Haute, buying the property at No. 220 North Third street. The parents of Frank Ball came to live with him in 1902, in his home on Swan street, remaining with him until they died, the mother passing away in 1911, having sur-

vived her husband four years. They had a large family, two of whom grew to maturity, Frank and Matilda. Matilda became the wife of Eugene Hess, a book binder by trade, who died at Terre Haute. After her husband's death, Matilda (Ball) Hess lived with the subject of this review, her brother, until the time of her death in 1915, at the age of sixty-four years. She and her husband had no children. Mr. Frank Ball was educated in the common schools and the high school at Terre Haute, the high school at that time being in the old Normal school building, and in Garvin's Commercial College. After leaving school, he worked in a book bindery for two years, and then went into the undertaking business with his father. After his experience and ability had made him an indispensable adjunct to the business, he was taken into partnership with his father, the firm name being Isaac Ball & Son. At the death of the senior partner, the company was incorporated under the name of Isaac Ball Undertaking Company, and is now the second oldest firm of its kind in the State. Just prior to his death, Isaac Ball was the oldest living undertaker in the State. Frank Ball is a prominent fraternalist, having held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Red Men. He is now active in Terre Haute Lodge No. 86, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Ball was married, April 28, 1897, to Norma Van Duzer, who was born in Terre Haute, the daughter of James and Louise Van Duzer, the former of whom is now deceased, while the latter makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Ball. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ball. In their religious beliefs, the entire family, on both sides, have been and are ardent supporters of the Baptist church.

Joseph M. Ball, the proprietor of a prosperous and modernly equipped drug store at Terre Haute, was born at Waveland, Montgomery county, Indiana, the son of Zoepher and Sarah Ellen (Milligan) Ball, both representatives of old families in Montgomery county, on December 8, 1872. The father was a medical practitioner at Waveland for many years, and was a veteran of the Civil war. He and his wife, who both passed away at Waveland, were the parents of two children, Thomas Z., a member of the medical profession at Waveland, and Joseph M. Joseph M. Ball received his preliminary education in the public schools of his home community, and after completing the high school, taught school for a time. He then attended Wabash College, and after leaving that institution entered the drug business as a clerk in a store at Waveland. He later went into business for himself in that town, and then sold out his interests and went to Bloomington, where he was for six months in the drug business. He then spent four months at Bremen, Ind., and in the fall of 1903 came to Terre Haute, and bought out the drug business at No. 423 North Thirteenth street,

where he still continues. His business methods, combined with the high grade of service rendered in his establishment, have attracted to Mr. Ball an excellent patronage, and his business has steadily grown from year to year. Mr. Ball is an interested member of the Knights of Pythias, Castle Hall, No. 374, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 86, and in public and political matters he performs the duties of good citizenship, although he has never sought nor held public office.

Albert Balsley, vice-president of the Rouch Motor Company of Terre Haute, was born in Chrimon, Ill., July 19, 1876, the son of William D. Balsley. Mr. Balsley was reared in Danville, Ind., and was educated in the public schools of that city. Upon completing his scholastic training, he learned the printing trade at Danville, with the Danville News. In 1902, he came to Terre Haute, where he was employed for some years with the Terre Haute Tribune. He then went to the Terre Haute Post as head of their printing department, where he continued until 1919. In July of this year he helped in the organization of the Rouch Motor Company, of which Mr. Rouch is president, Mr. Balsley, vice-president, and Mr. H. R. Pugh secretary and treasurer. This concern does a general automobile business, and has been eminently successful since its inception. Mr. Balsley was married, in 1904, to Florence Forrestall, of Terre Haute, the daughter of Charles T. Forrestall, and they are the parents of four children: Dudley H., Mildred R., and Mary F. and Jane E., twins. Fraternally, Mr. Balsley is a Free and Accepted Mason, and belongs to the Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, and in political matters he gives loyal support to the Republican party. He has been a member of the County Republican Committee, and in every way takes an interest in the political and civic affairs of Terre Haute and Vigo County.

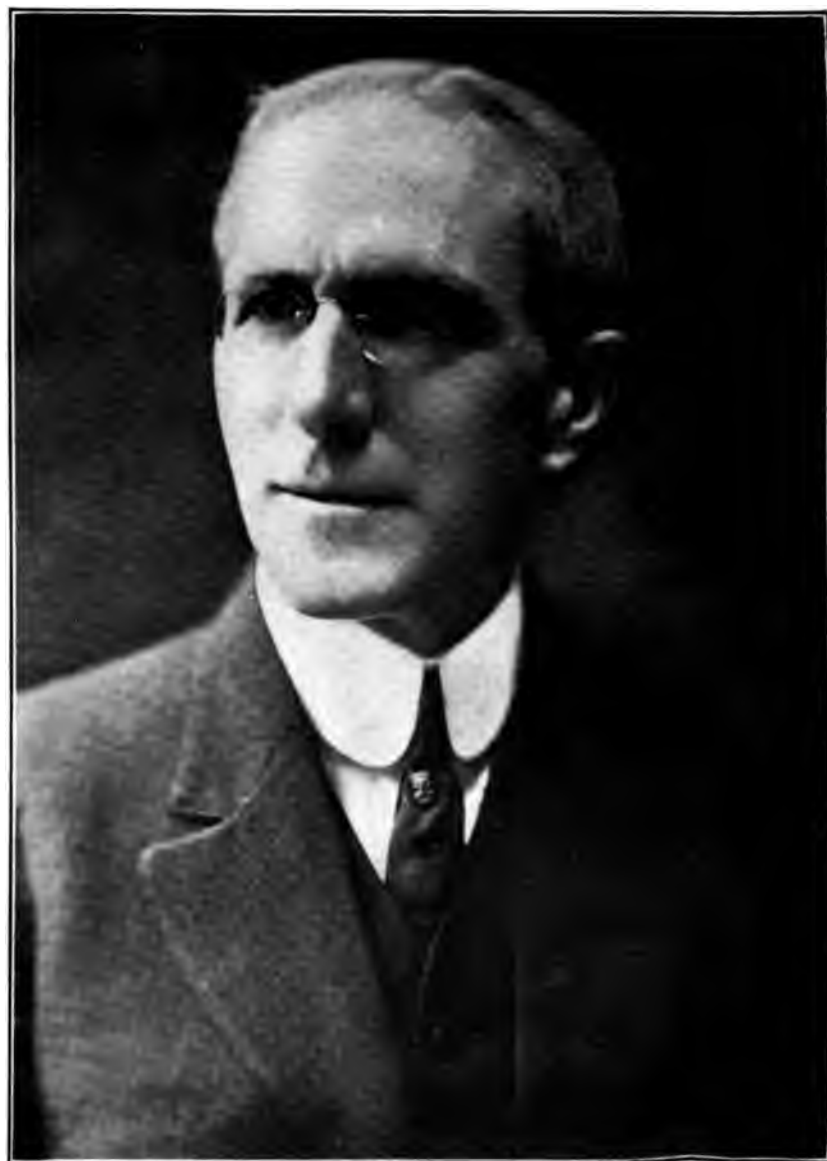
Charles Bartholomew, a leading jeweler of Terre Haute, is a native of Vigo county, having been born in Terre Haute, December 25, 1869, the son of Henry S. and Harriet (Peters) Bartholomew, the former of whom was born at Ogdensburg, New York. Henry S. Bartholomew served in the Union army during the Civil war, enlisting as a private in Company I of the Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Regiment (First Cavalry Regiment). He won promotion to the rank of lieutenant, and as such was honorably discharged from the service July 3, 1864. Charles Bartholomew's grandfather managed the hotel at the first station in Terre Haute, located at Tenth and Wabash avenue. This was at the time when passengers were wont to take the canal boats up the river from Terre Haute. He later took charge of the hotel in the new Union Station at Tenth and Chestnut streets, and at this hotel many celebrities of the day were entertained, among them Gen. U. S. Grant

and his family. Here, in this hotel, Charles Bartholomew was born. He received his education in the public schools of Terre Haute, and began his career in the jewelry business in 1885 with E. W. Leeds. He continued with this firm until 1922, when, in association with Joseph Hartig, he bought out the business, Mr. Leeds retiring. The store of this firm, located at No. 714 Wabash avenue, is one of the fine jewelry establishments of the city, carrying a choice line of silver ware, precious stones and the like. Mr. Bartholomew is a Republican in his political views, and in religious matters is a Protestant. On June 14, 1893, he was married to Eliza A. White, daughter of Jacob and Isadora (Archer) White, of Terre Haute, and to this union five children have been born, of whom three are living, Henry, William and Leeds. Mrs. Bartholomew is a descendant of the fifth generation of the Defenders of Fort Harrison, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Indiana. The eldest son, Henry, served in the United States army during the World war. He enlisted as a private in Company H, under Captain Duddleston, and afterwards attended an officers' training camp in Texas, where he was commissioned second lieutenant. He was later promoted to first lieutenant before going overseas to France for his splendid work as a drill master. William J., the second son, was graduated from Purdue University in 1922, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the cadet corps. He has already received his commission in the United States army as second lieutenant of Battery A, Three Hundred and Twenty-sixth Field Artillery. Charles Bartholomew is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is popular socially among his many friends.

Judge Charles S. Batt, who has made an enviable record in his conduct of several important public offices in Terre Haute and Vigo county, was born at Salem, Washington county, Indiana on February 2, 1878, the son of William and Verlinda Violet Batt, the former of whom was born in England in 1842, and the latter in Virginia in 1850. Judge Batt attended the public schools of his native locality, and then, having decided upon the profession of law for his life work, entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. From that institution he was graduated in the year 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in 1904, and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, with the exception of his term upon the city bench. He has been extremely active in the workings of the Democratic party, and has been the successful candidate of that party for the offices of city attorney of Terre Haute, and county attorney of Vigo county, as well as for the office of city judge. He has filled these offices with credit to himself, and to the utmost satisfaction of the citizens of the county and city.

In his legal work, he specializes in defending insurance and personal injury cases, and has gained an enviable reputation for himself by his successful handling of such cases. Judge Batt was united in matrimony, January 10, 1907, to Florence M. Wyeth, daughter of Henry and Hannah Wyeth, of Terre Haute, and to this marriage one daughter has been born, Frances Virginia, aged seven years. In his religious affiliations Judge Batt is a member of the Christian church, and in fraternal circles belongs to Terre Haute Lodge, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons, Indiana Consistory of the Scottish Rite, the Knights Templar, and to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Judge Batt is president of the Terre Haute Tax Payers' League, and is in every way doing his share toward the betterment of social, civic and business conditions of this city.

Spencer F. Ball, who was for many years associated with his brother, William Creighton Ball, in the ownership and publication of the Terre Haute Gazette, was, during his life, one of the leaders in practically every movement designed for the advancement of the civic welfare in this city and county. He was the son of William J. and Julia (Creighton) Ball, and was born in Terre Haute September 10, 1856. His father and mother, both of whom were of English descent, were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Ohio, but came to Terre Haute in the year 1840. Here, the father, who was by education and profession a capable engineer, engaged in the building of the Wabash and Erie Canal in this district, and was also identified with numerous other engineering projects of importance in the development of Vigo county. The Ball family home was at first at the corner of Seventh and Cherry streets, but in 1864 removal was made to No. 1138, South Fifth street, and this home is still the residence of members of the family. William J. Ball died in this city in 1874, and was survived by his wife for two years. Spencer F. Ball was educated in the Terre Haute public schools, and was graduated from the Terre Haute High School, after which he became a bookkeeper in the Terre Haute Gazette office. The Gazette had been established in 1868, and was issued twice a week, Thursday and Saturday, by Major O. J. Smith and C. W. Brown. Major Smith was widely known as an able newspaper man, and at one time was president of the American Press Association. He sold his interests in the paper to R. N. Hudson and L. M. Rose, the new owners converting the paper into a daily, and issuing it every afternoon from June 1, 1870, as a Republican paper. In November, 1872, it was sold to William C. Ball and John S. Dickerson, but in 1874, Mr. Dickerson sold his interest in the paper to Spencer F. Ball, and the firm became W. C. Ball & Company. The Gazette continued to be a prosperous and influential daily under the management of the Ball brothers, who retained ownership of it until 1904, when they sold out to James Barcus, and



SPENCER F. BALL

retired from the field of journalism. At this time the name of the paper was changed to the Terre Haute Tribune, and as such continues at the present time, appearing every afternoon and Sunday morning. Mr. Ball was always keenly interested in the welfare of his city. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial Club, now the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Young Men's Business Club. He was also one of the prime movers in the organization of the Civic League, and was prominent in church affairs and in the Young Men's Christian Association. He was identified with all war campaigns during the World war, beginning with the tornado fund for the relief of victims of the Mattoon and Charleston, Ill. disaster, and in every way open to a civilian aided the cause of the United States until the time of his death, which occurred November 6, 1917. He was survived by his wife, three sisters, Susan and Sarah Ball and Mrs. Julia B. Donham, and two brothers, William C., now deceased and of whose life an account is given elsewhere in these pages, and John C. Ball. Mr. Ball was a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal church of Terre Haute, and in political matters gave loyal support to the Democratic party. Mr. Ball was united in marriage, February 9, 1892, to Miss Susan Beach, daughter of John S. Beach and Harriet Gilbert Beach, well-known residents of Terre Haute. In the death of Spencer F. Ball, Terre Haute lost one of its most conscientious and constructive citizens, a loss which will be deeply felt for many years to come.

Prof. Birch Evans Bayh, of the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, has been very successful in his capacity of physical director and athletic coach. He was born in Owen county, Indiana on September 29, 1894, the son of Fred Bayh, who was early in life a blacksmith, and later a hardware merchant. Professor Bayh was educated in the public schools of Owen county, and in 1911 was graduated from Clay City High School. In the spring of that year he entered the State Normal at Terre Haute, attended that institution in the summer, and taught school during the winter. This practice he continued until 1915. In the fall of that year he became principal of the Clay City High School, having the summer previous taken special work at the normal college operated at Indianapolis by the American Gymnastic Union. In the spring of 1917, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the Indiana State Normal, and that spring assisted in history instruction under Professor Lynch. Before his graduation he was elected to his present position, head of the physical training department, and then was given two years leave of absence to enter the United States army during the World war. He entered the second officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and at the conclusion of that camp was commissioned a captain of infantry. He was ordered to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, where he remained about one year,

and was then sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, for about two months. From Camp Perry he was sent to Camp Cody, New Mexico, where he was promoted to the rank of major. At Camp Cody he helped in the organization of the Ninety-seventh division, and had command of the casual camp. In January, 1919, he returned to his position as professor of physical education and director of athletics at the State Normal at Terre Haute, and in this work has made an enviable record in turning out winning teams. He attributes no small part of his success to the co-operation of the students, but his ability to get and hold their support and loyalty is the primary cause of this success. While a student, he was a member of the Daldalion Literary Society, and has been through all the chairs of the Terre Haute Literary Club. Fraternally, he belongs to Clay City Lodge, No. 562, Free and Accepted Masons, the Thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite at Indianapolis, Zorah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Terre Haute, and Terre Haute Lodge, No. 86, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Clarence E. Bear, secretary and treasurer of the Bear Manufacturing Company of Terre Haute, was born in Effingham, Ill., May 30, 1884, the son of William and Lucy (Stahl) Bear; he was born in 1849, at Highland, Ill., and she in Greenville, that State, in 1854. William Bear was the son of Sebastian Bear, a native of Switzerland, and Anna (Mueller) Bear, also a native of that country, where they were married. They came to this country, and settled at Highland, Ill., where the father died, the mother spending the last years of her life at Effingham. Lucy (Stahl) Bear, was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Grass) Stahl, both natives of Germany, who came to Madison county, Illinois, where they met and married. William Stahl owned a woolen mill at Greenville, Illinois, and was for years one of the prominent citizens of that city. He was the son of Paul and Anna Stahl, both born in Germany, and who came to this country early in life. Anna Stahl died on the ocean trip from Germany, and her husband continued his journey to Madison county, Illinois, locating first at Highland, and later at Greenville. He returned to Highland toward the end of his life, and died in that community at the age of ninety years. The Bear family originally spelled their name Bär. William Bear, the father of the subject of this biography, was educated in the public schools of Highland, Ill., and was a boiler maker by trade, working in one shop for twenty-seven years. He then worked for the Vandalia Railroad until 1904, since which time he has been associated with the Bear Manufacturing Company, acting as president of that organization since its inception. He was married, in 1873, and to him and his worthy wife six children were born: W. H., married Elizabeth B. Clift, to whom two sons were born, Harry A. and Wayne; Frank E., died at the age of eight years; Lorena

L., the widow of Lewis M. Asher, is a teacher in the Terre Haute public schools and has one son, Harold; Harry A., a resident of Denver, Colo., married Anna Jeffries, who left him one son, Donald J., at the time of her death, after which he married Nina Schroer; Clarence E., whose name heads this article; and Florence Mae, a graduate of De Pauw University, and an accomplished musician, having charge of the music of Plymouth Congregational church at Terre Haute. Clarence E. Bear received his education in the public and high schools of Effingham, Ill., being graduated from the higher institution the day after his seventeenth birthday, in 1901. In that same year he came to Terre Haute, where his brother had started the Bear Manufacturing Company, and after two years in this city, he went on the road as traveling representative for the company, selling its products over a large part of the United States. His brother, Harry Bear, was also traveling representative for the concern for about the same length of time. The Bear Manufacturing Co. was organized in 1901, and has its plant at Sixteenth street and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The company manufactures concentrated toilet preparations for the barber trade, and in 1908, began the manufacture of Jack Frost for the general market, sales in this product being made through drug stores and similar establishments. All the preparations that go out under the Bear name are widely known, and recognized as being leaders in the trade. A policy of fair dealing combined with an astute management of the company's affairs by its officers has brought large success to the concern, and it now ranks among the more important industries of Terre Haute. Its present officers are William Bear, president, and Clarence E. Bear, secretary and treasurer, while the two brothers of the latter, W. H. and Harry A. Bear, are also members of the firm. Clarence E. Bear was married, in 1908, to Julia E. Lyon, daughter of James N. and Margaret Lyon, well-known residents of Terre Haute, Mr. Lyon having been associated with the Bement-Rea Company of this city for thirty-five years as traveling representative, now living retired. To Mr. and Mrs. Bear one child has been born, a daughter, Margaret, who came to them October 16, 1909.

Bert Beasley, member of the Terre Haute law firm of Beasley, Douthitt, Crawford & Beasley, is a native Hoosier, having been born at Shelburn, Ind., January 22, 1878, the son of Samuel and Lucy (Rogers) Beasley, the former born in Greene county, this state in 1852, the latter at Maysville, Ky., in 1858. After completing his preliminary education, Mr. Beasley attended the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, and then took the law course in the Indiana Law School. He was admitted to practice before the Terre Haute bar June 17, 1904, and became associated with the firm of Lamb, Beasley & Sawyer, now Beasley, Douthitt, Crawford & Beasley, the other members of which are else-

where mentioned in this work. He is a stanch Democrat, but has never sought nor held public office, although he takes a good citizen's interest in all political matters. He is a Presbyterian, and holds membership in that Church at Terre Haute. On December 29, 1904, Mr. Beasley was married to Mary E. Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Evans, of Terre Haute, and they are the parents of the following children: Lois K.; Lucy Elizabeth, Byron and Julia Betty Beasley. He is a member of the County, State and American Bar Associations, and fraternally and socially belongs to Paul Revere lodge of the Knights of Pythias, the Terre Haute Exchange Club and the Terre Haute Literary Club.

John H. Beasley. Although a young man in years, John H. Beasley is one of Terre Haute's most promising legal lights. He is the son of John T. Beasley and a member of the law firm of Beasley, Douthitt, Crawford & Beasley. A review of Mr. John T. Beasley, banker and lawyer of Terre Haute is given elsewhere in this work. John H. Beasley was born in Terre Haute in 1897 and in 1914 took up the private study of law in the office of his father. He was admitted to the Vigo county bar in 1918 but has in reality been practicing law for the past eight years, specializing in corporation counsel work. Mr. Beasley has had few court cases, but has accomplished some admirable results in his special work, being considered an expert in corporation law. He is a member of the Vigo County and American Bar Associations. In addition to his law practice he is secretary of the General Fuel Corporation which is sinking several mines in Gibson county, Indiana, and secretary and treasurer of the Somerville Development Company, also secretary and treasurer of the Hoosier Tie and Lumber Company. Mr. Beasley was married in 1916 to Miss Janet Passmore, a native of Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children.

Hon. John T. Beasley. Among the men in Terre Haute who merit more than passing notice, the name of John T. Beasley is well towards the top in the roll of honor. He is a native Hoosier, born May 29th, 1860 in the adjoining county of Sullivan and thus is "native here and to the manner born." His parents were Ephraim and Sarah (Williams) Beasley. The son was brought up on the farm of his parents and was early accustomed to the duties of an agricultural life. He attended the public schools and his application to his studies is indicated by the fact that at an early age of 16 years he was licensed as a teacher, which profession he followed for four years. When his parents moved to the city of Sullivan in 1880 he entered the law office of Buff & Patten where he began the study of that profession for which, as time has shown, he was so eminently fitted. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar of Sullivan county, and almost from the beginning down to the present, his name has been identified with much of the important litigation

in this section of the state. After two years he purchased the interests of both Buff & Patten, and in association with A. B. Williams, maintained offices in Sullivan and Indianapolis. This association was dissolved in 1893 when Mr. Beasley came to Terre Haute and became a partner of Hon. John E. Lamb then one of the widely known lawyers of Indiana—the firm being Lamb, Beasley & Sawyer. Beginning in 1886 and continuing for six years Mr. Beasley was a member of the Indiana General Assembly and during two terms was chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, which testifies to his standing as a lawyer, when he was not yet 30 years of age. His prestige as a leader in debate on the floor of the house was not exceeded by any other member. The association with Mr. Lamb continued until the latter's death in 1915. The present firm is Beasley, Douthitt, Crawford & Beasley, and is one of the most successful in Indiana. In addition to his active professional services Mr. Beasley has found time to aid in other matters tending to the commercial supremacy of Terre Haute. He was one of the organizers and was first president of the Commercial Club and for several years has been president of the United States Trust Company of Terre Haute. Mr. Beasley is also president of the Citizens Gas & Fuel Company; president of the General Fuel Corporation, a director of the First National Bank, a trustee of the Terre Haute Savings Bank, a director of the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Railway Company, a director of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company, director and treasurer of the Terre Haute & Western Railway Company, director of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce and a trustee of the Rose Orphans Home. And just recently Mr. Beasley managed the sale of the Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad to New York Central or Big Four interest and at the conclusion of the negotiations was made one of the Directors of the new holding corporation created by the New York Central interests to manage this property. Of recent years his activities have been in the legal financial fields and he has made an imposing success in this work. He finds time for social life, is an active member and director of the Terre Haute Country Club, and also a leader in civic work, giving generously of his time and means to many of such enterprises. November 5th, 1893, Mr. John T. Beasley was united in marriage with Miss Cora Hoke and to them has been born one child, John H. Beasley, now one of the rising young lawyers, who is identified with his father's firm.

George Joseph Beck, O. D., well-known optician and optometrist of Terre Haute, Ind., and a veteran of the World war, was born at Dayton, Ohio, March 5, 1894, the son of Joseph F. and Katherine (Fleig) Beck, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The mother died when Dr. Beck was nine years of age, and the father later married Nora McCarthy of Dayton. He was in the brass

manufacturing business at Dayton, and then the family moved to Frankfort, Indiana, where they remained four years. They then moved to Tipton, Indiana, then to Indianapolis, and the father and mother are now living in Detroit, Michigan. There were three sons and two daughters born to the first marriage, and two daughters to the second. Dr. George J. Beck was educated in the parochial schools of Dayton, in the public schools of Frankfort, Indiana, and attended St. Meinrad College, Indiana, for six years, where he was awarded the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He next went to the Indiana University, where he was a student in the pre-medical department for one and one-half years. He then enlisted in the Indiana National Guard, and was sent to the Mexican Border as a farrier with Field Hospital 149. He was called out with the state troops for service in the United States Army in the World war, and was stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison for three months. He then was sent to Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, Miss., and remained there one year. During this period he was commissioned second lieutenant of Infantry. He was sent overseas in September of 1918, was first at Nantes, France, and then at St. Sebastian for six weeks. He then was sent to Le Mans, France, where he was assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry, a unit of the famous First American Division, and went with that regiment into Germany. He was in Germany until June 20, 1919, and was then returned to the United States, where he was mustered out at Camp Dix. Returning to civilian life, he stopped for a time in Indianapolis, and then entered the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology at Chicago, where he was awarded the degree of O. D. He went to Detroit upon his graduation, and after one year in that city, came to Terre Haute where he established himself in an independent business. His place of business was first in the Deming building, and then removed to No. 710 Wabash Avenue, in the Terre Haute House. Although he is a comparatively newcomer to this city, his success is already assured. He and his wife, who was Bernardine Wagner, of Indianapolis, Ind., are the parents of two children, Mary Yvonne and Robert. Fraternally Dr. Beck is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the American Legion and the Omega Delta Fraternity.

Ben Becker, whose career is an example of what may be accomplished with determination to succeed and the willingness to labor toward that end indefatigably, is a native of Austria, where he was born March 15, 1889. He came to New York alone when he was but thirteen years of age, with no friends to assist him, and no tangible assets. He began in the shoe business in Milwaukee as a clerk, and in 1908 came to Terre Haute, where he went into the shoe business at 1105 Wabash Avenue with a very small capital. He had a small stock, and had a repair shop in connection with his store. In this particular location, two mer-

chants had previously failed in the shoe business, but nothing daunted by what might seem to some an ill omen, he went on with his intentions, though discouraged by his friends. Good business methods, however, which were service, quality and fair prices, quickly brought him success, and two years later he opened a store at Twelve Points, Terre Haute, continuing to do business in that location until 1912. In 1915, he opened a store at Fifth street and Wabash Avenue, where his successes were increasingly great. In 1918, he discontinued the other stores and centralized his entire business in one location, operating his store at 525 Wabash which he has just remodeled and redecorated. To show the rapid growth of his business, a few statistics may be of interest. In 1908, he did a \$25,000 business, and in 1914 he was doing a \$150,000 business, and since that time it has gained considerably in volume. Mr. Becker is financially interested in several out-of-town shoe firms, as well as in several local enterprises.

Francis H. Beddow, a member of the agricultural population of Riley township, Vigo County, is the owner of 197 acres of fertile land. He was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1862, the son of Benjamin and Anna (Nicewarner) Beddow, the former of whom was born in 1833. Thomas Beddow was a farmer and school teacher, and was a veteran of the Civil war. He was a Republican, and he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. The father died about 1908, and the mother in about 1904, and both are buried in Oak Hill cemetery east of Riley, Indiana. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four are now living: Francis H.; Chester; Hortense and Vernie. Chester married Mary Cowan, and they have four children living: Fred, Cecil, Jennie and Shelbourn. Hortense married William Parmer, and they are the parents of four boys: Carson, Ray, Burlan and Acel. Vernie Beddow married Gertie Baker and they have two children: Ira and Mabel. Francis H. Beddow, the subject of this review, married Mary E. Hartley, a daughter of Henry and Nancy (Slavens) Harkley, March 5, 1885, and to this union seven children have been born, six of whom are now living: Monroe, Earl, Ben, Walter, Elva and Elsie. Earl married Iris Lee, and is engaged in farming; Ben, also a farmer, married Ona Triplett, and has two children: Marie and Phillip. Walter is a railroader, and lives at St. Louis, Mo. Monroe, the eldest, married Mary Palmer, is farming, and has two children, Zelma and Mildred. Elva and Elsie are both at home with their parents, and are attending the common school. Mr. Francis H. Beddow began his farming operations on his own account at the age of twenty-two, and through his own efforts and careful management has acquired land to the extent of 197 acres. Mrs. Beddow was Nancy Slavens, and she was one of a family of five children: Mary E., Emma, James, Lon and Alice. Emma married William Newland, and has three children, Louise, May

and George. James married Edith Slater and has the following children: Mamie, Billie, Marie and Vinetta. Alonzo, familiarly known as Lon, lives in California; and Alice, who married George Woodrom, a coal miner, and lives in Georgetown, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Beddow are representative citizens of the township, and they are highly respected by their many friends.

William Creighton Ball, a well-known journalist of Terre Haute, for over 30 years, was during his life one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens of this community. Mr. Ball was born at the corner of Seventh and Cherry streets, Terre Haute, on the 27th of December, 1846, the son of William J. and Julia (Creighton) Ball. His father was born in Virginia, and his mother in Ohio, both of English descent. When William J. Ball came to Vigo county he had received a higher education in his native place, and had a thorough professional training as an engineer. In those days, he was, indeed, a valuable acquisition to the developing forces of Vigo county. He became a resident of Terre Haute in 1840, and died in this city during 1874. He and his wife, who passed away in 1876, took a prominent part in the affairs of this city, and were the parents of William Creighton Ball, the subject of this biography; Spencer F. Ball, now deceased, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Mrs. Julia B. (Ball) Donham, of Terre Haute, and Miss Susan W. Ball, who died August 18, 1921. William Creighton Ball received his preliminary education in the public schools of Terre Haute, after which he attended the Indiana University at Bloomington for one year. He then went to Amherst College at Amherst, Mass., for three years, and was graduated from that institution in 1868. For three years thereafter, he taught in the St. Louis High School, and while thus employed entered into the study of law. In 1871, he returned to Terre Haute to practice his profession, but in the following year, through the purchase of the Gazette, he entered the field of journalism. Of this newspaper he became the editor and proprietor, first in association with John S. Dickerson, and later with his brother, Spencer F. Ball. Together they published the daily and tri-weekly Gazette until 1904, when Mr. Ball retired from active participation in business affairs. During the years in which he was engaged in newspaper work, Mr. Ball gained a widespread reputation as a journalist of the highest order. His editorials were of the finest, and he played a large part in moulding and guiding public opinion in channels of sane and rational thought. He did much magazine work in addition to his newspaper labors. He was active in the management of Rose Polytechnic Institute, and for many years served as president of the board of trustees for that college, a position he held at his death. At the time of his death, he was also serving as secretary of the board of trustees for the Indiana State Normal School, and was



H. C. Ball

always most interested in educational matters. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana Reform School for Boys. Next to the Rose Polytechnic, the Vigo county penal farm claimed his most enthusiastic attention, and of this institution he was a member of the board of trustees from its inception until his death. He was an ardent worker in the cause of the American Red Cross, and was chairman of this body before and during the World war; his brother, Spencer F. Ball, likewise taking a prominent part in Red Cross activities. For many years, Mr. Ball was president of the Society for Organized Charity at Terre Haute, which takes care of all charitable and relief work for Terre Haute and the surrounding country. In his political beliefs, he was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and in religious affairs he was a devout member of St. Stephen's Episcopal church. In 1864, Mr. Ball moved into the home at No. 1138 South Fifth street, and here he lived until his useful life was brought to its close on the 27th day of May, 1922. He was a member of the Masonic body of Terre Haute.

Ohmer F. Bell, president of the Terre Haute Engraving Company whose record of conscientious labor is an example to those who wish to know the true secret of success, was born July 14, 1880, in Edgar county, Illinois, the son of George W. and Ivory (Maynard) Bell. George W. Bell was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, in 1854, and died in October, 1921, while his wife was born in 1860, in Edgar county, Illinois, and at the present time is living in Paris, Illinois. Ohmer F. Bell has two brothers, Paul and Elwyn, both of whom are working at the Stout Furniture Company of Brazil, Ind. Mr. Bell was educated in the common and high schools at Redmond, Illinois, and when, at the age of sixteen, he left school, he started in the ditch contracting business for himself. During his spare time while he was thus engaged, he studied the use of leveling instruments and the principles of construction, with the result that he is now an expert civil engineer. The ditch constructing business had the disadvantage of having periods of non-employment, and this militated against a sufficient earning capacity. Consequently, Mr. Bell, considering that the real road to success is to choose steady work with a permanent base of operation, began working for the Brazil Gas Company, continuing in this work for nearly ten years. During his entire period of employment with this company he was never late, nor did he lose any time. This faithful and unremitting toil in behalf of the concern found its own reward, and, although he started with them at the age of twenty-four, or in 1904, as a laborer, he was the superintendent when he gave up his position. He left the Brazil Gas Company to enter the Photo and Engraving College at Effingham, Ill., where he attended for six months. At the close of his period

of instruction in these arts, he came to Terre Haute and started the Terre Haute Engraving Company on June 1, 1914, with Mr. Bell as president, and D. M. Nixon as secretary and treasurer. This is the only business of its kind in Terre Haute, most of the company's efforts being in the direction of mail orders, and owing to its very character considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the concern on its feet. However, success has now come to it in no small measure, orders come in from twenty-five different states, and under the conscientious and industrious guidance of Mr. Bell, there is no doubt that the business will be greatly extended in the future. On June 8, 1904, Mr. Bell married Bessie White of Redmond, Ill., and they have two children, Virginia, and Marceline, of whom the eldest was graduated from Wiley High School June 9, 1922. Mr. Bell takes keen interest in political and civic matters, but does not bind himself by party restrictions, preferring to vote for the man whom he thinks best qualified for the position aspired to. In his religious beliefs, he adheres to the tenets of the Methodist church.

Carlton C. Belt needs no especial introduction to the people of Vigo county and of Otter Creek township, as he is one of the oldest living residents of this section. He is the owner of a fine farm of 125 acres, and is living in practical retirement at North Terre Haute. He was born in Harrison township, this county, in 1838, the son of Jared and Mary (Saxton) Belt. Jared Belt was the father of four children by his first marriage, William, George, John and Carlton C., of whom the last only survives. The father, after the mother's death in 1844, married Sarah Dawson, and to this union two children, Anna and Samuel C. were born. The father died in January, 1851, and was buried on the Jackson farm in Harrison township. George Belt was a blacksmith by vocation, is now deceased, and married Angeline Evans, to which union twelve children were born. He served in the civil war through two enlistments, and at one time was elected trustee of Racoon township, Parke county, Indiana on the Republican ticket. John, also deceased, was likewise a blacksmith, and married Mary Parson, by whom he was the father of four children. Anna Belt married Cornelius Casey, and had two children, Frank R., a traveling salesman, and Ott, a physician of Clinton, Indiana, who served during the World war in the United States Army medical corps. Mr. Carlton C. Belt married Elizabeth Ann Balding, who was born July 20, 1848, and died July 29, 1906 and was buried in Highland Lawn cemetery. To this union eight children were born, of whom four, Maggie, Elva, Mollie and Frederick, are deceased. The living children are Nellie, Mary E., Jessie and Carla. Nellie married John F. Petri, now deceased, and is the mother of three children, John S., Frances E. and Lois C. Mary E. married Carl A. Muehler, and

has two children, Virginia B. and Persis A., of whom Virginia married Russell Elroy Smith, May 2, 1920, and has one son, Russell Smith, Jr., who was born July 26, 1921. Mr. Muehler is superintendent of the grounds and buildings of the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. Jessie Belt married William Ramme, and they have had four children, three of whom are now living, Charlotte H. B., Emma E. and William H. C. Carla Belt married Ralph Williams, a farmer, and they have four children, Ralph Jr., Alice Helen, Ross Woodrow and Volney Maurice. Carla was educated in St. Mary-of-the-Woods Academy. Carlton C. Belt, has spent his entire life in the cultivation of the soil, and has developed his tract of land from one of indifferent bearing qualities, to one of the most highly productive farms in the county. Mr. Belt served for six months in the Union army during the Civil war, was assigned to guard duty in Missouri with the Seventy-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and has in every way always done the duties of a good citizen. He is now living in well-earned retirement from the cares of life, and lives with his daughter, Mrs. Carl A. Muehler of North Terre Haute, Indiana.

Asa Bruce Bement, who has been one of the eminently successful business men among the younger generation at Terre Haute, was born in this city September 16, 1872, the son of George W. and Helen F. (Brotherton) Bement. George W. Bement was one of the pioneer merchants of Terre Haute, and was for many years closely connected with the commercial development of the city. He was born at Stockbridge, Mass., August 4, 1826, the son of George W. Bement, and was of Welsh extraction. In 1845, he came to Evansville, Ind., and two years later came to Terre Haute to take charge of a wholesale grocery business owned by his brother, Asa, and Charles Vaile. In 1854, George W. Bement was admitted to partnership in this firm, which had been founded in 1840. The firm of Bement-Rea was organized in 1875, and became one of the leading wholesale grocery houses in the middle west, and Mr. Bement continued actively interested in its affairs until his death, December 18, 1903. A. Bruce Bement was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute and in St. John's College, New York. After leaving college, he was associated with his father in the Bement-Rea Company until the death of the older man. At that time, however, he devoted himself to his extensive oil and financial interests, and has been very successful in all his undertakings. In addition to these interests he is identified prominently with the Terre Haute National Bank and the Bement-Rea Company. In October, 1902, he married Miss Anna Carlton, daughter of Judge and Mrs. A. B. Carlton, long residents of Terre Haute. Mr. Bement is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Country Club, the Chicago Club, Duquesne Club, Pitts-

burgh and Kitchigammi Club, Duluth, in all of which he is taking active interest.

Charles Bennett, president of the Bennett-Barnes Company, manufacturers of concrete porches, building blocks, bricks, etc., is a native of Terre Haute, having been born in this city, December 13, 1859, the son of Jacob Bennett, a native of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Jacob Bennett was born in July, 1827, and was educated in his native country. In 1852, when he was but fifteen years of age, he came to the United States, and located at Terre Haute. He was employed by Samuel Early in the packing industry, and then worked in a brick factory, finally engaging in the grocery business for himself on Lafayette street at the Big Four Railroad crossing. He continued in this business until the monetary panic of 1874 and 1875 swept away his holdings. In 1879, he and his sons began the manufacture of brick at 1410 North First street, the location being in the woods north of the city at that time, and the firm was known as J. Bennett & Sons. Two of the sons, Charles and Edward, bought out Henry's interests in the concern, and later bought out the father, the firm then becoming Bennett & Bennett. It did business under this style until February 26, 1916, when it became known as the Bennett Brick Company, Incorporated. Charles Bennett was president and manager of the company, and Edward Bennett was secretary and treasurer. After selling out to his sons, Jacob Bennett lived a retired life until his death in March, 1910. His wife survived him several years, passing away February 5, 1921, at the age of eighty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bennett were the parents of eight children: Henry, Mary, Charles, Jacob (who died in infancy), Lizzie (who also died in infancy), Anna (the wife of W. I. Power, died in Chicago in 1921), Edward J. and Katharine, the widow of Martin O'Connell. Mrs. Bennett was Barbara Mathewes before her marriage, and was a native of Luxembourg. She and her husband were members of St. Benedict Catholic Church at Terre Haute. Charles Bennett was educated in the Catholic parochial schools of Terre Haute, and when he had completed the course of instruction given in them, went to work for his father in the grocery business. When this business failed, he went into the brick manufacturing business with his father, continued in it through the various changes in ownership, and in 1911, formed the Bennett-Barnes Company. The members of this firm are Charles Bennett, Edward J. Bennett and George Barnes, and the offices and plant are located at 1410 North First street. This concern does a large and profitable business, having furnished brick for many of the city's largest structures, among which may be mentioned the Vigo county courthouse and the Union Depot. Charles Bennett is a valued member of the Knights of Columbus, and he and his wife are devout communicants of St. Benedict

Catholic church. He was married in 1881 to Anna Plymale, of Terre Haute, and two children have blessed this union: John Edward and Mary E. John Edward Bennett married Adele Forester and is the father of four children: Charles, Jr., Elizabeth, Lillian and Mildred. Mary E. Bennet is the wife of Earl Butler, formerly of Terre Haute but now engaged as a civil engineer by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, and has two children, Frank and Earl. Edward J. Bennett, brother of Charles Bennett and a member of the Bennett-Barnes Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, was born February 5, 1869, at Terre Haute and was educated in the parochial and public schools of the city. He worked in the brick yard of J. Bennett & Sons until he was able to buy out the interest of his brother, Henry, since which time he has been connected with the business in an official capacity. He takes a keen interest in civic affairs, and served four years as a member of the board of public works of Terre Haute. Mayor Davis appointed him assistant street commissioner, an office which he now holds, and he can always be relied upon to work for the best interests of the city. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men, and in his religious beliefs is a member of St. Benedict Catholic church. June 28, 1899, he married Mary E. Eisman, who was born in Texas in 1877, the daughter of Charles and Sarah (Armstrong) Eisman. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett live at No. 1020 North Third street, and are the parents of two daughters: Edna Mae and Frances Irene. Edna Mae Bennett was born in 1900, attended the public schools of Terre Haute and was graduated from the Indiana State Normal School in 1922. In the fall of this year she will begin teaching at Kenton, Ind., the home city of Governor McCray. Frances Irene Bennett was born October 8, 1903, and was graduated from Garfield High School, Terre Haute, with the class of 1922.

Edward W. Bennett, one of the successful attorneys of Vigo county and Terre Haute, is a native of Indiana, having been born in Daviess county, on May 8, 1879. He received his preliminary educational training in the common and high schools of Odon, Ind., and was graduated from the later in 1898. He then spent three years in the Liberal Arts Department of the University of Indiana, taking work under Dr. Woodburn, Dr. Harding, Dr. Sampson and Dr. Foley. His especial training was in the science of physics, and after three years at the university, he taught school for four years, during three of which he was superintendent of the Odon schools. He then entered the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Law. With this excellent foundation, not only in the legal knowledge but in liberal arts as well, Mr. Bennett began the practice of his profession in Greene county, where he continued for four years, gain-

ing much valuable experience and winning a goodly number of his cases. In 1910, desiring a larger field for the exercise of his talents, he came to Terre Haute, and has since been in active practice here. He became a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity while at Indiana University, and is also a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, Indianapolis Consistory, and belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His offices are located at No. 206 Rea building, and he has built up a gratifyingly large clientele.

Robert L. Bennett, proprietor of the Bennett Electric Company of Terre Haute, was born at Henderson, Ky., January 8, 1889, the son of Thomas H. Bennett, a well-known real estate and insurance dealer of Henderson. Robert L. Bennett was educated in the schools of his home city, and was graduated from the Henderson High School in 1907. He had, however, worked in the electrical line before his graduation, his first employment having been with the Hartman Electric Company, where he received excellent training and instruction. After about two years' experience in the business, Mr. Bennett and a Mr. Thomas bought out the Hartman Company, and operated it as Bennett & Thomas until about 1910. The company was then dissolved, and Mr. Bennett came to Terre Haute, and for four years was in charge of the contracting department of Freitag-Weinhardt & Company. He then commenced his present business as Bennett & Posey, and later that concern became the Bennett Electric Company, of which Mr. Bennett is the sole owner. The company does all kinds of electrical work, and in this field has built up an excellent business in this vicinity. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Henderson, Ky., and the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Terre Haute Lodge, No. 19.

George L. Berry, one of the leading druggists of West Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana, and a public spirited citizen, was born in the city of Terre Haute, November 30, 1877, the son of William H. and Tillie (Defibaugh) Berry, both natives of West Virginia. The parents came to Indiana, and located at Terre Haute in 1873. Here the father became employed with the old Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, now part of the Pennsylvania system, and continued with that company for thirty years, the last twenty of which he held the position of general foreman. He took an active part in political matters, and at one time was Clerk of Vigo county. He prospered through long years of thrift and industry, and was elected president of the Indiana State Bank at Terre Haute. He retired from active business duties at the age of seventy years, moving to his farm a little south of Terre Haute, and there he still resides. He has been a Republican all his life, and his efforts in behalf of that party have done much toward its

successes in this region. He and his wife were the parents of three children, George L., the subject of this biography; Charles W., with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, Penn.; and Alvin D., who holds a responsible position in the office of one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Indianapolis. Mr. George L. Berry was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, having been graduated from Wiley High School in 1894, and later was graduated from Purdue University, where he majored in chemistry and pharmacy. Upon leaving college, he was employed in a drug store in Indianapolis for five years, and then, in 1903, bought his present drug business in West Terre Haute. In this enterprise he has been eminently successful, and in addition to his business duties, has given much of his time and energy in public service. He was secretary and treasurer of the organization which built the West Terre Haute Water Works, and although there was no remuneration attached to the official positions in that organization, Mr. Berry and others gave untiringly of their time and resources to this project for the common good. He also served on the West Terre Haute school board for six years, and has in every way demonstrated that he is a most valuable member of his community. Mr. Berry was united in marriage, in 1903, to Miss Ethel Gilmore, a daughter of W. J. Gilmore, of Indianapolis, and to this union three children have been born, William H., Jr., Lee and Albert. Fraternally, Mr. Berry is an interested member of the Masons, the Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

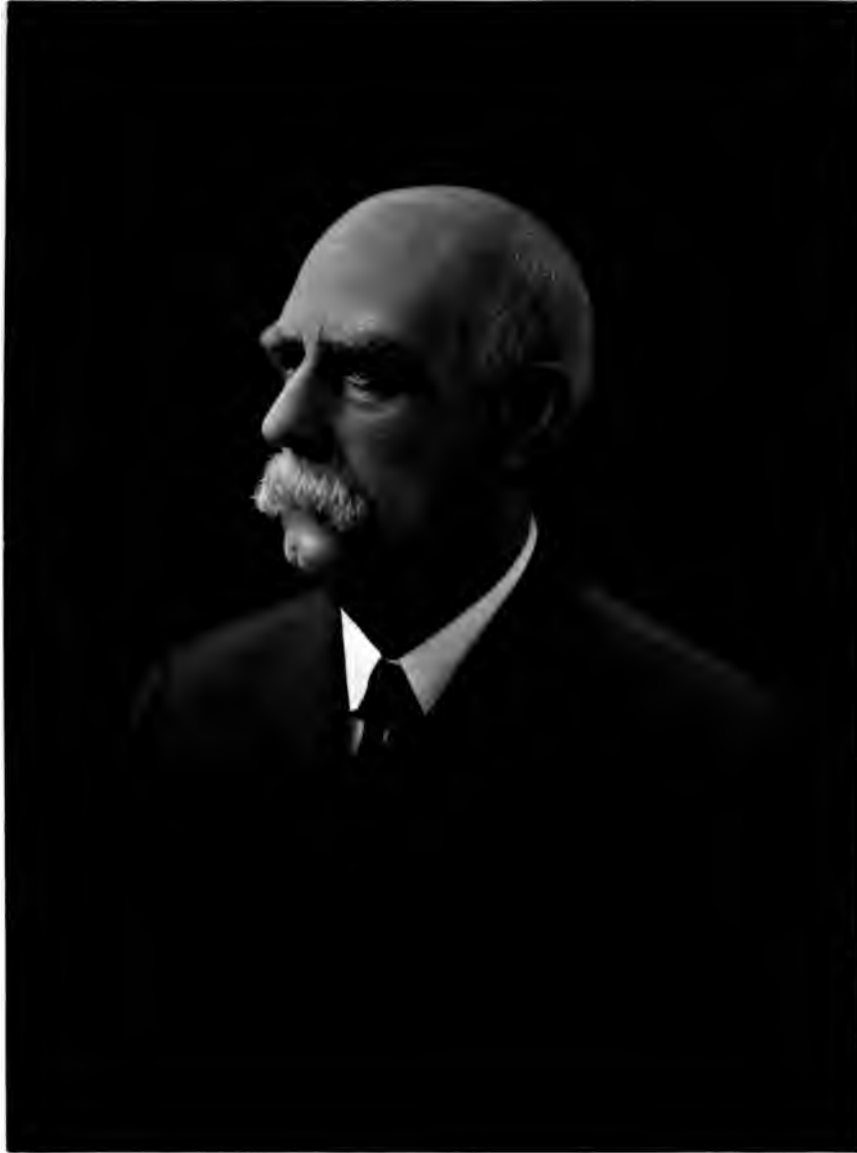
Andrew Bland, well-known and prosperous farmer of Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana, was born in Clark county, Illinois, November 23, 1864, a son of Mose and Ann (Robison) Bland, he is a native of Greene county, Indiana, and she of Virginia. Mose Bland came to Sugar Creek township in 1885, where he took eighty acres of unimproved land. Through industry and frugality he cleared this tract, and through astute farm management was able to add to his holding until he had acquired in all 300 acres. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Andrew, the subject of this biography; Addison, who resides on the home farm; and Carolina. Andrew Bland received his education in the district schools of his native county in Illinois, and came to Vigo county, this State, with his parents when they made removal hither. After his marriage he returned to Clark county, Illinois, where he remained until 1919 as an agriculturist, and where he still is the owner of a fine farm of 140 acres. In 1919, he came to Indiana, settling in Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, on 160 acres of the old homestead. Here he is engaged in general farming and specializes in stock raising, his favorite breeds being Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs and Shorthorn cattle. He has im-

proved the farm remarkably, and his buildings are among the finest in this portion of Indiana. Mr. Bland was united in marriage February, 1889, to Miss Winnie Rawlings, daughter of well-known residents of Vigo county, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rawlings, formerly of Ohio. To this marriage the following children have been born: Berlin, managing his father's farm in Illinois, and married, September, 1911, to Miss Maggie Weaver, of Clark county, Illinois, the daughter of D. D. Weaver. Berlin Bland and his wife are the parents of Herbert and David. Roy Bland, the second son of Mr. Andrew Bland, married Cecil Elliott, and works for Paul Kuhn, grain dealer of Terre Haute. Russell Bland, the third son, lives at home with his parents. John Gordon Bland, the fourth son, is likewise residing at home. Mr. Andrew Bland and his family are devout members of Dunlap Methodist Church, in the affairs of which they are vitally interested. Mr. Bland and his three eldest sons are members of the Red Men and the Haymakers, in which fraternal organizations they are extremely popular. Mr. Bland and his wife are members of Pocahontas.

William W. Parsons, president-emeritus of the Indiana State Normal School, financier and leading citizen of Terre Haute, is a native of this city, having been born here May 18, 1850. He is the son of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth (Ryan) Parsons, pioneers of Terre Haute and Vigo county. Dr. Thomas Parsons, who was of English ancestry, was born in Maryland, the earliest representatives of the family having made their way to the American colonies in the first part of the eighteenth century. Dr. Parsons went west to Kentucky when he was a young man, and in this state met and married Elizabeth Ryan, a young lady born and educated in the Blue Grass State. In 1819, Dr. Parsons came to the village of Terre Haute, and here he spent his days until 1862. He was in active medical practice for over forty years, retiring from his arduous duties in 1862 and during this time he earned the reputation of being not only one of the foremost physicians of the locality, but of being one of the most earnest workers for the growth and development of the city of his adoption. William W. Parsons, whose name heads this review, attended the common schools of Terre Haute until 1862, when the family removed to a farm in Douglas county, Ill. There he attended the district schools of the locality during the winter months, and worked on the farm during the summers until he was prepared to enter high school. He then took the complete course of study prescribed in the Tuscola, Ill., high school, and when the Indiana State Normal School was opened on January 6, 1870, Mr. Parsons was a member of the first class of seventeen students. He was graduated from this institution in 1872, and having decided upon a career as an educator immediately began teaching in a school near Tuscola. His next position was as



William H. Parsons



William H. Parsons

superintendent of schools at Gosport, Indiana, and so enviable a name did he make for himself there that he was, in the following year, employed as a teacher in an Indianapolis school. In the meantime, the State Normal had increased its attendance somewhat, necessitating the employment of additional instructors, and in 1876 Mr. Parsons came to Terre Haute as instructor in the English department of the school. His unusual ability in the profession found recognition three years later when, in 1879, he was advanced to the position of head of the English Department. In 1882, he was made vice-president of the school, and in 1885 succeeded Mr. George P. Brown as its president. It was then that his abilities as an executive were given ample scope. His astute business management succeeded in gaining liberal appropriations from the State government, and far-sighted policies of development and change in the curriculum combined with the maintenance of highest instructional ethics and standards made the Indiana State Normal School one of the leading institutions of its kind in the country within a comparatively short time. During his administration the attendance grew from 789 to between two and three thousand, and it was with reluctance that Mr. Parsons' resignation as chief executive was accepted in 1921. In that year, he became president-emeritus of the school, a position which he now holds, and in this capacity takes a keen interest in the affairs of this institution, toward the development of which he has done so much. It often happens that a man who is eminently well fitted to attain success in the pedagogical profession is unsuited for active participation in business and financial affairs, but for years he has been recognized as a man of sound financial and wise practical judgment. He was one of the original organizers of the Terre Haute Trust Company, in 1894 and remained a member of its board of trustees until January 1, 1922. For twenty-five years he has been a director of the First National Bank and on the death of Demas Deming, president of the bank in March, 1922, Mr. Parsons was chosen Chairman of the Board of Directors. He is also a member of various other boards of financial, educational and charitable institutions. Mr. Parsons was married in December, 1881 to Harriet E. Wilkes. Mrs. Parsons was the daughter of well-known residents of Terre Haute, and was educated in the Indiana State Normal School. To this marriage, in 1892, was born a son, Robert Wilkes Parsons, who passed away in 1914, after graduating from the Normal training school and Wabash College.

Robert N. Bledsoe, who is prominently identified with the business affairs of West Terre Haute, Indiana, where he is engaged in the hardware business on National avenue, is a native of Vigo county, having been born fifteen miles south of Terre Haute, July 31, 1880, the son of Newton and SaHe (Bennett) Bledsoe, the father a native of Sullivan county, and the mother of Cory, Ind.

Newton Bledsoe came to Vigo county when he was a young man, and successively followed the businesses of saw milling, blacksmithing, threshing, flour milling, and later took up agriculture. He served in the Union Army during the Civil war, and was a highly respected member of society. Mr. Robert N. Bledsoe is the only child of his parents, although his father had children by a former marriage. Mr. Bledsoe was educated in Vigo county, and after leaving school, was variously employed in the Northwest for seven years. He then returned to Vigo county and was employed in mining and carpenter work for two years. He then engaged in farming for himself for about ten years and then became employed with William Trueblood in the farm implement business at West Terre Haute, and by thrift and industry acquired sufficient capital to enter business for himself. This he did in 1920, when he bought out the hardware establishment of James Hurst, located on the National Road in West Terre Haute. This business is succeeding in spite of the period of great depression through which the nation is passing, and this is solely due to the ability and excellent management of Mr. Bledsoe. He was married, January 27, 1906, to Edna B. Kalb, and they are the parents of one son, Roy Kenneth, who is in the first year of the West Terre Haute High School. Mr. Bledsoe is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, and in all matters pertaining to the civic welfare, he can be counted upon to do his full share.

Ernest H. Bleemel, now deceased, was for many years one of the substantial and successful citizens of Terre Haute. He was born in Breslau, Germany, in 1837, but at the age of seventeen, realizing that there was a broader field for personal advancement in the United States than in his native country, he came to this country, the trip made in a sailing vessel, taking six weeks to accomplish. He landed at Baltimore, Maryland, and then made his way to Terre Haute. He engaged in the brewing business from 1862 until 1874, and was thereafter in the grocery business. His business acumen won for him a large measure of financial success, and beside the city property at 248 S. Ninth street, Terre Haute, which he bought in 1862, he acquired a farm of 535 acres which is still retained in the family. He married Louisa Reinhardt on October 14, 1861, in St. Joseph's Catholic church on S. Fifth street, Terre Haute, Rev. Olamer performing the ceremony. He and his wife, who was born in Baden, Germany, September 16, 1841, were members of St. Benedict's parish, and helped to build the first church and also the new one. His long and useful life was brought to a close September 4, 1905, his wife surviving him until January, 1919, when she died at the age of seventy-eight years. To them were born eight children, two sons and six daughters. Ernest Bleemel, Jr. was educated in the Catholic schools of Terre Haute,

as were his brother and sister, and also took a course in R. Garvin's Commercial College. He was in the grocery business with his father for some time, and is now a weigher. George H. Bleemel, the other son of Ernest H. and Louisa Bleemel has charge of the farm, and like his brother, is unmarried. Annie, now the wife of William Burgess, deceased, takes care of the old home for her brothers. She has one son, Paul Burgess, who is a resident of Harrisburg, Pa. The name of Bleemel is an honored one at Terre Haute, and the present representatives are in every way a credit to the name which is widely known throughout the county.

Walter Bledsoe, president of the Walter Bledsoe Coal Company of Terre Haute, is a man closely connected with the development of the coal mining industry in Vigo county. He was born in Shelbyville, Indiana in 1875, the son of Frank and Sarah (Musselman) Bledsoe, natives of Kentucky and Louisiana respectively. Walter Bledsoe received his education in the public schools of Terre Haute, and early in life became interested in the coal business. By earnest application to the details of the business, coupled with an exceptionally keen business judgment, he has developed the Walter Bledsoe Company into the largest of its kind in the State of Indiana and which, in addition to the home office at Terre Haute, has branch offices in Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati. Mr. Bledsoe married Miss Erla Craven of Terre Haute, and they are the parents of three children: Frances, Walter, Jr., and William Daniel. In addition to his vast coal interests, Mr. Bledsoe is a director of the Terre Haute National Bank, is interested in other mining properties, and in many ways is an important factor in the industrial and civic development of Terre Haute and Vigo county. Fraternally, he is a Mason, Thirty-second degree, life member of the Elks, life member of the Chicago Athletic Association.

William E. Bloomer, treasurer and manager of the Swope-Nehf Jewelry Company, Terre Haute, Ind., was born in Evansville, this State. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and, in 1886, came to Terre Haute. Arriving here, he immediately found employment with the jewelry company of which he is now treasurer and manager. He was industrious and painstaking, learning all the details of the business, and was by easy stages promoted to his present position. Mr. Bloomer was married in 1905, to Anna Mae Reckert, of Bloomville, Ind., and two children have been born to this union, Doris and William R. Doris Bloomer was graduated from Wiley High School and took a special course of instruction at Indianapolis; she is now married and the mother of two children, Lucile Erma and Helen Florence, twins. William R. Bloomer is at present attending the State Normal schools of Terre Haute, and lives at home with his parents at 1214 S. Seventh street. Fraternally, Mr. Bloomer is a member of the

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and is a communicant of Centenary Methodist church. The important firm of Swope-Nehf Jewelry Co., of which Mr. Bloomer is a member, is one of the oldest jewelry houses in Indiana. It was established in 1867, by Sheldon Swope, and was incorporated under its present name in 1904. The business is located at No. 524 Wabash avenue, and the store is daily visited by large numbers of patrons who delight in the exquisite articles of jewelry, silver, diamonds and the like, there displayed.

John Boatman, a member of the population of Otter Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana, is a native of Parke county, this State, where he was born, April 4, 1862, the son of Levi and Nancy (Kilburn) Boatman. Mr. Boatman has four brothers and two sisters living, the brothers all being farmers in Parke county. The father was a native of Sullivan county, Indiana, born March 25, 1825 and died in 1893. The mother was a native of Pulaski county, Kentucky, born in January, 1825, and died December 6, 1908. She came to Indiana when she was seven years of age with her parents, and she and her husband were well-known and highly respected citizens of Parke county. John Boatman was reared in Parke county, and educated in the common schools of his home township. He engaged in business for himself at the age of sixteen, and has been a farmer all his life. He began at the bottom of the ladder, but has climbed to enviable heights of success. He married Mary Head, June 26, 1892, and they have had two children, daughters, of whom one is living, Florence L. She is a graduate of the public schools and is employed as a telephone operator with the Citizens Telephone Company, with which company she has been connected for five years. She makes her home with her parents. Mrs. Boatman is a native of near Union Springs, Alabama, born November 4, 1867, the daughter of William and Laura (Neidhamer) Head. There were two children in that family, Mrs. Boatman and her brother, Joseph, who lives at Los Angeles, Calif. Her father and mother are both living, and make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Boatman. Mr. Boatman established himself in Otter Creek township in 1900, and has won the respect of all his neighbors. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and has worked at these trades in both Parke and Vigo counties for twenty years. He has done much work for the coal companies of this region, and has been a most valuable addition to the county. He has taken an active part in local politics, and was elected assessor of Otter Creek township in 1909, serving in that office for five years. In February, 1914, he was appointed trustee of the township to fill a vacancy, and at the close of that unexpired term, was elected to the office in November, 1914. So valuable and efficient were his services,

that he was re-elected to the trusteeship in 1918, and is the present holder of the office. Since his election to the trusteeship, the Otter Creek township grade and high school was erected, in 1917, at a cost of \$50,000. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 826, at North Terre Haute, and has passed through all the chairs. He and his wife are members of the Rebekah lodge, No. 698, and Mr. Boatman is treasurer and Mrs. Boatman financial secretary of the lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias at North Terre Haute and belongs to the Red Men Tribe, No. 544, at the same town. Mrs. Boatman is a member of the Pocahontas, No. 481, and also of the Pythian Sisters, as well as of the Daughters of America. Mr. and Mrs. Boatman and their daughter are constructive and worthy citizens of Vigo county, and are admired by their many friends.

Charles R. Boland, one of Terre Haute's successful business men, was born in this city, December 13, 1867, the son of Nicholas and Mary M. Boland. Nicholas Boland came to the United States from Allendorf, Germany, when he was thirteen years of age, first locating in Detroit, Michigan where he remained for two years. He then came to Terre Haute, where he spent the remainder of his long and useful life, his death occurring on May 8, 1921. Upon his arrival in Terre Haute, he engaged in the shoe business, and was for many years the most prominent shoe merchant in the city. After remaining in the business forty-five years, he retired, in 1910, his wife, the mother of our subject having died two years previous to that time at the age of seventy-two years. Charles R. Boland attended the graded schools and the high school for one year at Terre Haute, going to work for his father in the shoe business upon leaving school. He stayed with his father until the shoe business was sold out, when he entered the employ of Mr. Kirk, with whom he was associated for seven years. At the expiration of that period, he took charge of the shoe department of Tune Brothers' store, remaining here for three years, and then was with Mr. Bernheimer four years. At this time, he saw the opportunity for more rapid advancement in the theater business, and consequently entered that field of endeavor as owner and manager of the Lyceum Theater. By reason of the excellent character of the plays shown in Mr. Boland's theater, he enjoys a splendid patronage, and is recognized as being one of the reputable and substantial business men of the city. Mr. Boland was united in marriage to Jessie A., daughter of John P. and Emily Elinor Merrey, the former of whom was born in 1839, and was clerk in the Vandalia freight office for many years. Mr. Boland is a Maccabee and a member of the East End Boosters Club, and during the World war was an ardent supporter of the American cause, giving freely of his time and funds that the war might be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. To Mr.

and Mrs. Boland has been born one son, Charles W., who was born July 21, 1903, and who is now taking a mechanical engineering course at Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Paul N. Bogart, who ranks among the leading business men and bankers of Terre Haute, Indiana, is president of the First National Bank and the Chamber of Commerce of this city. He was born in Clinton, Indiana on July 2, 1878, the son of Dr. John H. and Melissa (Nebeker) Bogart, both natives of Vermilion county, Indiana. Mr. Paul N. Bogart attended Wabash College through the Sophomore year and is a graduate of Williams College and Columbia University Law School, and when he had completed his education he began the practice of law at Terre Haute on January 1, 1903, being associated with Judge Joshua Jump, a connection which he continued until January 1, 1911, the date of Judge Jump's retirement from active practice. Thereafter Mr. Bogart was a member of several laws firms, and on January 1, 1920, he assisted in the organization of the law firm of Cooper, Royse, Bogart & Gambill. In addition to all his other duties as president of the First National Bank, lawyer, president of the Chamber of Commerce and some less important connections, Mr. Bogart served as president of the Indiana Coke & Gas Company from March 1, 1917 to March 1, 1920. He became president of the First National Bank on April 1, 1922, after the death of Mr. Demas Deming, pioneer banker and financier of Terre Haute. He is a Republican in his political beliefs, and held the office of deputy prosecutor of Vigo county from 1905 to 1907. Mr. Bogart married on October 19, 1904, Miss Mabel Emma Brown, daughter of George L. and Mary E. Brown, of Troy, New York, and they are the parents of two children, Mary Elizabeth and Sarah Isabel. Mr. Bogart is a member of the Indiana and American Bar Associations, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Terre Haute Country Club, and in religious matters adheres to the tenets of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member at Terre Haute.

David W. Bopp, M. D., who is one of the respected members of the medical profession at Terre Haute, Indiana, was born in Corydon, Indiana, July 13, 1881, the son of John and Minnie (Heinz) Bopp, both of whom were natives of Indiana. John Bopp was the son of Matthew Bopp, a native of Germany, who came to Indiana in the pioneer days of its development. The parents of Dr. Bopp were farming people, well-known in their home community, and attained a considerable degree of prosperity through years of conscientious labor and careful frugality. They reared a family of six children, five of whom are now living. The father was a Republican in politics, and in religious matters was a communicant of the Methodist church. Dr. David W. Bopp was educated in the public schools of Corydon and in the Normal school

of that city. After completing his course in the Normal, he remained on the farm, assisting his father in the work of the home place, but not satisfied with looking forward to a life of an agriculturist, he left the farm and entered Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky in 1903. After taking his preliminary work in medicine at this college, he went to the Indiana University Medical College at Indianapolis, and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine by this institution in 1907. His internship was served in St. Anthony's Hospital at Terre Haute, and during this service he became so favorably impressed with the city that he decided to locate here when he began practicing his profession. After one year as interne he opened an office for himself in the city, and has been most gratifyingly successful in his career, attracting to himself an excellent clientele on account of his recognized ability in his chosen field. He is a member of the Vigo County, the Indiana and the American Medical Association, in all of which he takes a keen interest. Fraternally, Dr. Bopp is a valued and popular member of the Knights of Pythias, and in matters of civic importance, can always be relied upon to do his full share in the furtherance of worthy movements. During the World war he supported all civilian war work measures with his time and resources. Dr. Bopp was married in Terre Haute to Miss Myrtle Thompson, a resident of this city, and Mrs. Bopp passed away in 1921, mourned by her many friends.

Harry A. Brattin, vice-president and general manager of the Sunbeam Coal Company, was born on January 19, 1887, the son of Dudley W. and Harriet (McClelland) Brattin. Dudley W. Brattin was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1846, ran a book store and jewelry business in Brazil, Indiana for many years, beginning in 1869. He is now deceased. His wife was born in Poland in 1857, and survives her husband. Harry A. Brattin was graduated from public school in Brazil, the city of his birth, in 1905, and then attended Kentucky Military Institution until 1907. After leaving school, Mr. Brattin came to Terre Haute to engage in the coal business under the supervision of James H. McClelland who formerly was president of the Brazil Block Coal Company. At the time of Mr. McClelland's death in 1920, Mr. Brattin took charge of the Sunbeam Coal Company as vice-president and general manager, this company having been organized in 1914 with Mr. McClelland as its vice-president. In May of 1920, Mr. Brattin helped in the organization of the McClelland Coal Company, and was secretary and general manager of this concern. On account of his keen business judgment and intimate knowledge of the coal business, the company is prospering, Mr. Brattin's management meeting with the approval of those interested in the concern. Mr. Brattin was married February 4, 1912 to Doris Falls, of Brazil,

Ind., who was educated in the Brazil schools and De Pauw University. Mr. Bratten takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the civic welfare and progress of the city and county, supporting the Republican party in his political beliefs. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Exchange Club.

Richards & Sons. The well-known and highly respected coal operating firm of Richards & Sons, of Terre Haute, is the outgrowth of the energy and ability of George C. Richards and his sons, George H., C. J., Frank W., and B. J. Richards. George C. Richards, father and founder of the company, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1842. He was educated in the Bristol School of Mining, from which he was graduated in 1873. He immediately took charge of the Bristol Collieries Company, with which firm he was associated until 1879. At that time he was persuaded by his brother, H. H. Richards, to come to the United States, and, believing that here he would find greater opportunities for advancement, he did so. Coming to Terre Haute, he soon became widely known for his knowledge of coal mining, and in 1880, was chosen by Josephus Collett, administrator of the Chauncey Rose estate, to examine a mine at a place known as Currysville, about half a mile north of Shelburn, Indiana. When the examination was completed, Mr. Collett suggested that Mr. Richards buy the mine, and pay for it in monthly installments. Mr. Richards, knowing that this would be a sound purchase, took over the mine, and operated it until 1886. In that year he organized the New Pittsburgh Coal & Coke Company in partnership with Chicago capitalists. The mine of this company was situated near Coalmont, Indiana, and was operated by Mr. Richards for one year, when he purchased the Lyonton mine in Sullivan county, Indiana. He worked this mine until 1890, when he bought the Shelburn Coal Company's property at Shelburn, Ind. In 1894, misfortune came to him at the outset of this venture in the form of the money panic, and he lost everything he had. From 1895, to 1899, he was employed as a traveling salesman for a Chicago coal firm. In 1899, Richards & Sons was organized by Mr. Richards and his son, George H., with the former as president and general manager and the latter as vice-president. George C. Richards remained in the office of president of this firm until the time of his death in 1914. In 1903, Richards & Sons became associated in the organization of the Deep Vein Coal Company, which they sold in 1905. George C. Richards took an active part in the Indiana Coal Operators Association, and in its dealings with the United Mine Workers. He was associated in this organization with J. Smith Talley, Joseph Martin, Job Freeman, A. M. Ogle, Phillip Penna and others, all men of the "old school" of operators. George C. Richards was one of the



George Richards



Geo H Richards

most active workers for the best interests of the mining industry, and was instrumental in making the cost of coal production stable. On May 30, 1914, at the age of seventy-two years, Mr. Richards and his wife Sarah (Street) Richards were on the "Empress of Ireland" on their way to visit their old home in England when another ship collided with that vessel in the St. Lawrence River, and Mr. and Mrs. Richards were lost. Frank W. Richards entered the firm in 1902, and in the following year C. J. and B. J. Richards were taken in, and they are now the owners of the Richards & Sons Company. B. J. Richards is general manager of the Willow Creek Coal Company and the Birchwood Coal Company, George H. Richards is general manager of the Lower Vein Coal Company, and C. J. Richards is general manager of the Yankee Branch Coal Company. In 1921, the General Fuel Company was organized, with C. J. Richards as general manager. Frank W. Richards was born November 3, 1874, at Woodhouse, England, and came to this country with his parents in 1880, living with them at Shelburn, this State, where his father operated a mine. In 1888, he moved to Terre Haute with his father, and in about 1902, was taken into the firm of Richards & Sons, whose offices were first in the Grand Opera House Block and are now in the Citizens Trust Building. After the death of George C. Richards, his son, George H., became president, C. J. Richards vice-president and Frank W. Richards secretary and treasurer. B. J. Richards is also a member of the firm. George H. Richards was born, May 11, 1873, at Bristol, England, and came to this country with his father and mother when he was six years old. He entered the public schools, but when he was nine years old began working in the old Currysville mine. In 1884, his brother, Harry, was killed in this mine, that being before the law was enacted protecting miners by requiring gates at the top of the mine. George H. Richards is married, and his fraternal associations include membership in the Masonic Order, in which he is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason. He is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias, the Travelers Protective Association and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce. All the brothers are well-known in lodge circles, being Elks, Masons, and, with the exception of C. J. Richards, Knights of Pythias.

Elijah Brewer, one of the better known contractors and builders of Terre Haute, was born in Clay county, Ind., June 10, 1848, the son of James and Elizabeth (Arnold) Brewer, the former a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, the latter of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They were married in Ohio, and in 1843 came to Clay county, Indiana, where they had traded for eighty-eight acres of land in Washington township before they came to

Indiana. James Brewer then entered forty acres of virgin land in Jackson township, which he proceeded to clear, and upon which he built a log cabin. This pioneer home was later replaced by a frame dwelling, and on this farm James and Elizabeth Brewer lived the remainder of their lives, he dying in 1878 at the age of seventy-six years, she surviving him until 1909, when she died, aged ninety-one years. They were the parents of the following children: John, Eliza and Daniel (all deceased), Henry, Isaac (deceased), Elijah, Jackson, Israel (who now owns the original farm entered by his father), Rebecca, (deceased), Charlotte, Susannah, Emily, and Louisa (deceased). Elijah Brewer was reared on the home farm, and received his education in the public schools of the locality. He learned the carpenter trade when he was a young man, and when twenty years of age began that work. In 1875, he came to Terre Haute, arriving in this city on October 18, and here he has since made his home at 1361 Poplar street, his residence at this location covering the past forty-two years. Mr. Brewer and his wife are devout members of the First United Brethren church, with which they have been affiliated for fifty years. Mr. Brewer is an earnest worker towards the welfare of his church, and for about thirty years has been one of its trustees. He married on December 21, 1871, Mattie A. Bridewell, who was born June 29, 1850, the daughter of Asbury and Jane (Rader) Bridewell, then living in Tennessee. When she was six weeks old, Mrs. Brewer was brought to Clay county, Indiana by her parents, who settled on a farm for a time. They later moved to Center Point, that county, where both of them passed away, the father dying in 1904 at the age of seventy-nine years, the mother in 1914 at the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of nine children, of whom two are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer are the parents of five sons: Porter C., died in February, 1877, aged three years; Bertis G., died April 29, 1881, aged three; Clarence, died in April, 1890 at the age of seven; Silas R., of Terre Haute, and Howard L., of Vincennes, Indiana. Silas R. Brewer, the son of the subject of this biography, was born in Terre Haute in 1881. He was educated in the common and high schools of the city, and also took a course in the Wabash Commercial College. He is now the proprietor of the Brewer Music Company at No. 31 North Seventh street, Terre Haute, a business which he established in September, 1908. Fraternally, he is a Free Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an interested member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is one of those citizens who may be counted upon to work in the best interest of the city. He was married in 1903 to Charlotte Aitken, of Terre Haute, and is the father of two children: Wayne, aged thirteen years, and Donald, aged eleven. Howard L. Brewer is engaged in the electromotive business in Vincennes. He married Ethel Simmons, and they have

three children: Harold, Helen and Clarence. Mr. Elijah Brewer has been engaged in the contracting business at Terre Haute for nearly fifty years, and in that time has played a large part in the upbuilding of the city. He has seen it grow from a small city to its present commanding position among the commercial and industrial centers of the country, and has always done his full share toward aiding in the city's development. He also superintended the building of the town of Smelterville, five miles north of this city, building one hundred and four houses, with coal houses and cisterns and wells, which is known as Grasselli a chemical plant. He has built at least fifty houses in the city of Terre Haute, and was foreman for fourteen years in the erecting department of the Terre Haute Car and Manufacturing Company, which now is known as the American Car Manufacturing Company. When he moved to this city in 1875 his first work was at the Rose Polytechnic, working almost a year there where he helped in building the high towers on the main building, working on top of them. He now has been superintendent and foreman seven years for the Geo. Foulkes Contracting & Erecting Company, is still hale and hearty, working every day, and is diligently faithful to his Sunday school and church on the Sabbath day.

Herbert Briggs, prominently identified with the teaching profession at Terre Haute, was born in Otter Creek township, Vigo county, January 4, 1863, the son of Robert and Rosetta (Burnett) Briggs, both born in Otter Creek township. His paternal grandparents were John and Jane (Douglas) Briggs of New Castle-on-Tyne, England, whence they came to this country about 1800. They landed at New York, and then went to Pittsburgh. From the latter place they came via the Ohio and Wabash rivers to Vincennes, Indiana, arriving there in 1809. In 1811, they came to Vigo county, or the territory which later comprised this county, and in the following year moved to Fort Harrison for protection against the Indians. He entered 160 acres of land in Otter Creek township, and was the first land owner in that township, and the family still owns this tract. He was the first justice of the peace in Otter Creek township, and conducted the first preliminary murder trial in Vigo county. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Briggs were Steven Grover and Hannah (Creal) Burnett, natives of New Jersey, and later residents of New York. They came to Vigo county direct from London, Ontario, Canada, and he went into the tanning business near Burnett Station in 1818, and continued his tannery until 1850. He was a soldier in the United States Army during the War of 1812, and died in 1862. His son, Linas Burnett had a leather store where Joseph's store now stands in 1850. But in enumerating ancestral dignities on his maternal side Mr. Briggs record would be incomplete without a look at some of the more distinguished pedigrees. A complete list would be impracticable

in this volume, for that would include a trip to most European capitals. The following, beginning with William Marshall is offered, not as a personal story but as a good cross section of events since the signing of Magna Charta:

- William Marshall..... Isabel DeClare, dau. Princess Eva.
Earl of Pembroke, Lord Mar- Married 1189.
shall to King John, died in
1229. Signed Magna Charta.
- Isabella Marshall..... Gilbert DeClare, Earl of Glou-
ster and Hertford. Died 1229.
He was a Magna Charta sure-
ty. Their son
- Richard DeClare..... Maud, dau. John DeLacy, Earl of
Earl of Glouster and Hertford. Lincoln, a Magna Charta sure-
ty.
- Gilbert DeClare..... Princess Joan DeAcre, dau. Ed-
Earl of Glouster and Hertford, ward I, King of England and
married May 2, 1290. Died his wife, Eleanor of Castile.
1293. She died in 1305.
- Eleanor DeClare..... Hugh Le Despencer, who became
Earl of Glouster in right of his
wife.
- Philip Le Despencer.....
Fourth son of Hugh Le De-
spencer. D 1313; m. Margaret,
d. Ralph de Gausille, b 1294, d.
1349.
- Philip Le Despencer.....
B. 1313; d. 1349; m. Joan de
Cobham; died 1357.
- Philip Le Despencer.....
B. 1342; d. 1401; m. Elizabeth
- Philip Le Despencer.....
B. 1365; d. 1424; m. Elizabeth
de Tibetot, b. 1371.
- Margaret Le Despencer..... Rodger Wentworth, Kt.; m. June
Died April 20, 1478; m. 1423. 1423. Settled at Nettledsted
where he died October 21,
1452.
- Sir Philip Wentworth, Kt..... Mary, dau. John, VII Lord Clif-
born 1424; died May 18, 1464. ford and his wife Lady Eliza-
beth Percy, she was the dau.
Henry I, Earl of Northumber-
land. "Hot Spur."
- Sir Henry Wentworth..... Ann, dau. Sir John Saye, Kt.
of Nettledsted, born 1448. Will Feb. 20, 1484.

- dated Aug. 17, 1499, proved
Feb. 27, 1500.
- Margery Wentworth.....Sir John Seymour, Kt. of Wolf
died 1550. Five times Great Hall Co. Wilts. Knighted by
Grand dau. Edward III, King Henry VIII; d. 1536.
of England.
- Sir Edward Seymour.....Cathrine, sole heir to Sir William
Brother of Jane Seymour Filliol, Knight.
Queen to Henry VIII, Duke of
Somerset; uncle to Edward VI
King of England; d. 1551, Jan.
21.
- Sir Edward Seymour.....Mary Walsh.
of Berry Pomeroy. d. 1593.
- Sir Edward Seymour III.....Elizabeth, dau. Sir Arthur Cham-
Kt. Baronet, pernoun; m. Sept. 30, 1676.
- Richard Seymour.....Mercy Rashley, Ances. of the
of Berry Pomeroy, came to Rashleighs of Devon and Corn-
Hartford, Conn., 1639. wall.
- Thomas Seymour.....Hannah, dau. Mathew Marvin of
of Norwalk, Conn. Will pro- Norwalk, Conn., one of the
bated Nov. 7, 1712. original settlers of Norwalk,
Jan. 1653-4.
- Captain Mathew Seymour.....Sarah, dau. Samuel and Ruth
born Norwalk, Conn., May Moore Hayes about 1690. She
1669. Will admitted to pro- was born 1673.
bate, Dec. 19, 1735.
- Captain Thomas Seymour.....Elizabeth.
born 1702; died April 11, 1796.
- Ezra Seymour.....Abigail Waterbury, of Stamford,
baptised Aug. 2, 1736. Will Conn.
probated, Dec. 18, 1815.
- Hannah Seymour.....Anthony Creal, b. Dec. 13, 1770,
baptised Oct. 7, 1770. She died killed by the falling of a tree
at Huldah Rawley's in Center- near Jamestown, New York,
ville township, Pa., Nov. 1850. Mar. 17, 1817. Record of
settlement of estate in Mayville,
county seat of Chautauqua Co.,
New York.
- Hannah Creal, b. 1799.....Stephen Grover Burnett, 1818,
died from falling from a horse near Saratoga New York. He
near Terre Haute, Indiana, was born 1794 in Caldwell,
1854. New Jersey, died Terre Haute,
Indiana, May 1862. Buried in
Woodlawn cemetery.

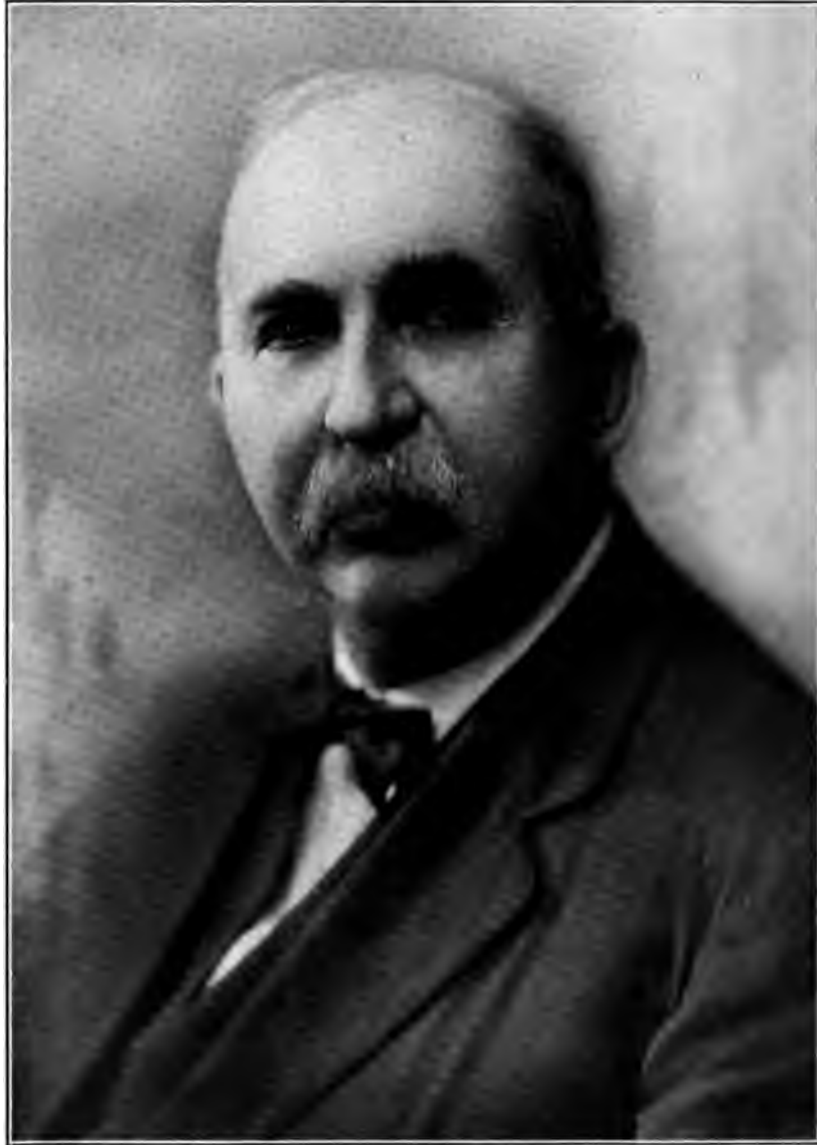
Rosetta Burnett..... Robert Briggs, b. 1818, died
 b. 1823, near Terre Haute, Ind., August 24, 1874; m. 1847.
 died Jan. 17, 1868.
 Herbert Briggs, b. Jan. 4, 1863...Helen E. Cheatwood, (1) October
 22, 1890. (2) Laura M. Pound.
 January 5, 1910.

Robert Briggs, the father of the subject of this review, was educated in the schools of the day and locality, and later became a farmer and mechanic. He was an excellent cabinet maker, and made coffins for the neighborhood in which he lived. He was rejected for service in the Union Army during the Civil war, but served in the Home Guards. He and his wife had the following children: Carrie, now Mrs. James H. Crabb; Ella G., who married W. R. Halstead, D. D.; Edward M. of Portland, Oregon; Herbert; Josephine and Ida, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Herbert Briggs is a natural born mechanic, the Briggs family having been of mechanical turns of mind for over a thousand years. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, and then attended the Indiana State Normal School and the Normal School at Flint, Michigan. He began teaching in 1881, and was soon promoted to the principalship of Mont Rose School at Terre Haute. He has been principal of Greenwood, Mont Rose, Collett and Harrison Schools, all of this city, and in 1914 became Director of Vocational Education for Terre Haute. Vocational training has taken on added importance in the public school system in recent years, and no place in the State is more complete and thorough instruction in this branch to be obtained than at Terre Haute. Mr. Briggs was married in 1890 to Helen Cheatwood, of Spencer, Ind., and to this union the following children were born: Helen, Margaret, Herbert and Ruth, all of whom are living. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Briggs married Laura M. Pound, of Terre Haute, and they are the parents of three children, Laura Mae, Jane Seymour and Eleanor Burnett, all living. Mr. Briggs is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in fraternal circles belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He takes a constructive part in the civic affairs of the city, and served on the City Council for twelve years, and the Board of Public Works for four years. It was while a member of the City Council that Mr. Briggs began a series of activities by which he is best known today. In 1898 he introduced a resolution in the City Council providing for a new charter for the city of Terre Haute. This resolution was adopted. Mr. John T. Beasley, Mr. John O. Piety, Mr. A. M. Higgins and Mr. Peter M. Foley were selected to write the details of the charter, which according to the terms of the resolution should conform in subdivisions to the Federal Constitution, that is, it should provide for

Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments. This charter became a law during the following session of the Indiana General Assembly. With this charter the Mayor became the executive head of the city with authority to appoint his administrative boards. Slight changes only have been made in the details of the charter since its adoption. During Mr. Brigg's term of office in the City Council, an annual duty of that body was the election of a member of the Board of School Trustees. This gave Mr. Briggs an opportunity to study schools from a different angle. He proposed an enlargement of the course of study to include Industrial and Vocational Education. His move for educational betterment met with some opposition and to justify his proposition he collected at his own expense and published in the daily papers of this city, information from one hundred cities throughout the United States,—all of which abundantly justified Mr. Briggs in his move for an enlargement of the course of study in the city schools. His activities in favor of vocational educational education did not cease. He was prominently identified with the passage of the Indiana Vocational Law of 1913. In 1911 and 1912, in cooperation with United States Senator Page of Vermont, Mr. Briggs conducted a department of correspondence in behalf of the Page Bill, a nation-wide act which proposed to give Federal aid to vocational education throughout the United States. For this effort Mr. Briggs received the enthusiastic thanks of Senator Page together with a large portrait of the Senator as an additional reminder of services rendered. The Page Bill was succeeded on the Congressional calendar by the Smith-Hughes Bill and for this bill Mr. Briggs performed a service similar to that rendered for the Page Bill. The Smith-Hughes Bill became a law January 1, 1918. Co-incident with his effort to secure Federal aid and state aid for vocational education, Mr. Briggs undertook the task of compelling, by gentle means of course, the school authorities of Indiana to teach Indiana History and local history in the schools of the State. For several years he continued his effort almost alone when he was joined by the Indiana Historical Society, The Society of Indiana Pioneers, The Indiana Historical Commission with other allied and patriotic societies. The State Board of Education has approved all of his recommendations and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued instructions that Indiana History *shall* be taught the State over and that all students who wish to be graduated from the Eighth Grade must take an examination in Indiana History. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has also approved Mr. Briggs plans for teaching local history throughout the state. He was one of the organizers of the Indiana School Men's Club. He holds membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, Founders and Patriots, Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of United States Veterans of 1812. Mr. Briggs had three ancestors in the

American Revolution, Steven Crane, William Burnett and Ezra Seymour, and he is rightfully proud of his sterling American ancestry.

Adrian A. Beecher, who is favorably known to the people of Terre Haute and Vigo county as an attorney of ability, was born in this county March 26, 1857, the son of George L. and Kezia (Grover) Beecher. His father and mother came from near Lancaster, Ohio in about 1847, and located in Pierson township, Vigo county. The trip was made overland in a covered wagon, and they started from Columbus, Ohio, where the father was at that time employed. His total capital was \$35.00, but nothing daunted, he brought his wife and two children into what was then practically a virgin wilderness. He bought 185 acres of land, and by hard work and frugality, brought it into a high state of cultivation before his death. He cleared much of the tract, and built excellent outbuildings and residence, having all the improvements possible at that time. They reared a family of six children: Perry A.; Almira, who married Col. A. P. Asbury, now State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic; Almeda, who married Mr. Bazel Brown, who is now deceased; Lucinda, Mrs. Henry Grover, who is now living at the old homestead where she has spent most of her life; Adrian A., whose name heads this biography, and May, now deceased, who was Mrs. Rankin Winans, and lived in Kansas. Mr. Adrian A. Beecher attended the district school in Pierson township, and for a few months was a student in Ascension Seminary at Sullivan, Indiana. At the age of sixteen he began teaching, his first license having been issued him by Mr. John Royse. He continued intermittently in this profession for two or three years, and then gave his entire attention to farming. However, the profession of the law had always attracted him, and in 1887 he came to Terre Haute and went into the law office of Faris and Hamill, where he studied for two years, although he practiced from the beginning of this association. He was admitted to the bar before he came to Terre Haute to live, his admission having occurred in about 1884. He continued with Faris & Hamill for three years, and then refused a position with the firm as one of its members, and instead opened a law office in partnership with Mr. Frank A. Kelly. This association continued for four years, and for the ensuing three years Mr. Beecher practised by himself. He then entered upon a partnership with Mr. Ben Henderson which endured for four years, or until Mr. Henderson made way for Mr. Charles C. Whitlock, who continued as Mr. Beecher's partner until the Spanish-American war, when Mr. Whitlock entered the service of the United States. Mr. Beecher went on with his practice alone until his son, Samuel E. Beecher, was graduated from the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis and returned to Terre Haute to become associated with his father. Mr. Beecher was married in 1879 to Kate Hodges,



ADRIAN A. BEECHER

who was born and reared in Linton township, Vigo County, the daughter of Harden Hodges, who was accidentally killed, and the granddaughter of John Hodges, one of the earliest settlers of Vigo county, and at one time a member of the legislature. To Mr. and Mrs. Beecher the following children have been born: Walter, a farmer in this county; Lucinda, a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School, and now Mrs. Harry Snyder, of Terre Haute; Gertrude, who married Mr. Walter H. Garrigus, a native of Parke county, Indiana, a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute, and now a resident of Terre Haute; Eloise, a graduate of the Indiana State Normal, has taught continuously for fourteen years, and makes her home with her parents; Genevra, who married Mr. Augustus Nelson, a native of Baldwin county, Alabama, now living in Mobile; Samuel E., a graduate of the Indiana Law School, and now associated in practice with his father; and Katheryn, the widow of Mr. William Hopp, who was killed on the Vandalia Railroad, is a graduate of the State Normal School, teaches in the Terre Haute schools, and lives at home with her father and mother. The mother of Mr. Adrian A. Beecher's father was a Coffinbury. The Coffinburys have been a race of prominent lawyers, practically every one of its male representatives having followed the profession. Wright L. Coffinbury taught John Sherman, and laid out the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., and was about the only one of the family who was not a lawyer. Mr. Beecher is keenly interested in local historical matters, and is at present engaged in writing a history of the life of Joseph Liston, the first white man that ever planted a crop in Vigo county. This crop was planted and harvested in 1811, and Liston furnished the corn for the men under General William Henry Harrison when they built Fort Harrison on the Wabash.

William N. Broadhurst, a farmer of Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, is one of the representatives of a well-known and long established family of this section of Indiana. Mr. Broadhurst was born on the farm on which he now lives March 3, 1858, the son of George Broadhurst. As a young man, Mr. William N. Broadhurst followed various occupations which led him into many different parts of the United States, but for the past thirty years he has been prominently identified with the coal industry in Indiana. He organized the Home Coal Company, which he later sold out, and is now engaged in farming operations in Sugar Creek township. He has always been active in Republican political matters, and takes much interest in county affairs. Fraternally, he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1881, and a popular member of that organization. Mr. Broadhurst was married December 25, 1895 to Miss Alice Wiles, daughter of Lyman and Margaret (Shanks) Wiles, and they are the parents of four children: William L., Helen M., Mary C., and Robert W. Mrs. Broadhurst is an educated lady. She spent three years as a student in the Terre Haute

State Normal and taught school successfully for three years in Silver Creek township, Vigo County. She takes great interest in the Sunday School of the M. E. church and is an active worker. The Sunday School of her church ranks among the best of the township. She is an active member of the Pythian Sisters, No. 8, of the city of Terre Haute, Ind., and is a member and earnest worker of the M. E. church.

Prof. Edwin Morris Bruce, who is connected with the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, has a most interesting family history. He was born at Thornton, Indiana, in 1866, the son of James and Mary (Morris) Bruce, both natives of Indiana, of whom the former is deceased, while the mother lives at Terre Haute. The father was a farmer, and moved with the family to Minnesota in an early day in a covered wagon. The father died here shortly afterward, when Edwin Morris Bruce was but five years of age. The rest of the family then came back to Indiana, and here the children were reared. Professor Bruce was educated in the schools of Boone county, and in the Lebanon, Indiana High School. He then taught school, and attended the Indiana State Normal, from which he was graduated in 1897. Previous to that time, however, he had attended De Pauw University for one year, and in 1899 he took his Bachelor of Arts degree at Indiana University, majoring in chemistry. He later received his Master of Science degree in chemistry at Chicago University, and continued one more year in that University. He has taught in various schools of Indiana, and for two years taught in the Oregon State Normal School, and one year at the North Dakota State Normal. In 1905, he came to the Indiana State Normal as assistant professor of physics and chemistry, and when that department was divided, he became head of the chemistry department. He wrote a book on "Testing Foods for Adulterants" which has had a wide circulation among physicians and women's clubs. In 1903, he was united in marriage to Blanche C. Canfield, a descendant of Ethan Ellen, and a daughter of Henry Canfield, of Portland, Oregon. To this union two children have been born: Muriel, at present in school at Adrian, Michigan, and Lillian, in Garfield High School at Terre Haute. Professor Bruce belongs to the Baptist church, and holds membership in the American Chemical Society, Indiana Academy of Science, the National Educational Society, and is an honorary member of the Medical Club of Terre Haute. The paternal great-grandfather of Professor Bruce was known as "Major" William Bruce, a title which was somewhat honorary, although according to an article written by him on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birthday, August 6, 1851, he tells of serving as a captain of militia during Indian disturbances. He was born August 6, 1776, and came west to Kentucky. He then came on to Vincennes, Indiana, and still later founded Bruce-

ville in the same county. His father was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and later served under General George Rogers Clark. His name was also William Bruce, and he was born in 1745. He commanded a company under General Clark to Louisville, Kentucky. Major William Bruce commanded a company of militia in about 1810, and came with others to build Fort Harrison on the banks of the Wabash just above the present site of Terre Haute in 1811. As he tells the story in the above mentioned chronical: "An expedition started for Prophetstown. I being the oldest captain, was required to perform a 'tour.' As I could not go as an officer, I went as a volunteer, and together with others reached a place on the Wabash river about two miles above Terre Haute, and there built a fort and named it after our patriotic General (Harrison). This took about a month, and thence we proceeded up the Wabash to the mouth of Big Vermilion, and there halted and built a block house. There twelve men, myself among them, were ordered back by General Harrison to have the militia in a state of readiness to keep scouts passing every day from the Wabash to the White river lest the Indians fall in the rear and surprise and butcher the frontier settlements, as General Harrison was well acquainted with Indian character." Major Bruce took part in an important battle, November 7, 1811. He laid out Bruceville, Knox county, Indiana, and on his farm built a fort of white oak pickets for protection against the red men. He had fifteen children by his first wife and ten by his second, in all fifteen sons and ten daughters. The paternal grandfather of Professor Bruce was Charles Polk Bruce, who married Nancy Harrison, a relative of Gen. William Henry Harrison. The father, Major William Bruce, was an active Baptist, and organized an early church of that denomination between Bruceville and Vincennes. He married the youngest of four children of Capt. Charles Polk, for whom Professor Bruce's grandfather was named. When a young girl, she, together with three brothers and her mother, were captured by the Indians when the fort in which they had sought refuge was burned. After being held as prisoners for several months, they were finally sold to British authorities at Detroit, who were paying \$30.00 a head for colonial prisoners. Later they obtained their freedom and returned to the rest of the family in Indiana. James Bruce, Professor Bruce's father, had brothers in the Civil war as follows: Capt. Charles Bruce, Capt. Milton Bruce, John, a private, later a resident of Broken Bone, Nebraska, and Joshua of Minnesota.

Glen C. Brown is known to the business interests of Terre Haute, Indiana, is one of the leading jewelers of the city, where his well-appointed establishment is located at No. 641 Wabash avenue. Mr. Brown was born in Parke county, Indiana, in 1868, the son of Dr. T. F. and Susan S. (Staley) Brown. Dr. Brown

was for many years a physician of Sandford, Indiana, whither he went about 1884 and remained until his death in September, 1919. The father of Dr. Brown was a physician, also, and had two sons who were physicians. The father practiced in Sandford during the Civil war, in which conflict Dr. T. F. Brown served as a member of the Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Regiment (Sixth Cavalry). His service lasted for three years, and nine months of this time he was in Andersonville prison. Mr. Glen C. Brown's maternal grandfather was Manuel Staley, who came to the vicinity of Sandford in the early 'Forties, and the father of his maternal grandmother was a Mr. Norton, one of the pioneers of Vigo county. Dr. T. F. Brown was the father of two children, Glen C. and Elbert, the latter of whom was formerly a jeweler at Terre Haute, and is now living retired. Mr. Brown's mother is still living, and makes her home in Terre Haute. Mr. Glen C. Brown received his education in the local schools near his home, and was then for seventeen years employed as a railroad station agent and telegraph operator, most of his employment in this field being with the Big Four Railroad. In 1900, he came to Terre Haute where he entered the jewelry business with his brother, Elbert, in 1902, but five years later this partnership was dissolved, and he has since been in business alone. He has been eminently successful in the business, and his store is one of the best in this section of Indiana. He carries a high grade of stock, and his patronage is gratifying. Mr. Brown was married, in 1889, to Mary Fessant, daughter of Richard H. Fessant, a farmer of Sandford, Indiana, and to this union the following children have been born: Pearl F., assistant secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Terre Haute; Mrs. Oma Kelty, a teacher in the Terre Haute public schools; Gladys C., a teacher in the Casey, Ill., High School. Mr. Brown is a devout member of the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally, belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William Theodore Budd, one of the well-known agriculturists of Vigo county, and a representative of one of the old families of this section of the country, was born in Honey Creek township, March 27, 1860, the seventh of ten children born to William Adam and Missouri Emily (Jones) Budd, and of this family William Theodore Budd is the only survivor. His father was a native of Bullitt county, Kentucky, born May 12, 1824, and died in 1899. He was employed on railroad work for a time and was also a farmer. He came to Vigo county when he was a young man, and bought eighty acres of land in Honey Creek township, increasing this to 120 acres later. He was an old line Whig, and later a Republican. He was a justice of the peace, and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Budd was a native of

Vigo county, born in 1830 and died in 1891. William Theodore Budd, the subject of this biography, was educated in the common schools, and later was a student at Valparaiso University, Indiana, where he took a business course. He is a great lover of good literature, and is one of his Alma Mater's most enthusiastic supporters. He was employed as a mail order clerk in Terre Haute for two years, and then returned to the farm. He was then chosen as a patrolman for the city of Terre Haute, and held this position for six years and eight months, leaving the city force in 1897. He then became a merchant and postmaster at West Union, Parke county, Indiana, where he continued for six months, and then took charge of the old homestead. He went to Youngstown, Indiana in 1906, as a merchant and postmaster, and there he continued successfully until 1910, when he returned to the farm. In that year his wife and daughter, Geneva, wife of Robert M. Halstead, went to California to recuperate the daughter's health. Mr. Budd was the first secretary and general manager of the Honey Creek Mutual Farmers Telephone Company, and held this position from 1903 until 1907, when he was made president of the company, serving for one year. In October, 1921, he was elected secretary and general manager of the company, and his careful management of this business has gained for him the confidence of the people. He married Rosalia Belle Godwin on November 19, 1884, and they have two children, Roy W. and Geneva. Roy W. received a common school education and has been reasonably successful in Honey Creek township as a hot house operator. He married Helena Kennett, the daughter of Clayton H. and America (Lee) Kennett. Geneva, who died at the age of twenty years, was educated in the common schools and attended the high school for a time. She was married to Robert Halstead, and they had one daughter, Ruth. Mrs. Budd is a home-loving woman, and is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She is an ardent Sunday school worker, and is president of the Ladies' Aid Society, as well as other township Sunday school organizations. Mr. Budd is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 685, at Youngstown, Ind., and has been through all the chairs. He is the present recording secretary and installing officer of this lodge, and in addition is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Walula Tribe, No. 427, at Youngstown. This tribe was instituted in 1906, and he has been chief of records since that time. He has been a member of the Great Council for eleven years, and has never missed a session, having been Deputy Great Sachem of the tribe for two years, and while holding this office instituted the tribes of Putnam, Parke, Vermilion, Vigo, Orange and Sullivan counties. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and

was for a time financial secretary of the official board, as well as financial secretary of the Sunday school organization. Mr. and Mrs. Budd are now living retired at Youngstown, surrounded by their many friends and admirers.

Buettner & Shelburne Machine Company, manufacturers of electric coal mining machinery, has experienced an almost phenomenal growth since its inception at Terre Haute in 1901. At that time the company employed five men, but so rapid has the growth been that it now requires 142 men to operate the plant at full capacity. All kinds of electric coal mining machinery are manufactured, including parts for machines, and the stock list includes twenty-six hundred items which are at all times available to the trade. As originally organized, the officers of the company were Arthur Shelburne, president, and W. A. Buettner, secretary and treasurer. At the present time the company is officered as follows: Arthur Shelburne, president; Gordon Ahlgren, vice-president; W. A. Buettner, secretary, and John S. Ahlgren treasurer. Arthur Shelburne was born March 13, 1872, in Sullivan county, Indiana, the son of John C. and Martha Ellen (Wheat) Shelburne, the former a native of Sullivan county, the latter born in Hart county, Kentucky. Mr. Shelburne's paternal grandparents were originally from England, but came to this country, locating in Sullivan county, where John C. Shelburne was born. Arthur Shelburne was educated in the public schools of his native county, and after leaving them he began working for the Jackson-Hill Coal Company in the first mine they operated. He later was employed by the Harder & Hafer Mining Co. In February, 1893, he helped sink the Star City Coal Mine, being at that time a hoisting engineer. This mine was the first in Vigo county and the second in the State to be electrically equipped. After this, Mr. Shelburne went to Chicago for the Morgan & Gardner Electric Company, remained with them until 1897, and while thus employed helped build the first electric chain cutter, as well as winding the first electric motor the company shipped to Australia. He then returned to Indiana, and opened a repair shop for the Harder & Hafer Mining Company, continuing thus until 1901. He installed, in 1901, the first electric plant in Mine No. 2 of the Jackson-Hill Coal Company, and in the same year the Buettner & Shelburne Machine Company was organized. Service men were maintained by the company for the mines of J. H. Talley, Marion Dugger, Job Freeman, W. P. Rend, E. Wolford, Gould Mining Company, Washington Coal & Mining Company, Clem Richards, C. C. Heisen and A. Ogle. W. A. Buettner, secretary of the Buettner & Shelburne Machine Company, was born January 22, 1873, at Chicago, Illinois. His first employment was with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company. His uncle, Mr. Hafer, was an influential coal operator in the Indiana fields,

and was instrumental in bringing him down to the Star City Mine, where he took a position as electric foreman of the mine. He wound the first armature for use on the third rail motor in this mine. He is a mechanical engineer, and for two years after his connection with the Buettner & Shelburne Machine Company he installed electric plants for the Morgan & Gardner Electric Company, winding the first 150 K. W. Generator that the company built. John S. Ahlgren, treasurer of the Buettner & Shelburne Machine Company, was born in Sweden in 1869, but was brought to Chicago in 1871 by his parents. After completing his education in that city, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business there. In 1915, he came to Terre Haute to form his present business association, and has demonstrated that he is a valuable addition to the city. He is very active in all enterprises which have the betterment of civic conditions as their aim, and during the World war was an enthusiastic worker in all civilian war organizations. He has been a director of the Buettner & Shelburne Machine Company, since the date of its organization, but did not become an active member of the official personnel until 1915.

Albert Burgan, general manager of the Welfare Loan Company, one of the sound financial institutions of the city of Terre Haute, was born April 14, 1884, the son of William C. and Vanie (Hawkins) Burgan. William C. Burgan was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1846, and is still living. He came to Terre Haute in 1857, and farmed near the city during his long active career. The mother was born in Parke county, Indiana, but came to Terre Haute very early in life. Albert Burgan was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, leaving Wiley High School in 1900 to find employment with the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company. In 1907, he went into the loan business as manager for Max Blumberg, and in this field has been eminently successful. In October of 1920, the Welfare Loan Company was organized with Mr. Burgan as manager, and this position he is capably filling today. Mr. Burgan was married, June 10, 1907, to Mata Haas, daughter of Capt. John Haas, a prominent citizen of Terre Haute, and they are living in the old home built by Mr. Burgan's grandparents at No. 3201 North Thirteenth street. Fraternally, Mr. Burgan is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and keeps in touch with the business affairs of the city through his membership in the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce.

Isaac Cantrell. Among the well-known and highly respected citizens of Honey Creek township, Vigo county is Isaac Cantrell, who has been a resident of this community for half a century. Mr. Cantrell was born in Pontiac, Mich., November 14, 1846, the fourth in a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, born

to Isaac and Lucy (Barber) Cantrell. Of these children, Mr. Isaac Cantrell, whose name heads this review, is the only one now living. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to Canada when he was a child. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel, and his first location was at Quebec. He was a blacksmith by trade, and came to Pontiac, Mich., to take charge of the shops for the overland stage route. He received a common school education, and during his life attained to considerable success, owning a small farm in Michigan. He was a Democrat in politics, and fraternally, was a Mason. He died in 1889, and the mother died in 1852, when Isaac Cantrell was six years of age. Both are buried in Woodland cemetery in Pontiac, and a beautiful stone, showing many colors, has been taken from Mr. Cantrell's farm, cut and polished, and placed in that cemetery as a monument to his father. Mr. Cantrell left Ann Arbor, Mich. when he was twenty-five years of age, and came to Vigo county, Indiana. He had received a common school education, and had worked in the carriage and buggy making business at Pontiac, one of the leading cities in this industry. When he arrived at Terre Haute, he engaged in the same line of work for the firm of Scott, Orm and Mercer, one of the prominent firms of the city. After continuing there as an employee for five years, Mr. Cantrell bought out the business, and the firm name was changed to Cantrell, Jackson & Harrison. After one year, Mr. Cantrell disposed of his interests to Mr. Harrison, and then bought a farm in Honey Creek township in 1878. He married Miss Marietta McPheeters, April 17, 1883, and to this union one son has been born, Harry L., one of the leading agriculturists of Honey Creek township. He married Jennie Allison of Terre Haute, and they have three children, one son and two daughters: Neal A., a graduate of Wiley High School, of Terre Haute, now engaged in farming; Sarah Etta, in the seventh grade of the common school; and Clara C., in the fifth grade of the common school. Mrs. Isaac Cantrell is a native of Washington county, Indiana, born February 21, 1851, a daughter of Alex and Nancy Jane (Rigney) McPheeters. There were eleven children in this family, seven sons and four daughters, only two of whom are now living, Mrs. Cantrell and her sister, Clara, now the wife of Thomas Lyman Durham, elsewhere mentioned in this work. Her parents were among the leading citizens of Vigo county, and a full review of their lives will be found in the life of Charles McPheeters. Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Honey Creek township, known as Grove church, and they have always been active in its affairs. She is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of this church which has a membership of thirty-five. Mr. Cantrell is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. The McPheeters estate was a property of 525

acres, and Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell now own 122 acres of it. The old homestead is the abode of hospitality and good cheer, and Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell are widely recognized as being citizens of sterling worth. Their home is known as "The Sugar Tree Lodge," and here their many friends are always welcomed.

David F. Carithers. The officials of state, county or city are men who hold prestige as honest citizens, and in the record of Mr. Carithers we present a record of a man who is well-known in his county for his integrity of character. He was born in Vigo county, Indiana, November 5, 1872 and he is the ninth in a family of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, born to James H. and Mary (Smith) Carithers and there are five sisters and two brothers living, and six are residents of Vigo county. The sister, Mary Belle, is the wife of Ambrose Farris, residents of Parke county. Father was a native of Tennessee, born in 1830, two years before the Black Hawk war and died in 1905. He was a blacksmith by trade, although he had a large farm. He was but a child when he came, with his parents, to Indiana and here his life was spent. He had just a common school education and was a Democrat. He was a member of the Knights of Honor. Mother was a native of Terre Haute and was born in 1841 and died in 1879. Both she and her husband are buried in the Carithers cemetery. Mr. Carithers was a self-educated man, had not the advantage of high school. His life has been spent as an agriculturist. He remained with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-five. He married Miss Clara Chastain, March 2, 1898 and two children, one son and one daughter, were born, both living. Marie, educated in common schools and a graduate in the class of 1917 of the Fontanet High School and at present is a student and member of the class of 1924 in the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute. She is a member of the Pythian Sisters, No. 189, and also the Rebekahs, No. 298 and resides with her parents. Paul J. finished the public schools and is now a student in the Fontanet High School and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Otterville Castle, No. 436, at North Terre Haute and also a member of the Pythian Sisters at Fontanet Temple, No. 189. Mr. and Mrs. Carithers may be proud of their children. Mrs. Carithers was born in Putnam county, Indiana, August 10, 1873 and a daughter of Reuben and Biddie (Parker) Chastain and she received only a comfortable education and was reared in Putnam county until she was 12 years of age and the balance of her life was spent in Vigo county. She is an honored member of the Predestinary Baptist church at North Vernon, Ind., and socially is a member of the Pythian Sisters and Rebekahs, as are her children. Mr. Carithers is a Jeffersonian Democrat and has always stood by the principles of his party. In 1918 he was unanimously

elected trustee of Nevin township and he has taken especial pride in the schools of his township and is a candidate for re-election to this office. Socially and fraternally, he is a Mason, at Rosedale, Indiana. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed through all the chairs, has attended the Grand Lodge and was present at the laying of the corner stone of the Odd Fellows' Home at Greensburg, Ind. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias at Fontanet, Ind., and is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics at Fontanet, Ind., and a member of the Pythian Sisters and Rebekahs. The farm of Mr. and Mrs. Carithers comprises 115 acres of good land in Nevins township and their happy home is ever open to their many friends.

George C. Carpenter, M. D., prominent physician and surgeon of Terre Haute, is a native of Indiana, having been born in Brazil, this State on October 28, 1884. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, and later was graduated from the Department of Pharmacy of Purdue University in 1905. He then completed his high school training at Aurora, Ill., and, having decided upon a medical career, entered the Medical Department of the Indiana State University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1911. He served over one year as an interne in Union Hospital, Terre Haute, and has been in active practice in this city since that time. His ability has won him the confidence of a clientele which has increased rapidly from year to year, the only interruption to his career having come during the World war, when he volunteered his services to the government. Among the first to leave Terre Haute, Dr. Carpenter was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 332d Field Artillery, and was stationed at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois. Upon being honorably discharged from the service, he returned to Terre Haute and resumed the practice of his profession. His well-appointed offices are located at the corner of Thirteenth and Poplar streets, and his comfortable home is at No. 1611 College Avenue. Dr. Carpenter is a popular member of the Masonic order and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in both of which he takes an active interest.

Burton Cassaday, who is one of West Terre Haute's best known and influential citizens, is a successful druggist, and was born in Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, March 16, 1861, the son of John Burton and Rebecca O. (Goodman) Cassaday, the former of Kentucky stock and the latter a native of North Carolina. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Burton Cassaday, Daniel and Jane Cassaday, came from Kentucky in an early day, and settled southwest of Paris, Edgar county, Ill. They came to their Illinois pioneer home by ox team. They were highly respected pioneer citizens, and lived the remainder of their lives on their farm near Paris. Mr. Cassaday's maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Micajah Goodman,

settled in Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, and spent their lives in farming in that locality. Mr. Cassaday's father, John Burton Cassaday, served in the army during the Black Hawk war. He came to Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, in the pioneer days, and spent his life in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife, both of whom are now deceased, were the parents of thirteen children, of whom Mr. Burton Cassaday was the youngest. His brothers and sisters, Wellington, Alvertus, Melissa, Harriet and Alice, live on the old farm in Sugar Creek township. Mr. Burton Cassaday was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute and of his native township, and then taught school in various places. So successful was he in that profession that he was chosen principal of the West Terre Haute schools in September, 1895, the affairs of which he managed with credit and distinction. In about 1897, wishing to extend his business interests, he bought the drug store conducted by Goodman & Miller, and has conducted that business on the same corner in West Terre Haute since that time. His efforts in the commercial field have met with gratifying success, and he is recognized as being one of the leaders in his community. Mr. Cassaday was married to Margaret Jane Curry, a daughter of Oliver M. Curry, one of the pioneers of Honey Creek township, Vigo county, and to this marriage one daughter, Margaret, was born, who died at the age of eleven years. That the ability of Mr. Cassaday receives wide-spread recognition is attested by the fact that he was appointed in 1910 to the Indiana Board of Pharmacy by Governor Marshall, and was also appointed to the same board by Governors Ralston and Goodrich. He was appointed postmaster of West Terre Haute, by Woodrow Wilson, in 1913, an important position of public trust which he holds today. Fraternally, Mr. Cassaday is a popular member of the Masons, the Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Clyde Christeson. Merchandising is one of the basic factors in the development of a town or city, and in the record of the life of Mr. Clyde Christeson we present the biographical review of a merchant of New Goshen, Indiana. He is a native of Shelby county, Illinois, born February 25, 1880, and he is the second of three children born to Thomas F. and Elizabeth (Lanham) Christeson. Two of these children are living, Clyde and his sister Binna, the wife of Roy D. Foltz, a carpenter of Los Angeles, California, and they are the parents of one son, Darrell. Thomas F. Christeson was born in Westfield, Ill., September 5, 1849, and passed away September 8, 1920. He was a farmer, but also engaged in mining to some extent. He was of Welsh ancestry, and was one of the highly respected citizens of his community. His wife, who was a native of Clarke county, Ohio, was born March 2, 1858, and was reared and educated in her home county. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Westfield,

Ill., and is now a resident of New Goshen. Mr. Clyde Christeson was but a child when his parents moved to Kansas, and there his brother, Ernest died. Later the family returned to Illinois, and then moved again, this time to Missouri. Mr. Christeson received a common school education, but is largely a self-educated man. He spent part of his life as a farmer, and is also a practical carpenter, and in this capacity has done a great deal of work at the coal mines. He erected his own home at New Goshen, one of the fine residences of the community. In 1920, he associated himself with Mr. James F. Minnick in the general merchandising business at New Goshen, and the firm carries a complete line of general merchandise. The methods of this firm are such as to command the unreserved respect of all, and they have the added satisfaction of having been very successful in this undertaking. Mr. Christeson wedded Clara V. Groves on October 24, 1900. She is the daughter of George W. and Sarah A. (Whelan) Groves, and is the fourth of five children, two sons and three daughters, born to her parents, three of whom are now living as follows: Mrs. Christeson; John, a farmer living at New Goshen; and Elizabeth, the wife of A. K. Strole, of New Goshen, and the mother of three daughters, Erlene, Lois and Mary. Mrs. Christeson received a good practical education, and she is a cordial lady, and one who makes her home her paradise. She is a member of the United Brethern church and is one of the teachers in the Sunday school. Mr. and Mrs. Christeson began their happy married life with little capital but a strong determination to make their lives a success, and this they are accomplishing. Mr. Christeson is a Republican and cast his first vote for Theodore Roosevelt. He has always been an ardent worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and was appointed postmaster at New Goshen by Postmaster General William Hayes. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 557, Free and Accepted Masons at New Goshen, and Mrs. Christeson is a member of the Eastern Star, lodge No. 86. Mr. Christeson is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge No. 564 of New Goshen.

Joseph H. Clay, now deceased, was one of Terre Haute's citizens who had the welfare of the city at heart, and who, by his examples of thrift, industry and right living, did much toward the development of the community which he loved so well. He was born at Duncannon, Perry County, Pennsylvania in March, 1843, and after his school days were over, became connected with the nail industry. In 1874, he came to Terre Haute, having come to the conclusion that there were larger opportunities for a young man farther west. Here he found employment at the nail factory, and on account of his thorough knowledge of the business found rapid promotion. He maintained his association with this concern until about twelve years before his death, which occurred in January,

1921. He was prominent in commercial circles, and was secretary and treasurer of the Vigo American Clay Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. Fraternally, Mr. Clay was a member of the Masonic Lodge, and in his political beliefs was a staunch Republican. In 1876, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Stakeman, a native of Terre Haute, the daughter of Henry and Eva Ann (Manhart) Stakeman. The former came to Terre Haute as a young man, the latter from Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1840, and their marriage was celebrated in Terre Haute. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stakeman, five of whom are now living. Mrs. Stakeman made two trips back to Maryland by wagon to visit her parents, both born in Germany, and her father, John George Manhart, settled at Marshall, Ill. after his wife's death, but spent the last years of his life in Terre Haute. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Clay two children were born, Harry and Eva Martha. Harry Clay is a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute, class of 1901, and is now a resident of Montclair, New Jersey. He married Lydia Phillips, and to their union four children have been born: Phillips, Martha, George Harry and Wallace. Eva Martha Clay is a graduate of the Terre Haute High School, and is living with her mother at 664 Swan street, this city.

John Durham Clem, a representative of one of the old and respected families of Vigo county, was born in this county January 14, 1872, the eldest of three children born to George Collins and Louisa J. (McPheeters) Clem. All the children are now living, and are: John Durham Clem, the subject of this biography; Josephine, who was graduated from Wiley High School of Terre Haute, and now resides with her brother, John, in Honey Creek township; Charlotte C., the widow of Charles C. Farris, of Terre Haute, who was graduated from Wiley High School in 1895. George Collins Clem was born in Vigo county in 1840, and died in 1915, having spent his entire life as a farmer. He was educated in the common schools and in Bloomingdale Academy. The Clem estate was at one time a property of 350 acres, but is now 210 acres, and the old homestead is one of the beautiful buildings of the township. The father was a staunch Democrat, but never sought public office. He and his wife are interred in the Hull cemetery. She was a native of Livonia, Washington county, Ind., born in 1840, and died in 1910. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and always lived up to the principles of that religion. She came of a highly educated family, and her uncle, Cornelius Perring, was a professor at Louisville, Ky., and an artist of more than ordinary ability. Mr. Clem has a valuable possession in his home, a painting by this gentleman, dated in 1833, the picture representing Christ and Martha and Mary. In fact, the entire home is replete with valuable heirlooms of the pioneer days, including a bureau brought

from Virginia through Kentucky. John Durham Clem received a good common school education and then attended the Indiana State Normal school at Terre Haute. He entered in 1890, taught seven terms during his school career, and was graduated in the class of 1900. He owns an exceptionally fine library, and keeps up with the times in literary matters. For many years he has been an agriculturist, in which he has been eminently successful. In April, 1918, he married Clara Brown, the daughter of Cuthbert and Jane (Scott) Brown, farming people of Sullivan county, Indiana. They reared a family of ten children, all of whom are now living. Mrs. Clem was educated in the public schools, and is a member of the Church of Christ, in the affairs of which she has always been very active. She belongs to the Ladies' and Pastors' Union of Grove church, and to the W. C. T. U. of Vigo county. Mr. Clem is a strong Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley. In 1900, he was elected to and served in the State Legislature, and served with credit to himself and in the best interests of his constituents. He is at all times a strong supporter of the public schools, and for twenty years was engaged in the profession of teaching. He is a member of the Grove Methodist Episcopal church, and is one of its trustees. He is a member of the Prairieton Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Patrons of Husbandry of Honey Creek township. He and his sister live on the old homestead of 210 acres in section 30 of Honey Creek township. One of the interesting things to be seen in their home is the portrait of Mr. Clem's great-grandmother, Mary Curry Clem, who was born in 1791, settled in Honey Creek township in 1816, and died October 12, 1867, at the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Clem.

Emmet J. Cody, a prominent merchant of Terre Haute, Ind., where he is in the hat merchandising business, was born at Marysville, Ohio, May 3, 1885, the son of M. and Anna S. (Powers) Cody, both natives of Ireland. The father was born in 1832, and came to the United States when he was very young. The mother was born in 1841, and died in December, 1918, at the age of seventy-seven years. Emmet J. Cody was educated in the graded and high schools of Marysville, Ohio, graduating from the high school in 1904. He then went to Lima College, Lima, Ohio, for two years, and in 1906, went to Dayton, Ohio, where he worked for his cousin, William F. Cody, until 1910. He then came to Terre Haute, and opened a store at No. 423 Wabash avenue. Mr. Cody is also the proprietor of a hat store at Nashville, Tenn., the latter store having been opened for business on March 4, 1922. Mr. Cody married Mary E. Dodson, of Terre Haute, on April 30, 1912, and they have three children: Emmet, Jr., Mary and Margaret. Mr. Cody is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of

Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also holds membership in the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Automobile Club. Mr. Cody's hat store is located at No. 715 Wabash avenue, and is recognized as being perhaps the finest and most exclusive establishment of its kind in the city.

Bert Coffman, president of the Empire Electric & Machine Company at Terre Haute, Ind., is a native of Vigo county, having been born here December 17, 1884, the son of Fred and Mary (Campbell) Coffman, the former born in Illinois, and the latter in Vigo county. Fred Coffman is the son of Joseph Coffman, who spent most of his life in Edgar county, Illinois, and there died. Fred Coffman was born and reared in Edgar county, and there received his education. He took up agriculture for his life work, and came to Vigo county in the early 'Eighties, where he is still engaged in farming operations on his farm south of Terre Haute. He met and married Mary Campbell, the daughter of Col. John Campbell, a veteran of the Civil war, and one of the early settlers of Vigo county, where the Campbell family has been instrumental in the development of the resources of this section of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Coffman two children were born, Bert, the subject of this review, and Catherine. Bert Coffman received his preliminary education in the common schools, and was graduated from the Terre Haute High School in 1898. He then took up the machinist trade, learning it with several different concerns, and was variously employed until 1919, when he organized the Empire Electric & Machine Company. This company does general electrical and machine work, and is located at Tenth and Harrington streets, Terre Haute. Its officers are: Bert Coffman, president; Miss C. A. Epling, secretary and treasurer, and Charles Bearinger, vice-president. Mr. Coffman was united in marriage, in 1913, to Miss Annie L. Ripley, a daughter of Moody Ripley, of Terre Haute, and to their union two children have been born, Warren R. and Mary Alice. Mr. Coffman is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias, and takes an active interest in the affairs of that organization. As president of the Empire Electric & Machine Company, Mr. Coffman has rapidly attained to a position of prominence in the electrical and machine work field, and the success of this enterprise has been most gratifying to him.

Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company and the Enamel Ware Industry. The Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company, an Indiana Corporation, is engaged in the manufacture of enameled steel household and hospital wares. Wares that are almost universally found in the household and used largely for cooking utensils. These wares are used almost exclusively in hospitals and for surgical purposes owing to their enamel glaze finish, making them the most sanitary articles for the purpose. This company has

been engaged in the manufacture of enameled wares for a period of over thirty years, twenty-one years of which has been in Terre Haute. The plant covers practically fifteen acres and employs twelve hundred people more or less. In the process of enamel ware manufacture the best quality of open hearth pickled and annealed steel is used, mostly twenty-four to twenty-six gauge plates. These are blanked, drawn and otherwise formed into shape, after which, the enamel glaze or coating is applied. The basis of the enamel is Silica, Feldspar, and Flourspar and this material is mixed and smelted with fluxing material such as Borax, Solvay Soda, etc. The coloring material, as in white enamel, is tin oxide. Other colors are produced by the use of cobalt and manganese oxides. These mixtures produce a tough vitreous enamel similar to glass but of tougher characteristics, easily cleaned with soap and hot water, and these qualities produce utensils of a superior merit for the purpose intended. The manufacture of enameled ware for household purposes has been a development during the past fifty to sixty years. The art of enameling was known to the ancients and used in the production of jewelry, enameling on the precious metal such as gold, silver, etc. The art of enameling on steel, for practical purposes, is of more recent origin, and as stated, has been developed into an extensive industry in comparatively recent years.

William Caton & Son, who are engaged in the general contracting business at Terre Haute, are well-known to the building interests of the city. The firm was established in 1903, when William Caton came to the city and entered the contracting field. He is a native of Vigo county, having been born here in 1872, the son of Solomon and Sarah (Anderson) Caton. Solomon Caton was born in 1813, and was one of the pioneers of Vigo county, coming here in an early day, and took up a farm fourteen miles from the town of Terre Haute. On one occasion, when he was drawn for jury service, he had to walk back and forth from the county seat to his home. He later located on a farm twelve miles from the city, and here he spent the remainder of his days. His death occurred in 1902, and that of his wife in 1907. They were both members of the United Brethern church, and were the parents of three sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. William Caton was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in a nearby common school and in the Middletown High School. After leaving school, he engaged in agricultural work until 1903, when he came to Terre Haute. Here he immediately started in the general contracting business, building up his reputation by honest and skillful work, until he has reached a position of eminence in this field at Terre Haute. In 1919, his son, Joseph, became a partner, and the firm name was changed to William Caton & Son. In addition to his contracting interests, Mr. Caton is the owner of a fine farm of 240



Mr. Eaton

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acres in Prairie Creek township, Vigo county. He bought his father's farm of sixty acres, and has added to it until it has reached its present size. This farm is one of the best in the county, and has been brought to a high state of productiveness. He has it stocked with pure bred Big Type Poland China swine, and is also a cattle feeder. Fraternally, Mr. Caton is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Commercial Club, and in his religious affiliations is a member of the First Baptist church. He married Sarah Alice Johnson, a native of this county, and to this union three children have been born: Esther, a graduate of the high school and the Indiana State Normal School, taught school for a time and is now the wife of F. W. Phillips, of Terre Haute; Joseph, now associated with his father in business, is a graduate of the Terre Haute High School, is married to Charlene Holdeen, and is the father of a son—Robert William; and Dorothea, who, having taken a business course at the high school and attending the State Normal School, is assisting her father in his office. The career of William Caton is an example which any young man might well follow. When he came to Terre Haute, riding on the mail hack, he had nothing but his hatchet and saw. Today, his firm is one of the leaders in Terre Haute, and employs ninety men during the busy season. But while he has given a great part of his indomitable energy to the contracting business, he has given no little thought and attention to the development of his land holdings. He inherited ten acres from his father's estate, then bought out first one of the other heirs, ten acres at \$25, and then another, the same amount of land, at \$30. He next bought twenty acres adjoining the old farm, paying \$70 an acre for it, and later bought twenty more acres of the old homestead at \$95 an acre. The last ten acres of his father's farm he paid \$110 an acre for, and then added forty-five acres at a cost of \$165 an acre. Some time later he paid \$24,000 for 115 acres, bringing his estate up to its present size of 240 acres of fertile land. The record of these land purchases, showing a rise in value of from \$25 an acre to nearly \$210 an acre within a comparatively short time, graphically depicts the progress and development of Vigo county. This is prairie land, and is recognized as being one of the best farms in the county. It was formerly known as Metcalf Prairie, and is ideal stock country. He plans to keep about one hundred head of pure bred Poland China swine on his farm every year, and annually feeds about seventy head of fine cattle. Mr. Caton takes a pardonable pride in the possession of this excellent estate, and is keenly interested in its management.

Malachi Combs, M. D., a well-known member of the Terre Haute medical fraternity, was born in Hamilton, Ohio in 1863. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of that place, and then went to the Central Normal College at Danville,

Indiana. Having decided on a career in the medical profession, he went to Indianapolis to attend the Medical Department of the Indiana State University. He was graduated from this institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1885, and began the practice of his profession at Kentland, Ind. He continued at Kentland until 1894, when he came to Terre Haute. Here he has since remained, and has built up an excellent clientele. Dr. Combs maintains modern offices at Room 418, Tribune building, and in his desire to give the best possible treatment to his patients, overlooks no opportunity for keeping abreast with the changes and advances that are constantly being made in his profession. Dr. Combs is a member of the Indiana Medical Association, American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, was first president of the Terre Haute Academy of Medicine, and has been a member of the Esculapian Society for thirty years. Fraternally, he is Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On June 10, 1885, Dr. Combs was married to Anna Berger, a native of Philadelphia, and they are the parents of one daughter, Laura, who is a graduate of Wiley High School of Terre Haute and of May Wright Sewall School of Indianapolis. She is now the wife of T. P. Black, cashier of the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company of this city, and is the mother of two children, Malachi Topping and David Topping, by a former marriage with Albert Topping. When the United States entered the World war in 1917, Dr. Combs was one of the first to volunteer his services from Terre Haute. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, served with distinction in the American Expeditionary Force, and was discharged in 1919, after two years service with the rank of major. He returned to Terre Haute and resumed his practice, and he and his wife are living at 521 N. Seventh street.

Thomas Concannon, who is well and favorably known to the people of Vigo county, Indiana as trustee of Sugar Creek township, was born in this township, December 22, 1880, the son of Michael and Mary Margaret (Martin) Concannon, both natives of County Galway, Ireland. They came to America in 1874, and located at St. Mary-of-the-Woods, where the father engaged in farming. Both are now deceased. They had eleven children, of whom seven are now living: the first two children died in infancy; the third is John F.; Michael is deceased; J. Edwin, Margaret M., Thomas P., Vincent M., Robert J., are all living; Gertrude K. is deceased; and Cecelia A. is living. The father of these children was a successful farmer, acquired one hundred acres of land, and was active in Democratic political affairs. He was liked by all his neighbors, and was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church.

Thomas Concannon was educated in the schools of Sugar Creek township, and then became a farmer and construction contractor, in both of which fields of endeavor he has been eminently successful. He has done much construction work for the Sisters of Providence at St. Mary-of-the-Woods, and has been regarded most highly by his neighbors for his excellent work as Trustee of the township, in which office he is now serving his second term. He has built the township consolidated school, called the Concannon school, as well as the South End school. Mr. Concannon was married, in 1914, to Edna Lloyd of Terre Haute, the daughter of J. L. Edwards, and they are the parents of two children: Marianna and Helen Frances. Mr. Concannon is a member of the Knights of Columbus at Terre Haute, Ind., and he is also a member of the Red Men Tribe, No. 104, of West Terre Haute, Ind.

John R. Connelly, treasurer of the Carpenter Construction Company of Terre Haute, has spent the greater part of his life in Vigo county. He was born, September 1, 1870, the son of John and Margaret Connelly, both natives of Ireland, who came to this country and settled at Terre Haute in 1849. After completing his education, Mr. Connelly entered the employ of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, serving this company in various capacities for twenty-four years. On March 1, 1894, Mr. Connelly was appointed general agent of the road, a position which he held when he severed his connection with the company on April 1, 1905, to engage in the wholesale coal and gravel business at Terre Haute. In this business he was eminently successful, and has arisen to a position of prominence in the community. In his political beliefs he gives allegiance to the Democratic party. On October 9, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Miller, daughter of Frederick and Catherine Miller, well-known and highly respected citizens of Terre Haute, and to this marriage one son, Charles F., has been born. Fraternally and socially, Mr. Connelly belongs to the Fort Harrison Country Club, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus, being a devout member of the Roman Catholic church.

Joseph A. Conrad, proprietor of the Conrad Transfer Company, which is located on Ohio street in Terre Haute, was born in this city, November 24, 1889, the son of John and Mary Margaret (Miller) Conrad, who came to Terre Haute about forty-eight years ago. They were the second family to build on North Ninth street between Locust and First avenue. The father was a section foreman for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad for about fifty years, and is still employed with that company. He and his wife have a family of nine children: John, Barbara, Louis, Margaret, Anna, Henry, Joseph, Leo and Lillian, of whom the first four are now deceased. Six of these children were born in Terre Haute. When the father was first employed by the Railroad Company, he

received fifty cents a day, and when he was promoted to section foreman, his wage was increased to sixty-five cents a day. He is now seventy-four years of age, and his wife is seventy. They live at No. 924 North Ninth street, and are now in the forty-ninth year of their happy married life. Joseph A. Conrad was educated in the parochial schools of Terre Haute, and was later graduated from Brown's Business College. His first employment was as bookkeeper for the More-Langen Printing Company of Terre Haute, a position which he held for about four years, and then, in 1913, he entered the transfer business, in which he has been most successfully engaged since that time. He was married, in 1910, to Gussie Beale, of Terre Haute, and to this marriage one child was born, Jack, aged six years. Mrs. Conrad died in March, 1919, and in April, 1920, Mr. Conrad married Letitia Neenan of this city. They have one son, Joseph, Jr., aged one year. Mr. Conrad lives at No. 212 Potomac avenue, Edgewood Grove, Terre Haute, and the family are members of St. Patrick church. Mr. Conrad is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and socially and in business affairs is held in high regard by his many friends. He has made his own way without assistance from friends or relatives, and his present success is entirely due to his own efforts.

John H. Cook, M. D., one of the eminent medical practitioners of Terre Haute, was born in this city, September 13, 1881, at 421 North Ninth street, a property which he now owns. He was the son of John and Carrie (Barton) Cook, who were for many years counted among the leading citizens of this city. John Cook was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany in 1838, but at the age of nineteen came to Greencastle, Ind., where he lived for some years. While at Greencastle, he was married to Carrie Barton, who was born in Ohio in 1840, and who was at the time of the marriage a student in De Pauw University at Greencastle. Some time after the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Cook came to Terre Haute, and he engaged in the retail drug business. He met with much success in this enterprise, and soon branched out into the wholesale drug business. For over fifty years he was identified prominently with the drug trade in this section of Indiana, and in addition was one of the founders of the Terre Haute Trust Company. Fraternally, he was a popular member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the affairs of which he always took a keen interest. His long and useful life was brought to a close in 1916, his wife having passed away the year before. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living with the exception of one son, Howard, who died when he was a child. Dr. John H. Cook, whose name heads this review, received his preliminary education in the Terre Haute public schools, attended the Wiley High School for two years and went to Culver Military Academy for the ensuing two years. Having decided to follow the medical pro-

fession, he took a course in the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated, in 1906, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He thereupon returned to Terre Haute, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and in which he has been highly successful, keeping constantly in touch with advancements made in both surgery and medicine. His modern offices are located in the Swope building. He belongs to the County, State and American Medical Associations and to the Terre Haute Academy of Medicine, and in fraternal circles is a well-known member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Cook was married, in 1910, to Elsa E. Peker, who was born at Marshall, Ill., and to this union one child has been born, Lois E., born April 14, 1913, who lives with her parents in their home at No. 444 North Eighth street.

Otis Cook, one of the successful members of the Vigo County Bar, was born November 7, 1881, in Sullivan county, Ind., the son of John and Eliza (English) Cook. After attending the public schools of his native county, Mr. Cook came to Terre Haute to work for the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company, and through his industry and ability rose to the position of department foreman. While employed at this calling, he studied law, literature and history at night, and in 1912 he entered the Indiana Law School, having determined to become a member of the profession. He was graduated in 1914, having paid most of his expenses while at school by doing various sorts of work in his spare time. During the last year, he was assistant librarian of the Indiana Bar Association Library. He was admitted to the State Supreme and Federal Courts in 1914, and came to Terre Haute to practice. He entered the office of Walker & Blankenbaker, remaining with them for two years. At the conclusion of this period, he formed a partnership with Mr. Paul R. Shafer, and in 1916 was elected to the Indiana Legislature on the Democrat ticket. The partnership with Mr. Shafer continued until the latter was elected city judge in 1918, and was again formed at the expiration of Judge Shafer's term of office, January 1, 1922, when offices were procured at 17-19 Tune Block. Mr. Cook served as Deputy Prosecutor under Mr. Douglass in 1920, and in general has conducted much important litigation in the various courts with gratifying success. On May 8, 1918, Mr. Cook married Grace Esther Sizer, the adopted daughter of the late Marian C. Harkness. Mrs. Harkness was a member of a prominent Philadelphia family and was a direct descendant of Betsy Ross. She was the wife of John Harkness, of Indianapolis, a very prominent newspaper man, and she was very attached to Mrs. Cook, making a substantial settlement on her in her final will. Mr. Cook is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce and the American State and County Bar Associations. He is a member of the Christian church.

Cary W. Cooper, the proprietor of a fine grocery establishment at the corner of Sixth street and the National road in West Terre Haute, Indiana, is a native of Tennessee, having been born in that State December 27, 1884. He is the son of Alfred and Anna (Flowers) Cooper, who came to West Terre Haute in 1903, where they now live, and where the father is employed with the National Drain Tile Company. Mr. Cary W. Cooper was educated in the public schools of Tennessee, in his home community, and came to Terre Haute, where he attended Brown's Business College. Upon leaving that institution he became employed with the American Clay Company, for which he was pit foreman for three years. He next worked in a similar capacity for the Vigo County Clay Company, and in 1916 entered the grocery business in West Terre Haute on the National road. His establishment is among the better grocery stores in the county, and his success has been attained through policies of fair dealing. The store is modern in every particular, and the stock carried rivals those of stores in much larger cities. Mr. Cooper was married in 1911 to Ethel Staley and they have one child, Wuanetta. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is very active in the Knights of Pythias lodge, of which he has been a member since reaching his majority.

James A. Cooper, Jr., a prominent corporation attorney of Terre Haute, and member of the law firm of Cooper, Royse, Borgart and Gambill, was born in New Harmony, Posey county, Ind., on December 27, 1874. He is the son of James A. and Emma W. (Stewart) Cooper, the former of whom was born in Posey county, and the latter in Washington, D. C., her father having been a surgeon in the United States Army. The paternal grandparents of James A. Cooper, Jr., were both members of the Robert Owen community experiment, which was conducted in Posey county in 1825. Mr. Cooper received his preliminary education in the public schools of Terre Haute, and was awarded degrees from DePauw University in 1895, Harvard University in 1897 and from Harvard Law School in 1900. In 1901, he began practicing law in Terre Haute, he having moved hither in 1888, and almost immediately won recognition as a lawyer of exceptional ability. In 1904, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Vigo on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1906. During the time in which he held this office he won considerable mention on account of his rigid prosecution of gambling cases and defaulting public officials. His achievements in the prosecution of such offenders brought about the movement which finally abolished gambling, and was one of the direct causes for the enactment of the depository law governing office holders. As a member of the well-known law firm mentioned above, Mr. Cooper is specializing in corporation law, and has built up a large and profitable practice. In 1907, he married Miss Susan Strong, daugh-

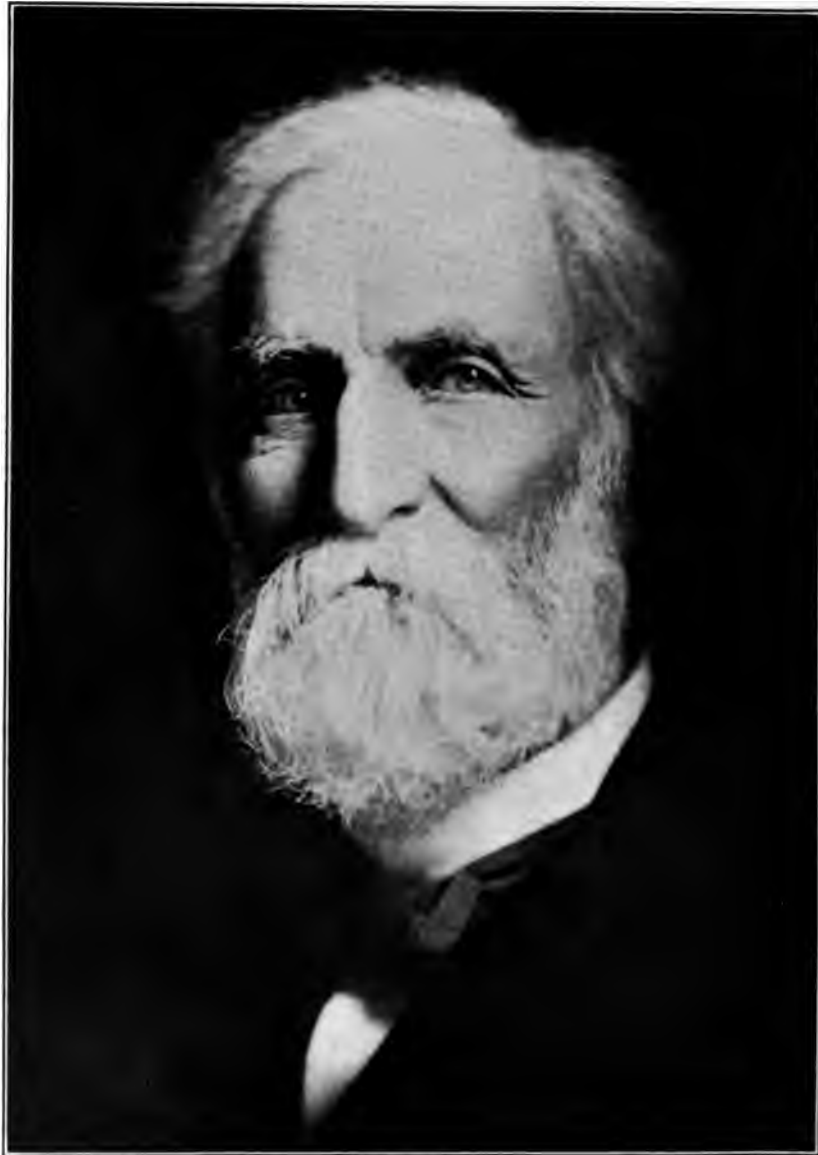
ter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Strong, of Terre Haute, and to this union one son, David, has been born.

Wilson Naylor Cox, president of the Terre Haute National Bank, is a representative of old and prominent families of Vigo county and this city. He was born, November 11, 1876, in this city, the son of Benjamin G. and Elizabeth (Naylor) Cox, and a grandson of Robert and Elizabeth (More) Cox. Robert Cox was one of the early merchants of Terre Haute, and did much toward the development of this community. Benjamin Cox, now deceased, was one of the most prominent and influential citizens that Terre Haute has ever had the good fortune to claim. He was born at Cincinnati, May 7, 1847, and in 1867 came to Terre Haute, where he entered the grocery establishment of Cox & Sons, which had been founded by his father, who was then deceased. Later, the grocery houses of Hulman and Cox consolidated and this wholesale firm became one of the leaders in the grocery field in the middle west. Mr. Benjamin Cox married Elizabeth Naylor, the daughter of Wilson Naylor, an account of whose life is also given in this work, on August 26, 1870, and they became the parents of four children, Wilson Naylor, Eleanor, Laura and Newton. The father of these children died at Terre Haute, August 31, 1898. Mr. Wilson Naylor Cox was educated in the common and high schools of Terre Haute, and then went to Exeter Academy in New Hampshire for two years. He then took up the study of law at Columbia University, New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1900. He was admitted to the New York bar in the same year, and later came to Terre Haute. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana, and opened an office in Terre Haute which he practiced for twenty years, when he gave up law to engage in banking. Mr. Cox has many important business interests, and is accounted one of the influential citizens of Terre Haute. He was united in marriage, October 10, 1907, to Miss Lassie Gardenhire, the daughter of Col. Francis M. Gardenhire, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and to this union the following children have been born: Wilson Naylor Cox, Jr., Francis Gardenhire Cox, John Rogers Cox, Benjamin Guille Cox. Mr. Cox is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club, the Terre Haute Gun Club, and the Columbia Club of Indianapolis.

James Howard Crabb, who has retired from the active cares of the business world, and is living at No. 825 Maple avenue, Terre Haute, was born in Raccoon township, Parke county, Indiana, October 31, 1842, the son of Edward R. and Livona (Williams) Crabb, farming people, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. The father came to Indiana when he was nine years of age, and spent his life as an agriculturist of Parke county. He

and his wife had nine children: Lucinda, Amanda, Nancy, James Howard, Peter B., John W., Edward R., Margaret and Louisa Ellen. James Howard Crabb was educated in the early schools of Parke county, and commenced his business career as a farmer, which he continued until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army. He served in Company G, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and saw much hard fighting. He was with General Sherman on the famous march to the sea, and served honorably until the close of the war. He returned to farming in Indiana, and, in 1869, came to Vigo county. He farmed in Harrison township for one year, then went to Nevins township, and then to Otter Creek township, where he bought land. He owned 195 acres, most of which he cleared, and put on a great many fine improvements. His buildings have always been up-to-date, and his scientific cultivation of the soil, has made his farm extremely valuable. In 1906, he came to Terre Haute to retire, but in 1913 he returned to the farm where he lived until 1918. In that year he came again to Terre Haute, and has since lived here in comfortable retirement. On the 4th of March, 1866, Mr. Crabb married Mary Jane Lyons, of Parke county, the daughter of Daniel Lyons, and they had two children, Minnie and John. Mr. Crabb married again on May 28, 1874, taking Caroline Briggs, a sister of Mr. Herbert Briggs, who is elsewhere reviewed in this volume, and they became the parents of the following children: Rosamond N., Edith Ella, deceased, Carrie D., Ethel J., deceased, Robert Edward, deceased, James Herbert, deceased, and Merrill Warren, who is farming the home place. Mr. Crabb is a Methodist in his religious affiliations, and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Free and Accepted Masons. He has always been interested in political affairs, and was once trustee of Otter Creek township, in which office he served with ability. He was a member of the County Council, and has been commander of Morton Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Terre Haute.

James A. Cooper, M. D. The dean of the medical fraternity at Terre Haute is Dr. James A. Cooper, who began the practice of his profession seventy-two years ago. Dr. Cooper was born in Posey county, Ind., April 24, 1830, and was educated in the public schools of his native community. He then attended the Indiana University for about three years, and was afterward graduated from the Evansville Medical College on March 15, 1850 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately began his professional career at New Harmony, Ind., where he had studied medicine in the office of Dr. Mott. He remained at that town for about three years, and then took up work in the universities of Europe. He remained in Europe for about twelve years, practicing with great success in various localities. He then returned to this country,



James H. Cooper M. D.

and practiced in Springfield and New Salem, Ill. He was located in the same town with Abraham Lincoln, and is one of the few living persons who knew the Great Emancipator personally. Dr. Cooper later practiced at New Harmony for another period, and then in 1888 came to Terre Haute, and although he has never been actively engaged in practice here, he has always been recognized as one of the community's leading citizens. That he was very successful in his chosen profession, is evidenced by the fact that he owns valuable farming lands in three states, Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana. He has traveled extensively, and once made a trip of 45,000 miles. He was a member of the Medical Society of Illinois, and later of the Vigo County Medical Society. He has also taken a great interest in educational matters, has been a member of several educational societies throughout the United States, and has been an extensive reader of Darwin, Spencer and leading educators. Dr. Cooper was married in Naples, Italy, to Florence Owen, granddaughter of Robert Dale Owen, founder of the New Harmony community experiment, and ambassador to the two Sicilies, the state and the island governments. To this marriage was born one son, Robert J., who lives in Posey county, Ind. After the death of his first wife, Dr. Cooper married Emma Stewart, daughter of Dr. William Stewart, who died during the Civil war as Chief Surgeon in the United States Army. Dr. and Mrs. Cooper became the parents of ten children, of whom six are now living, one son being Mr. James A. Cooper, Jr., an attorney of Terre Haute, who is elsewhere mentioned in this work. Mrs. Cooper died about thirty years ago, and Dr. Cooper is now living at No. 311 South Fifth street, Terre Haute. He has always been very interested in anything pertaining to education, and has been in great demand as a public speaker on such matters. In politics, he has always voted with the Republican party with the exception of his first ballot, which he cast for Pierce. He met James Buchanan when he was United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and voted for both the Harrisons for president of the country. Fraternally, Dr. Cooper is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which order he is the oldest living member, in Indiana, having belonged to it for seventy years. His motto, which his entire life exemplifies is, "Do Right."

Charles A. Crawford, one of the well known lawyers of Terre Haute, was born in this city January 7, 1881. His father was Peter M. Crawford, a native of County Clare, Ireland, and his mother was Mary (Lamb) Crawford, born in Grundy County, Illinois in 1846, and died in Terre Haute in 1908. She was a sister of Hon. John E. Lamb who represented the Terre Haute district in Congress in the 'Eighties, and who for many years was one of the most prominent lawyers of the State and one of the foremost political leaders in

Indiana Democracy. Further mention of Mr. Lamb is made elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Crawford received his elementary education in St. Patrick's parochial school of Terre Haute and in St. Meinrad College, St. Meinrad, Ind. He was graduated from Wiley High School in 1899, following which he completed the law course in Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in Vigo county in the following year, and entered the law firm of Lamb, Beasley & Sawyer. This firm was thereafter changed to Lamb, Beasley, Douthitt & Crawford, and is now Beasley, Douthitt, Crawford and Beasley. Mr. Crawford has been admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court and the United States District Court of Indiana, and is a member of the Vigo County Bar Association. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat, and is influential in the councils of that party, both locally and in the State. He is a communicant of St. Margaret Mary's Catholic church of Terre Haute, and fraternally is a member of Good Will Council, Y. M. I., and Terre Haute Council, No. 541, Knights of Columbus. Mr. Crawford was married, August 24, 1909, to Miss Mary Barry Simpson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Polk Simpson of Fredericksburg, Va., and a cousin of Colonel Joseph E. Willard, of Fairfax county and Richmond, Va., who was United States Minister to Spain during the Wilson administration. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are the parents of five children: Mary Lamb, Charles A., Jr., John, James and Betty Lou.

Joseph A. Crews, one of the successful farmers of Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana, was born on the farm on which he now lives, September 2, 1882, the son of Alex and Sarah E. (Thompson) Crews, the former born on the home farm in this township, the latter in Illinois. Alex E. Crews was the son of John and Elizabeth (Roe) Crews. John Crews was born in Knoxville, Tenn., and located in Sugar Creek township, soon after his marriage to Elizabeth Roe of Kentucky. At the time of their arrival in this county, there was but one store in Terre Haute, and the land which he passed through to get here was almost in its virgin state of wilderness. He was one of the early surveyors, and surveyed much of the land of the county. He was a well-educated man for his time, and was for some time a school teacher. He was the leader in relief work in his community during the Civil war, and provided for many needy women and children. He was county assessor at one time, also, but resigned from this office after a short time. He died at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife died at the age of ninety-three years. He bought and sold much land, and for himself took a tract directly from the government. This he cleared, broke and equipped with buildings, and this homestead is now the home of the subject of this sketch. The maternal

grandparents of Joseph A. Crews were George and Margaret Thompson, both of whom were farming people of Sugar Creek township. Mr. Crews' father was born and reared on the home farm, and received his education in the local schools. He was a very successful farmer, increasing his holdings to six or seven hundred acres, and putting the present buildings on the property. He was active in Democratic affairs in the county, and was respected by all who knew him. He and his wife had eight children: Julia and John, both deceased; Joseph A., Emma and James; and three who died in infancy. Mr. Joseph A. Crews was educated in the local township schools, and as a boy worked by the month on a farm. At the time of his marriage he commenced independent farming operations, and is now the owner of nine hundred acres of land, eight hundred acres of which he has acquired through his own efforts. He is specializing in corn and hogs, and is one of the leaders in those branches of agriculture in this part of Indiana. Mr. Crews was married, in 1907, to Sarah E. Scherr, the daughter of John Scherr, and they have one son, John. Mr. Crews is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at West Terre Haute. Mrs. Crews, circulated the petition for the erection of the South End School, and succeeded in getting it built for the township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crews are active workers toward the advancement of their township and county, and are to be relied upon to do their full share in the support of any public enterprise of merit.

Alvin J. Cron, who has charge of the Terre Haute branch of the National Cash Register Company, has the distinction of being the youngest sales agent associated with that world important concern. Mr. Cron was born December 3, 1894, at Cassella, Ohio, the son of Henry and Magdellena (Stelzer) Cron. The mother was born on June 22, 1856, at Piqua, Ohio, and the father was born at Cassella, Ohio, June 17, 1854. He was postmaster at Cassella for ten years, and later opened a general store in that city. He then moved to Dayton, Ohio, and continued in the grocery and general merchandise business, his death occurring March 13, 1922. Mr. Alvin J. Cron attended the public schools at Cassella up to the seventh grade, when his parents moved to Dayton. In that city he attended Dayton University, but was forced, for financial reasons, to leave school before finishing the course. At the age of fourteen, he started working at the Platt Iron Works at Dayton as an errand boy. He continued with that firm four years, and when he left was earning twenty-five dollars a week as paymaster. He resigned his position, because he could see no real future for him with that concern, and commenced in the employ of the National Cash Register Company, working in the tool department and doing some little clerical work for eight dollars a week. He remained in that department fourteen months, and was then promoted to chief clerk

of the building department. After four months in this position, he entered the sales school as one of a class of twenty-three. Mr. Cron is the only agent appointed out of his class, two were made salesmen, while the other twenty lost out. Since beginning with the National Cash Register Company he has made remarkable progress, having won every prize offered by the company. He taught the sales course at the Dayton plant for two years, and during 1917 and 1918 was salesman at Chicago, St. Paul and Dayton. In January, 1919, he took charge of the branch at Battle Creek, Mich., and his record there was so remarkably good, that he was sent to take charge of the Terre Haute branch, coming to this city October 1, 1921, and here he expects to make his permanent home. Although Mr. Cron was forced to leave school very early, he continued his studies, going to night school four nights each week for six years, learning machine shop practice, mechanical drawing and chemistry. He has always worked on the theory that a man, in order to succeed, must do more than just merely that for which he is paid, and the results that have attended the practice of this theory have proved it to be correct. Mr. Cron was married, September 14, 1917, to Agnes Plunkett, of Dayton, Ohio, the daughter of William and Margaret (Smith) Plunkett, and they have two children, Peggy, born May 25, 1920, at Battle Creek, Mich. and William, born February 14, 1922. Mr. Cron takes an active part in all civic enterprises, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Kiwanis Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Terre Haute Automobile Club.

Arthur Cunningham, whose abilities have eminently fitted him for his position as Librarian of the Indiana State Normal School Library, was born at Richmond, Ind., February 21, 1865, the son of Joseph and Sarah Jane (Swaney) Cunningham. Joseph Cunningham was born at Market Harborough, England, February 14, 1833, and his wife at Philadelphia in 1832. In 1841, he came to the United States with his parents, Joseph H. and Jane Cunningham, settling first at Poughkeepsie, New York and later moving to Wappinger's Falls, New York where he, Joseph H. Cunningham, spent his last days. He and his wife had four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom one son, John Cunningham, was a Congregational minister. He lived to the age of ninety years, having spent fifty years in the ministry. A daughter, Jane Cunningham, married David Goodman Croly, first editor of the "New York Illustrated Daily Graphic." She was the first editor of the Demorest's Magazine, and did editorial work on the "World," "Graphic," "Times" and "Times Messenger." She became editor of the famous old "Godey's Ladies Book" in 1887. She invented the system of duplicate correspondence, and brought together the first woman's congress in New York City in 1856. She founded

the Sorosis Society, of which she was president from 1869-70 and 1876-86, and of which she was made honorary president for life in 1889. She was the founder of the Woman's Press Club, and was president of that organization until she became editor of the "Home Maker" in 1890. She founded and became editor of the "Cycle," was inspector of New York City public schools for five years, and received the degree of Doctor of Literature from Rutgers Women's College in 1892. She wrote under the pen name of Jennie June, and among her writings were Talks on Women's Topics (1869), For Better or Worse (1875), Cookery Book for Young Housekeepers, Letters and Monographs (1885-86), Thrown on Her Own Resources (1891), a history of "Sorosis" and a history of Women's Clubs. She was born at Market Harborough, England, December 19, 1829, and died in New York City, December 23, 1901. She was married in 1857, and her husband, Mr. Croly, was managing editor of the "Daily Graphic" from 1872 to 1878, and founder of the Round Table and the Lotus Club. Their son, Herbert Croly, was born in New York City in 1869, studied at Harvard in 1886 and 1887 and from 1895 to 1899, when he was graduated. He was editor of the "Architectural Record" from 1900 to 1906, and has been editor of the New Republic since 1914. He is the author of Promise of American Life, Marcus Alonza Hanna, His Life and Work (1912), and Progressive Democracy. The father of the subject of this review was reared at Poughkeepsie, New York, and there received his education. He came to Richmond, Indiana when he was a young man, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, following this line of endeavor until his death in 1903 at Richmond. He was interested in Y. M. C. A. work, and both he and his wife, who died in 1888, were active in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church. Arthur Cunningham, whose name heads this sketch, was reared in Richmond, Ind., where he attended the public, common and high schools. He matriculated in DePauw University, then Asbury College, in the fall of 1883, and was graduated therefrom in 1887. In 1884, he became a tutor in the Latin department of the college, a position in which he remained for six years. In 1887, he took on the additional burdens of assistant librarian of the DePauw Library, his graduation giving him more time, and this connection he maintained for three years. In his undergraduate days he took the middle class honors in Latin, and was actively interested in the military department, graduating as senior captain of the cadet corps. In 1890, he became Librarian of the Indiana State Normal School, and in seniority of appointment is the oldest active member of the present faculty with the exception of Professor Gillum. He was one of the founders of the Indiana Library Association, and has been its president on two different occasions. He has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe, and

has written numerous articles for educational and library journals on subjects pertaining to his profession. Mr. Cunningham was made Professor of Library Science and a member of the Indiana Normal School faculty in 1892, is a member of the American Library Association, and was chairman of the Normal School Librarians, a branch of the American Library Association, at the Chicago Convention in 1921. He was invited to speak in Boston before the National Educational Association in July, 1922, and altogether is one of the really prominent men in both State and national library and educational circles. Fraternally, he is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity and the Tribe of Ben Hur, of which he is past chief and charter member of Esther Court, No. 4, of Terre Haute. He and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was united in marriage to Eleanor Piercy, a sister of Prof. J. W. Piercy of Indiana University, on September 5, 1888, and to this union has been born one daughter, Eleanor, August 4, 1889. She is now the wife of Baird Franklin Griffin of Boise, Idaho, and has one child, Baird Franklin, Jr. Mrs. Cunningham died May 9, 1892, and on March 29, 1894, Mr. Cunningham married Miss Elizabeth Long, a teacher of mathematics at the Normal, who died July 23, 1904. On June 23, 1909, he married Miss Bess Christy Rippeth, of Canton, Ohio, and to this union three children have been born: Mary Alice, born August 25, 1913; Jane Elizabeth, February 7, 1915; and Joseph Arthur, September 29, 1919.

Linnaeus Neal Hines, president of the Indiana State Normal School, was born February 12, 1871, on a farm in Jasper county, Missouri. His parents, who were originally Hoosiers, returned to Indiana when the subject of this sketch was about four years old. Mr. Hines received his education in the common schools of Indiana, and was graduated from the Noblesville High School in 1889. He attended Indiana University, from which he received a degree in 1894. Later, he did postgraduate work in Indiana University, Cornell University and Columbia University. Mr. Hines has spent all his life in schools, as student, teacher or school administrator. He began his teaching career as principal of a grade school in Noblesville. Next he taught in the Evansville and Indianapolis high schools. He was then superintendent of schools in Union City, Hartford City and Crawfordsville. He resigned the latter position to become State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Indiana in 1919. He left that position on September 30, 1921, and on the following day he became president of the Indiana State Normal School. Mr. Hines is a member of the National Education Association, the National Council of Education, Indiana State Teachers' Association, American Association of Teachers' Colleges and other educational organizations. He is editor of the Edu-

cator-Journal published in Indianapolis, the second oldest teachers' publication in the United States. He has contributed to programs and magazines of many kinds, and is interested in every phase of education.

Albert B. Curry. One of the oldest families of Vigo county is that of the Currys, and one of the well-known representatives of this family is Mr. Albert B. Curry, one of the leading agriculturists of Honey Creek township. He was born in this county April 7, 1858, the son of Oliver M. and Elvira (Ryman) Curry. He was the second of seven children, four sons and three daughters, only three of whom are now living, and these three are all residents of Vigo county. Jennie M. is the wife of Burton Cassaday, a resident of West Terre Haute, where he is postmaster and a druggist. Lucy A. is the widow of Henry C. Neukom, of Terre Haute, and is the mother of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Oliver M. Curry was born in Vigo county, December 21, 1829, and died August 25, 1921, aged ninety-one years, on the farm where he was born and had spent the major part of his life, and where his son, Albert, was also born and has resided all his life. His father came to this county from New Jersey, was a very industrious man, and acquired 220 acres of land before his death. Oliver M. Curry was a member of the Home Guards during the Civil war, but was never called into active service, and he accumulated 141 acres in the same township. He was independent in his politics, supporting the man rather than the party. He was once a candidate for Congress on the people's ticket, and was well-supported at the polls. He was a charter member of Honey Creek Grange, No. 1, and was always a man who worked toward the good of the people of his county and state, both he and his wife taking an active part in all movements which had for their object the betterment of county conditions. Mr. Curry's father and grandfather, the grandfather and great-grandfather respectively of the subject of this review, built the first cabins on the prairie, and it was called Curry's Prairie on this account. Both Oliver M. Curry and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic Order. His wife was a native of Lexington, Kentucky, born November 9, 1829, and died January 20, 1905, at the age of seventy-five years. She was a kind and affectionate mother, and her children and home were her joy. Mr. Albert B. Curry has always been engaged in farming in this county. He received a good common school education, and went to the Prairieton High School. He is a lover of good music, to the study of which he has devoted some time. He married Cora Ellen Jones on March 3, 1904, and they have one daughter, Elvira Ruth, who has completed the first year of high school, and is studying music. Mrs. Curry was a native of North Carolina, born February 28,

1879, and was about four years of age when she came to Indiana. She was reared and educated in Vigo county, and is devoted to her home and family. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Curry is a Republican, but he often votes for the man rather than the party. He was once township committeeman, and is now a candidate for the Township Advisory Board. He is Gate Keeper of Subordinate Grange, No. 1, located in Honey Creek township and he is overseer of Pomona Grange, and a member of the Farmers' Federation, which is a great aid to farmers. He is the owner of 303 acres of highly cultivated land, and he and his wife are citizens of the highest standing in the community. Mrs. Curry is chaplain of the Subordinate Grange and lady assistant of Pomona Grange.

Edward B. Cowan, one of the foremost florists of Indiana, is the owner of extensive green houses at Terre Haute. He was born in Orange county, New York, June 23, 1870, the son of Charles B. and Jane (McCormack) Cowan. The parents were born in Wightonsire, Scotland, and in 1869, after their marriage, came to the United States, locating in Orange county, New York. In 1875, the family moved to Terre Haute, and here the father engaged in dairy farming and fruit raising, in which he continued successfully until the time of his death in 1892, when he was fifty-four years of age. Mr. Edward B. Cowan received his education in the public schools of this city, and in 1882 began in the florist business, spending two years with J. G. Heintz and nine years with the M. A. Hunt Floral Company. In 1894, in partnership with his mother and elder brother, James, who was born in Scotland, September 23, 1864, Mr. Cowan embarked on an independent business venture as a member of Cowan Brothers & Company, florists. This enterprise has prospered greatly, and the plant, located at Twenty-first and Spruce streets, is one of the most extensive in the State of Indiana, there being thirty-six thousand square feet of glass in the buildings. Mr. Cowan's mother, who is familiarly known as Aunt Jane, is also a partner in the business, and is active in the social life of the city, being a member of various societies and clubs. Mr. Cowan is himself a familiar figure in fraternal circles, holding membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons, the Knights of the Tents of the Maccabees and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce. By his first marriage, Mr. Cowan is the father of three children, Fred, Katherine and Gladys, all of who are married. Mr. Cowan was again married, taking for his second wife, Ivy May Malott, of Bedford, Ind., and this union has been blessed with one child, Edward M. Mr. Cowan is a stanch Republican, and has taken a prominent part in the political activities of that party. He served two terms as a member of the City Council, from 1904 to January 1, 1911, and made an enviable record for himself in his



Edward B. Gowan

support of all worthy measures. In 1921, he was elected a member of the Terre Haute School Board, and is widely recognized as a champion of improved educational ideas. During the Progressive Republican campaign in 1912, he was city chairman of that party. In his religious beliefs, he is a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and is interested in its welfare.

Richard Dahlen, who has for the past fifty years been conspicuously identified with the development of Terre Haute, was born at Sauk City, Wisconsin, October 6, 1852, the son of Herman and Mary (Sorg) Dahlen. His earliest education was received in the public schools of Sauk City, and was continued in those of Effingham, Ill., to which city his parents brought him. After completing his schooling, he worked in Effingham for four years, clerking in a store and working for an express company. In 1872, attracted by the superior advantages for advancement offered by Terre Haute, he came to this city, and went to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a clerk in the office of the superintendent of motive power. He continued working for the railroad company for five years, and then, in 1887, he engaged in the real estate business. Being among the pioneer realtors of Greater Terre Haute, he was instrumental in building up certain sections of the city, and as secretary of the Prairie City Loan Association was able to give further assistance in the development of the city. He had other important business connections as well as those already mentioned, principal among which was that with the Vigo American Clay Company, of which he is vice-president. In 1877, Mr. Dahlen was married to Louise M. Bianchy of Terre Haute, and to their union two children were born: Herbert P., a graduate of the Indiana Law School, and Charlotte A. (Dahlen) Weinstein. Mr. Dahlen holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Commandery and to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Royal Arcanum, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Rev. James B. Delaney, pastor of St. Patrick Catholic church at the corner of Thirteenth and Poplar streets, Terre Haute, Ind., was born at Indianapolis, Indiana on April 1, 1876. He was educated in Cleveland and Cincinnati, attending the famous Mount St. Mary Seminary at Mount Washington, Cincinnati, Ohio. He took charge of St. Patrick parish in July, 1920, being assisted by Rev. Pierce Dixon, who likewise came to this parish in 1920. St. Patrick parish is a large one, and there is an excellent parochial school in connection with the church, affording educational advantages of the highest order to the younger members of the parish. Instruction in the usual courses is given by the highly trained Sister of Providence, and the management of the school devolves

upon Father Delaney. Though his residence here has been but of short duration, he has already endeared himself to his parishioners.

Elmer H. Dickerson. The name of Dickerson is so well known to the people of Lost Creek township and Vigo county, that it needs no especial introduction. Elmer H. Dickerson is a native of this county, having been born here September 10, 1862, the eldest in a family of six sons and two daughters born to Samuel C. and Emma F. (Tiffy) Dickerson. Four of the sons are living, and all reside in Lost Creek township. The father was born August 1, 1826, and died February 4, 1898. He was a farmer and the proprietor of a saw mill, in which business he was engaged most of his life. He was twelve years of age when he came overland in a covered wagon with his parents to Vigo county, and saw this region in practically a virgin state. Politically, he was a Republican and great admirer of Blaine and Lincoln. His wife was born in Ohio, January 3, 1840, and died December 9, 1906. Elmer H. Dickerson was educated in the public schools, and was a student at the State Normal at Terre Haute for three terms. He taught successfully for one term, and at the age of twenty-five took up farming, in which he has continued all his life. He married Mrs. Malinda C. (Wools) Hirt, December 8, 1898. By her first marriage to George W. Hirt, she became the mother of four children: Martha E., the wife of William Grafe, a coal miner at Glenn Ayr; Anna, the wife of Claude O. Sutton; Mary, the wife of George Scharenberger, a railroad engineer living at Brazil, Ind.; and William, who is living at Burnett, Ind. Mrs. Dickerson was a daughter of William and Fannie (Berger) Wools, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Ohio, both of whom are now living at Brazil. They are the parents of eight children, two sons and six daughters. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson are members of the Christian church, and politically he is a staunch Republican. In 1914, he was elected township assessor, and in November, 1918, was elected trustee of Lost Creek township, and has filled this office with great ability. He is a candidate for re-election to that office. During his trusteeship, Mr. Dickerson saved the township the cost of the new Seelyville school by arranging to have other townships and the city of Terre Haute pay for the teachers at the Glenn Home. This will save the cost of the building by the time the bonds come due. He also paid off \$20,767 of the township debt in 1921, and has earned the high regard of all his constituents. In addition to the offices of assessor and trustee, Mr. Dickerson was for five years deputy assessor of the township. Fraternally, he is a valued member of Masonic Lodge, No. 86, of Terre Haute, and he and his wife are devout members of the Christian church.

Ray J. Diekemper, general manager of the Joseph Diekemper & Son Company, Inc., one of the largest wholesale produce com-

mission houses of Terre Haute, was born in this city, March 6, 1890, the son of Joseph and Minnie (Haller) Diekemper. The mother, who was born in Terre Haute, in 1868, passed away in October, 1919. Joseph Diekemper was born in Cincinnati in 1858, and was brought to Terre Haute by his father when he was but two years of age. Here he was reared and educated, and at an early age went into the grocery business with his father at the corner of Thirteenth and Wabash, and he continued this business after the elder man's death until 1882. In that year he began in the wholesale produce business, in which he prospered until 1888, when he went to San Diego, Cal., investing in real estate at that place. This, however, proved to be a failure, and he lost all his money. In 1890, he returned to Terre Haute, and again took up the retail grocery business, locating at the corner of Third street and Park avenue. This enterprise he conducted until 1900, when he went to his fruit ranch at Grand Valley, Colo., where he remained for nearly a year. While he was in Colorado, his son, Russell Irving Diekemper, died, and Mr. Diekemper again returned to Terre Haute, and began in the wholesale produce business at the corner of Water street and Wabash avenue. He did business at that location for about five years, and then made removal to the corner of Second and Ohio streets, remaining there for a similar period. He then built his present building at First and Walnut streets, and for the past ten years the firm, known as the Joseph Diekemper & Son Company, Inc., has here been located. Ray J. Diekemper was educated in Terre Haute, and was in the graduating class of 1907, from Wiley High school. Upon completing his high school course he went into business with his father, and is now general manager of the firm. He has seen the business grow from practically nothing to a position of prominence among houses of its kind in Vigo county, and no small portion of this growth is directly attributable to the ability and energy of Mr. Diekemper. On September 1, 1917, Mr. Diekemper married Miss McLaughlin, of Seattle, Washington, a daughter of David McLaughlin, who was originally from Duluth, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Diekemper have two children, Ray J., Jr., born July 14, 1919, and Evelyn Ruth, born August 26, 1920. A sister of Mr. Diekemper, Ruth, is the wife of Ben Heer, a prominent citizen of Terre Haute. Ray J. Diekemper is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, the Terre Haute Country Club and the Automobile Club, and his father, who is president of the Diekemper Company, belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

John D. Dill was born in Union, Missouri, October 12, 1865, and is the son of Conrad and Margaret Dill. His parents came to the United States from Germany when they were children. His father served in the army during the Mexican war until its close,

when, with a party of men from his regiment, he started for California. As they were entering the Ute Pass near Colorado Springs they went into camp in what is now known as Dead Man's Gulch, and were attacked by a band of robbers, their cattle and supplies being stolen and eighteen of their party killed. Mr. Dill and a companion escaped, and after days of wandering and enduring almost unheard of hardships, they found another party of men with whom they joined, finally arriving in California. Returning to Missouri when the Civil war broke out, he espoused the cause of the Union, enlisting with the rank of captain. In the part of Missouri from which Mr. Dill came there were a great many persons who supported the cause of the Confederacy, and these burned two houses belonging to Mr. Dill before the close of the war insured the inviolability of his property. John D. Dill came to Terre Haute in 1900, having begun his career as a railroad man on June 1, 1887. He is still running an engine on one of the best trains operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is known as one of the company's most faithful and trustworthy employees. On April 30, 1890, Mr. Dill was married to Maggie L. Zink, daughter of Henry and Salome Zink, and to their union three children have been born: Clarence B., the only child living, who is married and has one son, Herbert A., aged eight, and a daughter, Henrietta, aged five years. Clarence is now in the employ of the Gas Company at Terre Haute. Fraternally, Mr. Dill is a Mason, and in his political beliefs adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is one of Vigo county's most enthusiastic boosters, never overlooking an opportunity to spread knowledge of its advantages among people with whom he comes in contact. During the World war he was a lieutenant in the central war association, which had for its object the raising of funds, and in every way possible aided the cause of the United States in that great struggle.

George Oscar Dix, a well-known lawyer of Terre Haute, was born in Prairie Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana, May 26, 1874, the son of Benjamin and Nancy E. (Harness) Dix, natives respectively of Prairie Creek township and Hutsonville, Ill. The great-grandfather of Mr. George O. Dix, William Thomas, served in the American army during the Revolutionary war. After the close of that struggle he came to the new country of Indiana, settling in Prairie Creek township, where he spent the remainder of his days. George Oscar Dix was educated in Wiley High School at Terre Haute and in the Indiana Law School, and since 1898 has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Terre Haute. During the World war he was chairman of the local draft board No. 1, and served on the staff of Governor James P. Goodrich with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He has taken an active part in the civic betterment of Terre Haute, having

served from 1909 to 1912 as a member of the board of school trustees of Terre Haute, and from 1916 to 1919 on the city park board. In political matters he gives his support to the Republican party, and in religious affairs is a devout member of the First Congregational church of Terre Haute. He belongs to the County, State and American Bar Associations, and fraternally and socially is a popular member of the Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Rotary Club and the Terre Haute Country Club. Mr. Dix was united in marriage in 1905 with Miss Helen Layman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Layman, of Terre Haute.

Richard B. Douglas, M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession at Terre Haute, is a native Hoosier, having been born two miles west of Sullivan in Sullivan county, Indiana, on February 17, 1876. He was educated in the common and high schools of his home community, and attended the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, as well as the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. He then taught school for about five years, but having decided that he wished to follow the medical profession, took a course of training at the Eclectic Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903. He also studied one year in the Indiana Central College of Physicians, now a part of the Indiana University School of Medicine at Indianapolis. He began practicing at Shelburn, Sullivan County, Indiana, where he continued with great success for about twelve years. In 1915, wishing a larger field for the exercise of his talents, Dr. Douglas came to Terre Haute, and here has since remained, meeting with gratifying favor, and building up a large clientele. He is a member of the Vigo County, Indiana and American Medical Associations, and fraternally is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Douglas was united in marriage in 1896 to Carrie Newson, of Worthington, Indiana, and they are the parents of four children: Harry, a graduate of Sullivan High School, is a graduate electrical engineer from Chicago in 1922, and is taking a special course in automobile engineering; Blanche, also a graduate of Shelburn High School, is now doing short hand and stenographic work at the Y. M. C. A. in Chicago; Mary, a graduate of Garfield High School, Terre Haute, is now a stenographer with the National Chemical Works at Indianapolis; and Eleanor R., aged seven years. Mr. Harry Douglas married Lucella Nelson, of Sullivan county, and has one child, Annabelle.

William T. Douthitt, prominent attorney of Terre Haute, was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, December 18, 1868, the son of Thomas M. and Lydia Douthitt, both of whom were also born in Sullivan county, the father taking an active part in the development of that county. William T. Douthitt spent his boyhood on

the farm of his father, and at the age of seventeen began teaching school, continuing his studies in the meantime, and later attended Valparaiso University. He then was appointed deputy to the county clerk at Sullivan, and after being thus employed for a time, began to practice. Admitted to the bar in 1890, he practiced law and served as county and city attorney of Sullivan for a number of years, and in 1908 came to Terre Haute. His exceptional ability soon won him recognition at the local bar, and he has long been a member of the well-known law firm of Beasley, Douthitt, Crawford & Beasley. In 1890, Mr. Douthitt was married to Ella Mayfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Mayfield of Sullivan county, and to this union two sons have been born, Arista B., and Earl. Mr. Douthitt is a Democrat in his political beliefs, and in religious affairs is a member of the Baptist church. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Lions Club and is president of the Blazing Stump, a community club, which he considers his highest honor. Mr. Douthitt always has the advancement and development of his adopted city at heart, and can always be counted upon to support movements which have the civic welfare as their object.

Rudolph Duenweg, M. D., who, though still a young man, has already made an enviable reputation for himself at Terre Haute where he is engaged in the practice of medicine, was born in this city December 8, 1890, the son of Eugene and Wilhelmina (Glass) Duenweg, both natives of Germany. Eugene Duenweg came to Terre Haute from his native country when he was about twenty-one years of age, and here married Wilhelmina Glass, who came hither at the age of seventeen. Together they reared a family of ten children, of whom nine are now living and taking an active part in the commercial and professional life of this city. The father was for twenty-seven years manager of the Miller Brewing Company of Terre Haute, and in this position attained a considerable degree of prosperity. He died in 1900 at the age of fifty-eight years, his wife surviving him until 1921, when she passed away at the age of sixty-eight. They were known as constructive citizens of this community and were always workers in the cause of civic improvement. Both were devout members of the German Lutheran church. Rudolph Duenweg was attracted to the medical profession from his earliest years, and after completing the courses of study in the Terre Haute public schools, matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky., from which he was graduated in 1913 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served a one year internship in a hospital at Louisville, and also served as an interne for a like period in New York City. He then returned to Terre Haute, where he had been practicing for two years when the United States entered the World war. Dr. Duenweg enlisted in the regular

army, and was commissioned in the Medical Corps. He served with distinction, and at the close of the war was assistant Camp Surgeon at Camp Funston, Kas. He was honorably discharged from the service of his country in February, 1919, and immediately returned to Terre Haute, since which time he has been rapidly building up a large and growing practice here. He belongs to the County, State and American Medical Associations, the Terre Haute Academy of Medicine, and to the Esculapian Society. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Blue Lodge, Royal Arch and Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging also to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a valued member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and holds membership in the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Duenweg was married December 8, 1920 to Lillian Brown, daughter of well-known residents of Terre Haute, and to this union, one child, Barbara Louise, was born December 28, 1921. Dr. Duenweg maintains offices at No. 412 Tribune Building, while his residence is located at No. 524-A South Fifth street.

Joseph P. Duffy, one of the representative members of the Vigo county bar, was born in Gill township, Sullivan county, January 19, 1876, the son of Hugh and Ann (Pirtle) Duffy. The father was born and raised in Ireland, and when he was twenty-one years of age came to the United States, and lived here the remainder of his life, passing away in 1907 at the age of eighty-seven. He worked in coal mines in Pennsylvania, and when the Civil war broke out, went into government work. The mother was born in the same house in which Mr. Duffy was born in Sullivan county, and celebrated her seventy-ninth birthday on the 6th of June, 1922. Mr. Duffy has a brother, Charles H. of Fort Madison, Iowa, and a sister, Belle Duffy, living in Sullivan county. Mr. Joseph P. Duffy was educated in the public schools of Sullivan and in the Indiana State Normal School. He began teaching school when he was nineteen years of age, and when he was twenty-one, or in 1897, he ran for clerk and treasurer of the town of Sullivan on the Democratic ticket, and was elected, serving one term. In the fall of 1898 he returned to teaching, in 1899 was truant officer for Sullivan county, following which he again took up teaching and taught two years. He was then for nearly three years employed in the grocery business. He was elected township trustee of his township in 1904, and took office in 1905, serving until January 1909, and during that period studied law with the firm of Douthitt, and Haddon. On the suggestion of Mr. Douthitt he came to Terre Haute in May, 1909, and for a time was associated with Mr. Douthitt in the practice of law. When Mr. Douthitt entered the firm of Lamb, Beasley, Douthitt & Crawford, Mr. Duffy continued by himself, and for the past thirteen years has been located in the Tune Building. His reputation is an enviable one, and he

has been eminently successful in his chosen profession. On January 1, 1922, he was elected to the Terre Haute School Board, and in this important position is giving the people of the city excellent service. Mr. Duffy was married on June 14, 1908 to Elizabeth Lacy, of Sullivan county, the daughter of Edward P., and Margaret (Kirkham) Lacy, and to this union three children have been born, Pauline, Robert H., and Joseph P., Jr. Mr. Duffy is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 19 and is past master of Sullivan Lodge, No. 263 F. & A. M., is a member of Amico Lodge I. O. O. F.; belongs to the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Grotto, is a member of the Y. M. C. A. and affiliates with the Central Christian church.

David P. Cox, deceased, who was for many years one of the prominent business men of Terre Haute, was born December 1, 1854 in Cincinnati Ohio, and died at Terre Haute, March 3, 1915. He came to Terre Haute with his parents when he was a young man, and entered the employ of Mr. Bindley, wholesale druggist, with whom he remained for many years. He had by that time saved up a sufficient capital to enter business on his own account, and, in partnership with Mr. Shelledy, opened a retail drug store at the corner of Ninth street and Wabash Avenue. This partnership prospered and continued until Mr. Shelledy's death, when Mr. Cox moved his store to the corner of Eight street and Wabash Avenue. Here he remained, doing a large and growing business until the time of his retirement, four years before his death. Mr. Cox was prominent in Masonic circles and church affairs, having been a member of the Episcopalian church, in which he took an active interest. He always stood ready to aid in any worthy movement, and as a druggist he was proficient, careful and conscientious, thus enjoying a splendid patronage. Politically, he supported the Republican party, but never sought nor held public office. Mr. and Mrs. Cox were married December 1, 1875, and they became the parents of two daughters as follows, Mrs. Hubert Hanna, of Terre Haute, was born December 30, 1876. The second daughter, Mrs. Ralph Swiggett, was born August 30, 1885, and lives in San Juan, Porto Rico. Mrs. Hanna has one son, Russell, who was born in September, 1907. Mrs. Cox was a daughter of James and Maranda Bolt Turner, of Kentucky, having lived near Louisville.

James W. Dunbar, who has become a familiar figure in the business life of Terre Haute, where he is local manager of the General Electric Company, was born in Edinburg, Scotland, July 25, 1875, the son of James H. and Mary A. Dunbar. At the age of four years, Mr. Dunbar was brought by his parents to this country, where they located at Schenectady, New York, and in the public schools of that city he received his preliminary education. After being graduated from the high school, he went to Cambridge, England to attend the school of technology there. He had, however,



David P. Cox

previous to that time begun as a messenger boy for an electrical concern in Schenectady, July 24, 1888, and had also learned the machinist trade as well as the art of building electrical machinery. After completing his college course at Cambridge, he became a traveling salesman and demonstrator of electrical machinery throughout Europe, and in this way earned his way through a course in Technical Thermometry in the Scientific Institute at Cambridge. In September, 1907, he came to Indianapolis, Indiana, as traveling salesman for the General Electric Company in this territory. For the past twelve years he has been located at Terre Haute for this well-known concern, and so much did the volume of business done by the company here increase, that it was decided advisable to open a branch office in Terre Haute. In December, 1920, this was accordingly done, and Mr. Dunbar has been manager of the office since that time. The modern and up-to-date offices of the General Electric Company are located in the Terre Haute Trust Building at the corner of Seventh street and Wabash Avenue, and here Mr. Dunbar spends the major portion of his time in attending to the many duties which come to him. In November, 1917, Mr. Dunbar married Miss Alice Cantwell, the daughter of Thomas Cantwell of Terre Haute. Fraternally, Mr. Dunbar belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a Thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, and holds membership in the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

William H. Duncan. There are but few residents of Terre Haute who have done as much toward the development of their city as has Mr. William H. Duncan, who, during his fourteen years as secretary of the Commercial Club, was instrumental in bringing several important industries to Terre Haute. Mr. Duncan was born in Belfast, Ireland, June 22, 1848, the son of John Duncan, who came to this country from Ireland, and located at Terre Haute in 1853, where he engaged in the pork packing business until a few years before his death in 1874. William H. Duncan, who had not come to America with his father, lived with relatives in Belfast, and there attended school. In 1862, he came to Terre Haute with his brothers, Samuel and John, both of whom are deceased. He had additional educational training at Terre Haute, and then went to California, where he became assistant secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. He returned to Terre Haute, and then attended the University of Michigan for two terms. In 1886, he went west again, attracted by the boom in southwestern Kansas. For some time he was in the Indian service in Arizona, where he continued until 1891, when he again came back to Terre Haute. He had been associate editor of the Terre Haute Express from 1879 to 1882, and when he came back from Arizona, he was editor of the Saturday Evening Mail for two years. In 1894, he was

elected secretary of the Vigo County Fair Association, an office which he retained for five years. In 1899, he was elected secretary of the Commercial Club, and for fourteen years worked for the city in this capacity. During his term of office there were located in the city thirty-four new manufacturing industries, representing an investment of \$5,457,000, giving employment to over 5,500 people, while the payroll aggregated \$308,000 per month. From 1900 to 1911 property values in the city increased from \$20,000,000 to \$38,000,000 and the population from 36,673 to 58,157. Mr. Duncan is a public accountant, and in labors of that sort he now employs himself. In 1883, he married Frances Cortner from Charleston, Indiana, a representative of an old family of Clarke county, and they have one daughter, Helen, who is the wife of Merle R. Reed, master mechanic of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Logansport, Indiana. Mr. Duncan has two grandchildren, Frances and Jane McBirney Reed. He is a Republican, and in fraternal circles is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religious matters he gives his support to the Presbyterian church.

Thomas L. Durham. The man whose name heads this review is a representative of one of the oldest families in Vigo county, and one well-known in its early history. Mr. Durham is a native of this county, born January 21, 1852, the youngest of eight children born to Thomas and Jane (Clem) Durham, and of these children, Mr. Thomas L. Durham is the only one now living. His father was a native of Mecklenburgh, Virginia, born June 2, 1801 and died Jan. 4, 1873. He was a young man when he came with his parents to Kentucky, but after one year in that state, started out on horseback for Illinois, but came to Indiana, and here he remained. He had expected to locate on cheap land, but finally settled in Honey Creek township, Vigo county, where he bought land at about \$4.00 an acre, which was considered a good price in that day. At that time Terre Haute was merely a village, Prairieton being larger than the county seat. Mr. Durham bought 800 acres, and erected a double log house in the woods on this estate. At that time there were many Indians in the vicinity, and deer, wild turkey, wildcats and other game and animals were plentiful. He was a typical pioneer, and saw this State in its virgin condition. The "jeans pants" and "galluses," the feather beds, old fashioned fireplaces with four foot backlogs, the handspikes and the old looms for weaving cloth for the clothes of the family were all parts of his life. Maple sugar camps were many, while common salt was scarce. Whisky of the best kind brought thirty-five cents a gallon. Hunting was an everyday affair, the rifles being of the old patch variety. Shooting matches were often indulged in, and these old pioneers were all expert shots. Mr. Thomas L. Durham can well remember many of these

pioneer scenes, and remembers them with much pleasure. His father acquired 900 acres in all, in Honey Creek township, and the present beautiful homestead was built by him. "Walnut Grove Farm," as it is named, is one of the show places of the county. The father was an old line Whig, voted for Abraham Lincoln, and afterward supported the Republican party. His wife, the mother of the subject of this review, was a native of Ohio, born in 1811 and died January 16, 1873. She was but a child of two years when she was brought to Indiana by her parents. She received a common school education, of the subscription character. In the school building a log was taken out in clement weather to admit the light but in the winter months this space was closed. At one time, when she was a young woman, she attended a prayer meeting and a band of Indians came down to massacre them. But the chief looked into the meeting house, saw the people praying, and knew they were communing with the Great Spirit, and calling his braves together, led them away, sparing the lives of the white settlers. She and her husband were both Methodists, and they are buried in Durham cemetery. Mr. Thomas L. Durham takes great pride in his pioneer memories, and is a never failing source of interest to his friends. He is a self-made man, and has improved his time to advantage with good literature and periodicals. He has spent his entire life on the farm, and has devoted much attention to the raising of high grade stock and trotting horses. He was the owner of the great sire "Jersey Wilkes," a horse which had a world-wide reputation. On September 26, 1872, he married Clara M. McPheeters, a daughter of Alex and Nancy J. (Rigney) McPheeters, both deceased. Mrs. Durham was born in Washington county, Indiana, but was reared in Vigo county. She received a common and high school education, and is a person of much culture. She and her husband are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Honey Creek township. Mr. Durham is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. He has put a great many high class improvements on his estate, and their fine home is always open to their many friends.

Joseph I. Edgerton, well-known furniture merchant of Terre Haute, and one of the progressive business men of the city, was born December 4, 1884 near St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Vigo county, Indiana, the son of August and Fannie (Godwin) Edgerton, the former born in 1856 near St. Mary-of-the-Woods, and the latter in 1859 in Sullivan county, Indiana. They were married in 1882, and are old and honored agriculturists of Vigo county. The paternal grandfather of Joseph I. Edgerton, John Dalton Edgerton, came to Terre Haute in an early day from Edgerton, Wisconsin, where he worked in the wagon works; while Mr. Edgerton's maternal grandfather came to Sullivan county in the early 'fifties

and was a farmer. Mr. Edgerton was educated at St. Mary-of-the-Woods, and worked in the automobile business at Clinton until 1915. He had long thought that he would like the furniture business, and in 1915 he came to Terre Haute to engage in that line. In this undertaking he has been eminently successful. Mr. Edgerton has never held public office, but takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Terre Haute, and can be counted upon to further any worthy movement. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On July 26, 1909, he married Jessie A. Carbon, and they have two adopted children, Melvin Joseph Edgerton, aged eight years, and Samuel Wilson Edgerton, aged five. Mr. Edgerton's great-grandmother, Mary Thralls, the wife of Jacob Thralls, deeded the land to Mother Theodore, of the Sisters of Providence, on which to establish the great convent and college of St. Mary-of-the-Woods.

Orla E. Ellsworth, deceased, who will long be remembered by the people of this county as one of the leading agriculturists of Sugar Creek township, passed away in the very prime of his active and useful life on August 31, 1920. Mr. Ellsworth was born on the farm in Sugar Creek township where he spent his entire life on February 3, 1872, the son of Willard M. and Julia A. (Bloom) Ellsworth, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. He, the father, came to this community in an early day, and in 1864 married the daughter of Hiram Bloom, the proprietor of a saw and grist mill here, who founded the town of Bloomtown in the early 'fifties. Willard M. Ellsworth has lived on the home farm, now the home of the widow of his son and of himself, throughout his entire life. During the Civil war, he served in Company E, 104th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles of Hartselle, Tennessee; Stone River, and Frankfort, Ky., as well as numerous skirmishes. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his tales of the Civil war days are most entertaining. He and his wife had only one child, Orla E., who is now deceased. Mr. Orla E. Ellsworth was educated in the schools of Terre Haute, and remained on the home farm throughout his life. In 1899, he married Miss Mila Martin, the daughter of Dr. A. Martin, a prominent physician of Brownstown, Ill. To Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth, the following children were born: Willard M., received a good common school education and graduated from the Concannon high school in the class of 1918; Charles Hubert, who is now a pupil in the West Terre Haute high school—having finished the common schools; Lawrence Clifton, in the fifth grade of the consolidated school of Silver Creek township; Leo Julian, in the third grade of the same school. It was during Mr. Orla E. Ellsworth's life that the present improvements were put on the estate, and in the comfortable home now reside Mrs.

Ellsworth, Mr. Ellsworth's father, and the children. Mrs. Orla E. Ellsworth manages the farm and is specializing in the raising of Duroc Jersey and Poland China hogs. She is having gratifying success in her management of the affairs of the farm business, and commands the respect of all her neighbors for her abilities as a business woman.

Frank Engles, a well-known member of the agricultural population of Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana, was born November 28, 1858, in this township, on Clear Creek, about one mile from where he now lives. He is the son of Benjamin and Mary (Gallington) Engles, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father came to Vigo county with his parents at a very early day in the development of this county, the National Road not having been at that time completed through to Terre Haute. But before the family settled in Vigo county, they spent one year in Kentucky. The paternal grandfather of Frank Engles was Abraham Engles, a pioneer shoe-maker and land owner of this county, who reared all his sons in the shoe-makers' trade. The maternal grandfather was Daniel Gallington, one of the early farmers of Clark county, Illinois, where he died. The father of Frank Engles followed the shoe-making business in Terre Haute most of his life, although he was the owner of a fine farm on Deer Creek, which he rented. He and his first wife had only one child, Frank Engles, and after the mother's death he married Maggie Quinlis. Frank Engles was educated in the local schools of Wabash township, Illinois, and has been engaged in farming operations all his life. He was reared by his maternal grandparents in Illinois, and at the age of twenty-four he returned to Sugar Creek township. Here he now owns 270 acres of highly cultivated land, 80 acres of the 270 acres lying in Clark county, Illinois, the improvements on which he has erected since his ownership, and here he conducts a general farming business with excellent results. He was married in about 1881, to Ida Lounsbury, a daughter of John Lounsbury, of this community, and they have had the following children: Aldric, who married Lou Alcorn, and is the father of two children, Norman and Wayne, lives on the home farm; Ben married Josie Ramsey and has one child, Murile, and also lives on the home farm. Mrs. Frank Engles passed away in about 1895. Mr. Engles is one of the constructive workers toward better conditions in the township and county, and all worthy movements have his unqualified support.

Truman B. English, of the Coal Service Company of Terre Haute, wholesale and retail dealers in coal, was born July 18, 1877, in Livingston, Ill., the son of Elias W. and Ida A. (Welker) English. Elias W. English, who died January 7, 1892, was born at Marshall, Ill., March 19, 1858, was married at Marshall in 1876, and was the father of three children: Truman B., the subject of

this biography; Mary Amelia, the wife of Charles Horace, of St. Louis, and Elizabeth. Truman B. English was brought to Terre Haute by his parents when he was two years old, and attended public school here until he was fourteen, when, on account of the death of his father, he was compelled to abandon further schooling. He went to work for the Terre Haute Car Works at 25 cents a day, but after three months with this concern, found employment driving a wagon for the Wabash Lumber Company, continuing thus for five months. He next worked on a farm for about eighteen months, receiving \$3.50 a week and his board. Upon leaving the farm, he took up trucking for the East Terre Haute Railroad Company, now the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and had this job for two years. At the conclusion of this period he held the position of weigh-master as well as several office positions. He next was employed by the C., T. H. & S. E. Railroad, and was with them for twelve years as traveling freight agent. On March 1, 1918, he formed a partnership with G. N. Hall and organized the Coal Service Company at Terre Haute, the success of which has been most gratifying to him. This concern deals in wholesale and retail quantities of coal, and its policy of honesty and fair-dealing has won for it a large and growing patronage. Mr. English was married to Anna Nugent, of Terre Haute, July 29, 1903. In his political beliefs he is a liberal Republican, but is not bound by party lines, preferring to vote for the man best suited for the office aspired to. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being past worshipful master of Terre Haute Lodge, No. 19. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce.

Charles Eppert, one of the retired citizens of Terre Haute, was born in Clay county, Indiana, February 23, 1836, the son of John and Mary Freeman (Elston) Eppert, who came from Ohio to Clay county in 1830, and settled one-half mile east of Cloverland, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They had thirteen children of whom Charles Eppert is the only one now living. The parents started in a log house, the father was a good mechanic and made most of his own furniture, and could also make violins. The mother was for many years a mid-wife, and had an extensive practice. They later built a good dwelling, and lived comfortably the rest of their lives. The father died in 1861 at the age of sixty years, and the mother died at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Charles Eppert was the seventh of ten sons in the family. He was educated in the common schools, and when he was twenty-one he went to Iowa, where he spent one winter. He then came back to Clay county and worked as engineer in a grist mill for eight months. He then came to Terre Haute, and learned photography, later engaging in that business, which he followed successfully for over sixty years. He was widely known as a photographer, and retired in

1918 from active business pursuits. He lived at No. 423 South Fourth street, where his son, George, now lives, and later bought the property at No. 423 South Fifth street, where he now makes his home. Mr. Eppert was married, May 11, 1862, to Mary C. Badgley, who was born in New Jersey on February 6, 1840, the daughter of John and Mary J. (Thorpe) Badgley, who came to Indiana in 1856, and settled on a farm in Vigo county, later moving to Terre Haute. The parents of Mrs. Eppert were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were very active in church work. Mrs. Eppert has also always been active in church work, and has been a teacher in the Sunday school for over fifty years. Her father engaged in the grocery business in this city, and later bought five acres of land east of Terre Haute where they spent their closing years. The father died at the age of seventy-eight, and the mother at the age of eighty-two years. They had nine children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Eppert taught school in Vigo county, teaching the first graded school in Terre Haute. In the early days, while she was teaching on Third street, an Indian came into the school room one day. As Mrs. Eppert had never seen one before, she was very much frightened and turned so pale that the children became frightened in their turn, and many of them began to cry. Mrs. Eppert had read about Indian atrocities, scalping and similar deeds, and as she had beautiful hair of which she was very proud, became afraid that she would be scalped. Summoning courage, however, she sent one of the boys to tell the principal of the school of the presence of the Indian, and when he came he gave the Indian a piece of money, and he promptly left the room. Learning that the Indian only desired a gift of some sort, Mrs. Eppert remarked that she would have gladly given him her watch had she known that would have ridded her room of his unwelcome presence. Mr. and Mrs. Eppert have had two children: George, born May 18, 1863, a photographer by profession, who is a traveling demonstrator for a camera dry plate company of St. Louis, married Mary Emma Balch, and they have three children, Madeleine, Edith and Maurice; Grace, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eppert, died at the age of nine years.

William E. Eppert, of Terre Haute, one of the men associated with the mining industry of Indiana who bears more than local recognition, was born in Clay county, Indiana, March 28, 1858, the son of George W. and Sarah (Jones) Eppert. His father was a native of Ohio, but came to Indiana in 1832 as a babe in arms. He became engaged in farming operations in Clay county, when he had attained to manhood. The grandfather came from Ohio to Indiana in 1832. He was a millwright and carpenter and built some of the early flour mills of this section. He built the mill at Cloverland (steam power) and Markle's mill at North

Terre Haute. He was a leader among men of his time. He made all looms and spinning wheels for the family. He married Miss Mary Elstun, native of Ohio and they had thirteen children born to them of whom one survives. He was a member of the U. B. church. Mr. William E. Eppert was reared on the farm, and received his education in district and high schools of Clay and Vigo counties. In 1878, he completed a course in the Terre Haute Commercial College, having taught school one year previously. After leaving the commercial school, he became employed as a clerk, and in 1880, became manager of a store at Carbon, Indiana for the Coal Bluff Mining Company. After eight years of service with this company, his talents found recognition and he was elected secretary and a director of the concern, which required his removal to Terre Haute in 1888. He later became vice-president of this company, which was one of the leading coal companies of Indiana. He disposed of his interests in the Coal Bluff Mining Company in 1920, and is now president of the Eureka Block Coal Company. He was at one time secretary of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association of Indiana, and has long been widely known in the industry. The Eureka Company, since 1907, has opened larger interests, and the mine at Pimento, Indiana is now capable of producing 2,000 tons a day, and is favorably located on the C. & E. I. Railroad. In addition to his coal business, Mr. Eppert is a stockholder in the Citizens Trust Company, and is secretary and treasurer of the Indiana Finance & Loan Company. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since the date of its organization, and takes an active interest in its affairs. Fraternally, he belongs to the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Eppert was united in marriage March 16, 1880, in Clay county, to Ida L. Stephenson, and they have had eight children: Carl E., a professor, composer and director of music at Milwaukee, Wis.; Mary, the wife of M. D. Fishback, of Tulsa, Okla.; Lillian C., in Terre Haute; William S., assistant to his father in business; Richard Thompson, of Terre Haute; Winifred Virginia; Frances Elizabeth; and Helen Gertrude, who are deceased. Mr. Eppert is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being a member of the Board of Trustees. He is president of the Light House Mission Board, and in every way is accounted one of those who are always ready to help in any movement which has the betterment of the people of Terre Haute for its object.

Judge John E. Cox, of the Superior Court of Vigo county, was born December 27, 1866 in Nevins township, Vigo county, Indiana, the son of James and Mary (Engle) Cox, both natives of Parke county, Ind. The father was born October 8, 1837, and died February 16, 1915, at the age of seventy-eight years, while the mother was born September 15, 1837, and died November 16, 1904. Judge



John A. Smith

the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) in 1992. The *Journal* has been the most widely cited journal in the field of health care, and the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) has been the most widely cited journal in the field of health care.

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John E. Cox

Cox was six years old when his parents moved to Terre Haute, and remained in this city until 1881. During the time that his father was in Terre Haute, he was in the clothing business with J. T. H. Miller at 522 Wabash Avenue under the firm name of Miller & Cox. The elder man retired from this business in 1881, when he moved back to the farm, taking his son John E. with him. In 1883, he returned to Terre Haute, dividing his time between his farm and the cattle business here in the city. In 1884 he was elected county treasurer, being the first treasurer in the new courthouse, and serving until 1888. In that year he was elected to fill the unexpired term of a county commissioner for two years, at the expiration of which he was re-elected for a full term to that office. In 1895, he retired from public life and devoted his time to stock raising until 1908, when he was stricken with paralysis, after which his activities were curtailed materially. Judge John E. Cox was educated in the common schools of the day, and in the Terre Haute High School, from which he was graduated in 1886. He thereupon entered De Pauw University in September 1886, and was graduated therefrom in 1889. Upon leaving the university, he came to Terre Haute, was admitted to the bar, and began practicing his profession as a lawyer in the office of Judge I. N. Pierce, remaining with that gentleman for two years. He bought out Hugh Roquet, and then went into practice alone at 312½ Wabash Avenue, continuing there until 1892, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Ora Davis, present mayor of Terre Haute. The partners later moved their offices to the Irwin Block, where they were located until Mr. Cox was elected judge. He served two terms of four years, at the expiration of which he formed a partnership with Mr. Henry Adamson in the Terre Haute Trust Building. They then moved to the Star Building, and in October, 1917, admitted Mr. Thomas P. Gallagher into the firm, under the name of Cox, Adamson & Gallagher. He was re-elected judge of the superior court in November, 1918, and was re-elected to that office on the Democratic ticket in November, 1922. His ability and popularity as judge is unquestioned, and the record of his successes at the polls is fair estimate of the high regard of his fellow citizens. In the election of 1902, Judge Cox, in his first campaign, was candidate against S. C. Stimson, and was defeated by only eighty-four votes. In the election of November, 1906, he defeated J. T. Walker with a majority of 999 votes; in November, 1910, he defeated James L. Price by a majority of over 3,900 votes, and in November, 1918, defeated Judge W. T. Gleason by a majority of over 600 votes. Judge Gleason is now judge of Superior Court No. 2. Judge Cox was united in marriage with Lena M. Frisz September 12, 1893. She was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, the daughter of Joseph and Margaret Rolles, who brought her to Terre Haute when she was five years of age. She

was educated in St. Benedicts Parochial School. Her father was born in Lorraine, France, September 28, 1843, was elected to the Terre Haute city council in May, 1879, and has lived in the same house at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets since 1874. Mrs. Cox' mother was born June 13, 1842, and died in 1891. Judge Cox has two sisters, Mary E., now the widow of Dr. Clarence F. Williams, and Rose M., a well-known educator, holding the important position of head of the Spanish Department at the Indiana State Normal School. The Judge still owns his father's farm, and finds pleasure and relaxation from the cares of his office in raising pedigreed stock, and hunting on his estate. In fraternal circles he is a valued and popular member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce.

Charles B. Eppert, who has lived in Nevins township, Vigo county, all his life, and where he is the owner of 244 acres of fertile land, was born in this township, November 24, 1870, the son of George W. and Elizabeth M. (Anderson) (Light) Eppert, the former of whom was born February 2, 1832, and the latter on August 16, 1840. The father died November 1, 1906, and the mother is living in Terre Haute. The father was a farmer and stock raiser all his life, and he and his good wife were the parents of the following children: Warren, born October, 1868; Russell H., born December 10, 1872; Leonard, born October 9, 1874; Dora E., born June 13, 1876. Charles B. Eppert married Mary E. Somerville, and they have had five children, four of whom are living, George Lewis, deceased; Charles W., John W., Gladys V. and Mary M. George Lewis Eppert was born at Carbon, Clay county, Indiana, August 28, 1895, and met a hero's death in France, October 15, 1918. He was educated in the common schools, and was graduated from Brown's Business College at Terre Haute. He was a talented musician, and was a veritable genius in mechanics of all kinds. During the World war, he volunteered at Terre Haute on November 28, 1917, for service in the aviation section. He was sent to a training camp in Texas, and then to Hempstead, Long Island, where he was a member of the Eight Hundred and Twenty-sixth Aero Squadron. On May 2, 1918, he sailed for overseas duty, and arrived at Liverpool, England on May 16. He arrived at Le Havre, France July 8, 1918, and was transferred to the Fiftieth Aero Squadron on September 21, 1918. He participated in the great Argonne offensive, and on October 15, 1918, was killed in action. It was said of him that he was one in whose hands his fellows were willing to trust their lives, and while the blow of his loss is great, his parents are proud of the son who so willingly and nobly gave his life to preserve his country. His body was brought back to his

parents on December 20, 1921, and on December 26 it was laid to rest in Cottage Hill cemetery at Brazil, Ind. Charles W. Eppert, another son, was educated in the common schools and Brown's Business College, and is farming with his father. John W. has taken one year of instruction in agriculture in the Brazil High School; Gladys V. has had two years in the Garfield High School at Terre Haute; and Mary M. is in the third grade of the common school. Mrs. Eppert is one of the four living children. Ross, Myrtle, Joseph and Mary, born to John Lewis and Nancy (James) Somerville, both of whom are now deceased, the father having died December 30, 1916, and the mother December 9, 1909. The father was a veteran of the Civil war, entering before he was 16 years of age, having served in Company I, Indiana Heavy Artillery. He received his honorable discharge at Baton Rouge, La., January 10, 1866. Ross Somerville married Ina Vane, has four children, and is doing geological survey work in Oklahoma; Myrtle married Charles Martin, a homesteader, and they have two children; Joseph married Emily Warner, he is a graduate of DePauw University, and is now doing Y. M. C. A. work with the International organization of that organization in Russia; and Mary, now Mrs. Eppert. Mr. Eppert is a large fruit grower and general farmer, and has been successful in his agricultural and horticultural operations. Politically, he is a Republican, and in fraternal circles in a popular and valued member of the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, belonging to Sharon Chapel in Clay county, Indiana.

William J. Erler, who is engaged in contracting work at Terre Haute, Ind., specializing in street paving and sewer construction, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7, 1860, the son of John S. and Susan (Berviller) Erler, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Cincinnati. When Mr. Erler was three or four years of age, he was taken by his parents to Mattoon, Ill., where his father and mother spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Erler was educated in the public schools of that city, and at Tetopolis College, Tetopolis, Ill., where he studied architecture. He then, after his graduation from that college, took a position in Chicago as an architect, which he retained for three years. He then engaged in contracting and building in Chicago for himself, and followed that business for ten or twelve years. In 1897, he came to Terre Haute, feeling that here there awaited larger opportunities for him, and these expectations have been fully realized. In Terre Haute he has given most of his attention to paving streets and constructing sewers, and has been eminently successful in his undertakings in this respect. Mr. Erler married Elizabeth Collins, and they have become the parents of the following children: William C., who is with a construction company at Evansville, Ind.; Capt.

L. J. Erler, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, where he is now stationed as an instructor in English and history, was promoted to the rank of major during the World war; Marion, in New York City; and Gertrude, Elizabeth and Emily, all at home with their father and mother. In his religious beliefs, Mr. Erler is a devout member of the Roman Catholic church, and fraternally is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, the Catholic Foresters, the Catholic Welfare Council, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in all of which he is a valued and popular member.

P. M. Fagan, division freight and passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Terre Haute, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, August 30, 1876, the son of Peter T. Fagan, a railroad bridge carpenter who came to Terre Haute in the early part of 1877. He has since lived at Terre Haute, and he and his wife, who passed away in 1910, had three children, P. M., Mary C. and James J., who has been active in Terre Haute affairs. Mr. P. M. Fagan was educated in the schools of this city, and was graduated from Wiley High School in 1893. He at once became a messenger in the office of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad at Terre Haute, and received ten dollars a month for this work. In 1900, he went with the Southern Indiana Railroad, and when that company was succeeded by the C., T. H. & S. E. Railroad, Mr. Fagan went with the new company. For fifteen years he was their general agent, and in February, 1921, was made assistant superintendent. In July of that year, this road was bought by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and Mr. Fagan continued with this road. In November, 1921, he was made division freight and passenger agent at the Terre Haute Division, a position which he now holds, and the duties of which he is discharging to the complete satisfaction of the company. Mr. Fagan was married in 1906 to Josephine Burget, a daughter of William F. Burget, of Terre Haute, a member of one of the old and honored families of this city. Mr. Fagan is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in business affairs keeps in touch with the best interests of the city through his membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Bruce F. Failey, who has for many years been prominently identified with the financial institutions of Terre Haute, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., August 20, 1874, the son of James F. and Cora (Plumb) Failey of that city, the father has long been a leading figure in the business affairs of the capital city. He was at one time head of a large wheel factory there, and was also vice-president of the Indiana Trust Company and a director in the Merchants National Bank of Indianapolis. After completing the courses in the common and high school of Indianapolis, Mr. Bruce F. Failey attended the Rose Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute, from which

he was graduated. For three years after leaving college, he was connected with the Blair & Failey Manufacturing Company as a member of the firm, and then he became associated in other leading enterprises of Terre Haute, including some of the stronger financial institutions. He is now vice-president of Wabash Realty & Loan Company, of Terre Haute; vice-president of Terre Haute National Bank, secretary of Jackson Hill Coal & Coke Company, treasurer of Lafayette Box Board & Paper Co., Lafayette, Ind., secretary and treasurer of Alton Box Board & Paper Company, Alton, Ill. Mr. Failey was married to Miss Sara Fairbanks, daughter of Mr. Crawford Fairbanks of Terre Haute, who is mentioned elsewhere in these pages, and to this union two children, Crawford and Alice, were born. Mr. Failey is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Terre Haute Country Club, and other clubs, in all of which he takes an active interest.

Le Roy Fair, who holds the important position of county superintendent of education in Vigo county, Indiana, is a product of this county, having been born here May 26, 1885, the son of William and Inez (Pound) Fair, both natives of Vigo county. William Fair is the son of William and Betsy (Corby) Fair, the former of New York state, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Eli Fair, Mr. Le Roy Fair's great-grandfather, was a pioneer blacksmith of Vigo county, and was an expert metal worker. He located near Spring Hill, and was instrumental in the development of that section of the county. Mr. Fair's maternal grandparents were Columbus and Isabell (Foxworthy) Pound, the former of whom served in the Civil war as a lieutenant. The Foxworthy family were of Kentucky, but prior to their removal to that state were residents of Virginia. Mr. Fair's father has spent his entire life as a farmer, and is now living retired from active efforts at his home farm. He and his wife had one child, Le Roy, whose name heads this biography. Mr. Le Roy Fair first attended the Normal Rural Training School, from which he was graduated in 1901. He then went to Terre Haute High School, now Wiley High School, and completed the course of training in this school in 1905. He then spent two years in the Indiana State Normal School, and in 1907 was married to Miss Mabel Lowish, a daughter of Mr. Sanford Lowish of Lost Creek township, Vigo county. Mr. Fair spent the next two years teaching in a one room rural school, and then went to Cory, Ind., where he taught for two years in the graded and high schools. In 1911 he was made principal of the Glenn High School, a position which he retained for nine years. At the conclusion of that period, he went to the Garfield High School in Terre Haute, where he taught mathematics until the fall of 1921, when he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools. During the time when he was teaching, he also took occasion to take additional educational work. He was graduated

in the normal course in the State Normal in 1910, and in 1916 completed the college course in that institution, majoring in educational work, and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The selection of Mr. Fair for the post of county superintendent has been most fortunate, as he is by education, training and natural ability splendidly adapted to the management of the school affairs of the county. To him and his wife three children have been born, Sanford, Helen and Dortha, and the entire family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

William F. Farmer, who is well-known to the people of Vigo county as an extensive agriculturist and trustee of Prairieton township, was born in this county February 3, 1859, the eldest of three children born to Hiram and Alvina (Davis) Farmer, two of these children now living, William F. and Harvey O., a resident of Terre Haute. The father was born in Parke county, Indiana, in 1836 and died in 1921. He was a farmer, and at one time taught school in his native county. He located in Vigo county about 1858, and inherited a farm of 110 acres from his parents, who came from Ohio. He was a Republican in political matters and he, and his wife were members of the Baptist church. Both of Mr. Farmer's parents are now deceased, and are buried in New Harmony cemetery. The mother was born in Sullivan county, and was there reared and educated. She passed away when Mr. Farmer was but six years of age. Mr. William F. Farmer has been reared to the life of an agriculturist, and the first land he bought was a tract of 130 acres, for which he went into debt. Through good management, however, he paid for this farm in full. He has acquired tracts of land from time to time, and at the present owns a tract of good land in this county. Mr. Farmer married Miss E. Blanche Ogle, November 8, 1881, and to this union four sons have been born, all of whom are now living: Bertram O., who took one year in the Wiley High School and then completed the course in the Wabash Business College, and is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Port Arthur, Canada. He married Eleanor Marrigan, and they are both members of the Catholic church. Leo J. Farmer married Louise C. Pugh, and has one son, Horace W., and he and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fred H. Farmer is also engaged in farming operations. He married Minnie Altekruze and they have four children, William F., Paul, Doris and Louise, all living. William C. Farmer is likewise an agriculturist, and is married to Edythe L. Blockson, to which marriage two sons have been born, Boyd J. and Peter A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Farmer are graduates of Wiley High School. William C. Farmer served in the United States Army during the World war, and at the time of his discharge, which he received at Camp Taylor, held the rank of corporal. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and was Most Worshipful Master of his

lodge, giving him the distinction of being one of the youngest masters in the entire locality. Mrs. William F. Farmer, the mother, was born in Vigo county, February 25, 1860, the daughter of Dr. Jacob W. and Eliza (Ferguson) Ogle. There were six children in the family, three of whom are now living. Her brother, Fred H., is postmaster at Durham, Okla., has been a school teacher, and married Agnes Ball, by whom he has had four children. The other brother, the Rev. Frank F. Ogle, is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Toledo, Ohio. He is married and is the father of ten children. Her father was a native of Butler county, Ohio, where he was born February 7, 1823. He was a successful farmer, a graduate of the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and of the Rush Medical College of Chicago. After his graduation from the latter institution, he entered into the practice of medicine, and was most successful throughout his long and busy career. He passed away March 4, 1896, and will long be remembered for his many benevolences. He located in Vigo county in about 1843, and did much toward the advancement of the best interests of the county. Mrs. Ogle, the mother, was born in this county in 1826, and died July 1, 1895. Both she and her husband were members of the Baptist church, and are buried in New Harmony cemetery. Mr. William F. Farmer is active in the affairs of the Republican party, and always supports its best principles. He is the present trustee of his township, and has proved his ability to the people who elected him. He has been particularly valuable in the advancement of the cause of public education, and in 1921 erected the Prairieton school, one of the finest in the county. Fraternally, he is a Mason, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. They are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer are citizens of worth to the community in general, and they are respected and honored by all who know them. Mr. Farmer has in his possession one of the old parchment deeds to a portion of his lands, bearing the signature of President Martin Van Buren, an article which he prizes highly as an heirloom.

Earl W. Ferguson, who is prominently identified with the business and commercial life of Terre Haute through the Ferguson Ice & Fuel Company, was born in Morgan county, Ind., June 26, 1882, the son of Milton E. and Lillie (Baker) Ferguson, both natives of Green county, Indiana. The mother died in 1884 and the father in the following year, and Mr. Ferguson was raised by his grandmother. He attended public school in Greene county, and started to support himself when he was very young, earning his first money as a farm hand, for which he received fifty cents a day. He then went to Linton, Ind., to work for W. J. Hamilton for \$25.00 a month, and gave up this position to work for the Linton Supply Company at an increase of salary of five dollars a

month. In 1906, he went to Jasonville, Ill., to work for the Queen Coal & Mining Co., as weighmaster, for which he received \$2.25 a day, and continued in this employment for eleven years. He next worked for the Glenn Ayr Coal Company for one year, and in September, 1918 he bought out the Miners Coal Company. On January 1, 1922 he started in the ice business, and on the first day of March of the same year he changed the name of his concern to the Ferguson Ice & Fuel Company. When Mr. Ferguson commenced his operations in this field he did a 2,000 ton annual business, but this business has increased by leaps and bounds, and he is now doing a business of 5,000 tons a year. Mr. Ferguson was married on February 5, 1905, to Oqual Stover of Linton, Ind., and they are the parents of one child, James Henry. Fraternally, Mr. Ferguson is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose. In political matters he gives his support to the Republican party, and takes a good citizen's part in all civic and political affairs.

Mrs. Mary Etna Davis, one of the well-known residents of Prairieton township, Vigo county, Indiana, is living on the old homestead which was entered by her grandfather on Government land, when this State was a territory. Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Emma, have the old parchment deed signed by the president, which is a valuable heirloom in the home. Mrs. Davis was born in this township June 20, 1859, the daughter of James and Mary (Simmons) Ferguson. James Ferguson was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 29, 1809, and died February 10, 1882, while his wife was born July 15, 1819 and died May 13, 1915. Their marriage was celebrated on December 10, 1837, and to this union eleven children, five boys and six girls, were born, of whom Mrs. Davis is the only one now living. The father of these children was a Democrat in politics, and followed farming all his life. He and his wife were members of the Predestination Baptist church, and are both interred in New Harmony Cemetery. Mary Etna (Ferguson) Davis married Charles Joshua Davis, April 5, 1877. Mr. Davis was born in Fairbanks township, Sullivan county, Indiana, February 10, 1855, the son of Joshua and Permelia (Gross) Davis, the former of whom died in 1866 and the latter in 1855, both being buried in Fairbanks township cemetery. They were the parents of four children, one son and three daughters, all of whom are now deceased. Charles J. Davis, the husband of Mrs. Mary Etna Davis, was one of the active workers in the township. He was elected trustee of Prairieton township in 1894, and served capably in that office for five years. He followed agricultural operations all his life, on the old Ferguson homestead. In 1872, he helped build the wagon bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and during his entire career was recognized as being a hard and conscientious



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES J. DAVIS, TWO DAUGHTERS AND
GRANDDAUGHTER

THE INSERTED PORTRAIT OF MR. DAVIS WAS TAKEN AT ABOUT AGE
THIRTY-FIVE

worker. Mr. Davis' life was brought to a close on October 17, 1921, and in his death the township suffered a great loss. He is interred in the pleasant New Harmony cemetery, where a monument stands sacred to his memory. He and his wife were the parents of two daughters, Mary E. and Emma Eliza. Mary E. Davis was born March 9, 1878, and is a great lover of good music. June 6, 1906, she was married to Dr. Thomas Rynerson, who for many years was one of the prominent medical practitioners of the county, but who now lives retired, and to this marriage one daughter, Emma Dorothy, was born. Emma Eliza Davis was born at the old Ferguson homestead on August 3, 1882, was educated in the public schools, and is an accomplished musician. She has mastered the violin, and her accomplishments in this respect have made her a wide circle of friends. She is an enthusiastic Democrat in her political beliefs, and cast her first presidential ballot for Governor Cox, in 1920. She resides with her mother on the home farm, and is actively managing the affairs of this estate of 635 acres of fertile land. The farm is named "Pleasant View Farm" and is one of the most productive as well as one of the best maintained farms in the entire county.

Mrs. Martha J. Ferguson, who owns a farm of some 210 acres in Prairieton township, Vigo county, Ind., is a native of Orange county, Ind., where she was born April 26, 1842, the daughter of Samuel W. and Mary S. (McPheeters) Rigney. Her father was born in Orange county, October 19, 1817, and was a farmer throughout his life. He was a Democrat in political matters, and was a devout member of the Baptist church. He married Mary S. McPheeters on March 25, 1841, at Salem, Ind., and they are both now deceased, the father having died March 3, 1896, and the mother on December 29, 1912. They are both interred in Hull cemetery, Honey Creek township, Vigo county. Mrs. Martha J. (Rigney) Ferguson was married on October 11, 1859 to John M. Ferguson in Honey Creek township, whither she had come with her parents in November, 1856. Mr. Ferguson was the son James and Mary (Simmons) Ferguson, the former born December 29, 1809 in Ohio, and the latter on July 15, 1819 in North Carolina. They had eleven children, of whom only one is now living, Sarah J., a resident of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ferguson were the parents of four children, Cora M.; Charles R.; Alice and Thomas E. Cora M. Ferguson married W. H. Paddock September 17, 1879, and they are the parents of two children, William N. and Clara A. Mr. and Mrs. Paddock are both members of the Primitive Baptist church, and he is a Democrat in politics. He is now employed with the Root Glass Company of Terre Haute. Alice Ferguson married James W. Lee April 16, 1885, and they have two

children, Laura and Leara, both of whom are married. Mr. Lee is a shoemaker by vocation, is a Democrat, and the family are members of the Baptist church. Thomas E. Ferguson married Emma Roberts March 5, 1891, and they have three sons, Harry E.; Charles R., and Dean M. Thomas E. Ferguson, their father is head clerk for Tune Brothers in Terre Haute, and his wife is a member of the United Brethern church. Harry E. is engaged in farming operations, Charles R. is an ex-soldier, having served overseas in the United States Marine Corps during the World war, and Dean M. the third son of Mr. Thomas E. Ferguson is a United Brethern minister. Charles R. Ferguson was employed as mailing clerk, and on June 27, 1894 married Nellie Reynolds. To this marriage was born a daughter, Mildred N., who died in 1898, the mother passing away also in the following year, and the father on March 28, 1906.

Winfield Scott Ferree. For almost half a century Mr. Ferree has been known to the citizens of Vigo county, where he has long been engaged in agriculture. He has taken a prominent part in local government affairs, and for six years was assessor of Honey Creek township. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania August 30, 1856, the second of a family of four children born to Jonathan E., and Letitia (Van Ard) Ferree. Two of these children are now living, Mr. Ferree and his brother Elmer W. Elmer W. Ferree is a resident of Terre Haute where he is a teacher in the vocational school. He is a finished blacksmith and mechanic, and made a miniature mail wagon for exhibition at the Paris World's Fair. He married Miss Jennie Ferree, and they have three children, all living: Bruce B., a graduate of the high school, is in the United States Mail service, married and has three children; Letitia, Lehman and Eva M. Jonathan E. Ferree, the father, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. He was well educated, and was a teacher and bookkeeper at various times. He served about three years during the Civil war as a member of Company F, first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was employed as a bookkeeper and clerk in his company and regiment. He received his honorable discharge August 3, 1865. He was a Republican and a great admirer of the immortal Lincoln. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow, and he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. The Ferree farm was one of the oldest in Pennsylvania, and dates back to the time of Penn's treaty with the Indians, and Mr. W. S. Ferree has a complete history of the family. Mother Ferree was also born in Pennsylvania, and came of old Holland Dutch stock, although her father traced his lineage back to the French. She and her husband are interred in the family burying ground in Big Spring cemetery at Newville, Pa. Winfield Scott Ferree was twenty-three years of age when he came to Indiana, having been reared and educated in Pennsylvania. He

was educated in the schools of Newville and Harrisburg, and for a time was employed in a large rolling mill at Harrisburg. He and his brother came to Indiana and conducted a blacksmith shop for some years, and then our subject took up agriculture, in which profession he has since continued. Mr. Ferree married Miss Maggie J. Smith on March 8, 1885, and to this union seven children have been born, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living: Charles McLean, who was educated in the common schools, is employed by a coal mining company, married Nellie Matherly, and they have three children, Katharine, Robert and Rhoda; Leroy K. Ferree, was educated in the common schools, is farming with his parents, and married Freda Heller, who passed away after bearing him one daughter, Frances Louise; Robert, educated in the common schools, is now engaged in farming operations; Lena Letitia, now the wife of Clyde Miller who saw overseas service in the United States Army during the World war, lives in Sheridan, Wyoming and has one child, Alfred A.; Warren W., now of Terre Haute, was for a time employed in Tulsa, Oklahoma, was in the United States Navy during the World war, making four trips across the ocean with the U. S. S. Minnesota; Mary Ellen, who was graduated from Wiley High School of Terre Haute in 1922, is preparing to take up a business course and Ruth, the youngest, who is in the eighth grade of the common school. Mr. and Mrs. Ferree may well be proud of their family. Mrs. Ferree was born in Clark county, Ill., December 22, 1866, the daughter of Asa and Lena (Ferry) Smith. There were twelve children in this family, seven of whom are living, three in Vigo county. Mrs. Ferree received a common school education, and was reared on her father's farm. The family were all Baptists, the father having been a preacher of that faith in his community. The mother was a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Ferree has done her full part in the rearing and educating of her children, and is her husband's companion and advisor. Mr. Ferree is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield, and has a Lincoln Campaign button of 1864, which he wore at that time. Mr. Ferree was elected assessor of Honey Creek township in 1908, and was re-elected in 1914, his efficient service in this official capacity having commended him to his constituents. He was appointed assistant superintendent of the township highways, and holds that office at this time. Mr. and Mrs. Ferree have a comfortable home and fifty-eight acres of fine land in a high State of production. They are citizens who are doing much toward the development and progress of Vigo county.

Fred C. Foltz, proprietor of the large business enterprise known as the F. C. Foltz Company, of Terre Haute, wholesale dealers in wall paper, paints and paper hangers' supplies, located at No. 537 North Seventh street. The members of the firm are Mr. Fred C. Foltz and Mr. G. Clark Foulkes, and in addition to the

wholesale business, which was established in 1920, they own and conduct two retail stores, one at 1207 Wabash Avenue, the other at 518 Cherry street. Mr. Foltz is a native of Kansas, and learned the painting and decorating trade. In 1906, he came to Terre Haute to enter business for himself, and in conjunction with Mr. Foulkes has developed the business from small beginnings to its present large proportions. Mr. Foltz was educated in the common and high schools of Oakland, Ill., and upon completing the courses of instruction there prescribed, entered upon his life work. Mr. Foltz married Myrtle Wallisa, of Terre Haute, and they are the parents of one son, Glenn Martin, a student of Wiley High School, who makes his home with his parents at 6 Home Ave. Mr. Foltz is a valued and popular member of the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, Castle Hall 374 and the Kiwanis Club.

Frank C. Fisbeck, cashier of the Terre Haute National Bank of Terre Haute, a gentleman who takes a leading part in several important business undertakings in this city, was born February 21, 1855 at Indianapolis, Indiana, the son of John H. and Louise Fisbeck. Mr. John H. Fisbeck was a native of Germany, and the mother was also born in that country, at Berlin, and both came to the United States when young, aged 6 and 3 years respectively. The father located at Indianapolis, where Mr. Frank C. Fisbeck was born. There were five children in this family, Mr. Frank C., a brother Charles, who was killed when an automobile in which he was riding was struck by an interurban car on July 10, 1922, two sisters who live in California, and one sister, now Mrs. George C. Foulkes, of Terre Haute. The family moved to Terre Haute when Mr. Frank C. Fisbeck was a small boy, and here he received his education. He was ambitious and industrious even as a boy, and when the first German newspaper was published here, was the first delivery boy for it, his route extending from the corner of Third and Hulman streets to the corner of Fifteenth and Locust streets. His first regular employment was with a dry goods house, for twelve and a half years as bookkeeper for Hoberg, Root & Company, one of the city's largest department stores. He then embarked in the furniture business for sixteen years and also filled the position as secretary for the Terre Haute Mutual Savings Association many years. In this way he gained much valuable experience, and at the conclusion of his term of service with these concerns his business ability were recognized by his appointment to the office of cashier of the Terre Haute National Bank, a position which he has retained ever since. He is one of the able financiers of the city, and his advice is much sought in financial and business matters. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Fisbeck has been secretary and treasurer of the Lower Vein Coal

Company since its organization, treasurer of the Willow Creek Coal Company from the time of its inception, and treasurer of the Terre Haute Pure Milk & Ice Cream Company, since that business was commenced. He is also interested in the firm F. C. Fisbeck & Son, Fire Insurance, Real Estate, etc. Mr. Fisbeck was married June 20, 1883 to Carrie Steing, a daughter of Charles and Mary Steing, natives of Germany, and to this marriage four children were born, Harry, Horace, Finley and Fayelle. Mr. Fisbeck was married a second time, taking Anna L. Mueller, of Springfield, Ill., for his wife, and one child, who died in infancy was born to this union. Mr. Fisbeck belongs to the Episcopalian church, and politically is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He held the office of trustee of Harrison township, this county, from 1900 to 1905, and discharged the duties of this important office with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He is a familiar figure in local fraternal circles, being a member of Masonic Lodge No. 19, a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Lodge No. 86 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a charter member of Lodge No. 81 of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Fisbeck can relate many incidents of Terre Haute's early history and was personally acquainted with its first prominent business men.

Charles M. Fortune, former judge of the Vigo Circuit Court, and for many years one of the leaders of the bench and bar of Terre Haute and Vigo county, was born in this county on a farm November 25, 1870. His grandfather, Zachariah Fortune, was an early settler in Meigs county, Ohio, where Henry Cole Fortune, father of Judge Fortune, was born in 1831. Henry Cole Fortune married Frances Howell, born in Mason county, West Va., the daughter of a Civil war soldier who was killed in battle. Henry Cole Fortune came to the Wabash valley in the 'Fifties, and during the Civil war owned and operated a ferry on the Wabash River at Darwin, Ill. In 1869 he began farming operations in Prairie Creek township, Vigo county, and here he owned 170 acres of land, as well as operating other farms which he owned in Clark county, Ill. He died in Clark county in July, 1883, and was survived by his widow until February 28, 1907. They were the parents of nine children, two of whom are now living, DeKalb Fortune, a farmer in Prairie Creek township, and Judge Charles M. Fortune. Judge Fortune, the youngest of seven sons, was twelve years of age when his father died. At the age of sixteen, he left the farm, and came to Terre Haute to work in a factory. He later worked as a clerk and at the watchmaking trade, but the legal profession had always attracted him, and he studied law nights. In 1898, he entered the law office of Cox & Davis, and in 1901 was admitted to the bar. For three years he was associated in practice with Judge James H. Swango, and in November, 1905 was Democratic candidate for Judge of the City Court. He was elected by a safe majority, and

took the bench in January, 1906. For thirty-three months Judge Fortune presided over the City Court with admirable ability, and resigned that office only to take up the higher duties of Judge of the Vigo Circuit Court, to which position he was elected by the largest majority ever given a Circuit Judge in this circuit up to that time. He was on the Circuit bench for six years and handled about fifteen hundred cases each year. Five cases were appealed, and only one of these was met with a reversal in decision. But his reputation as an able judge is almost overshadowed by that which he has gained as a political reformer. He led the movement which resulted in the indictment of many Terre Haute men in the famous election frauds, and this action gave a decided impetus to political reform throughout the United States. He has always been active in work of this sort, but does not pursue it with a vindictive spirit, being very fair minded in all his efforts. His great desire to help in the advancement, both politically and morally, of the city of Terre Haute, is the motive power behind all his reform activities. Judge Fortune was first married on March 18, 1897 to Myrtle L. Sparks, a young lady of considerable literary ability, whose death occurred in the same year. Judge Fortune was married in July, 1911 to Gertrude Maison, a native of Terre Haute and the daughter of Adolph W. and Caroline (Myer) Maison. The Judge is a popular member of the Knights of Columbus, and also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

Guy W. Frederick, president of the Smith-Alsop Paint & Varnish Company, was born July 17, 1882 at North Judson, Indiana, the son of John R. and Maria (Harris) Frederick, the former born at Medaryville, Indiana, the latter at Columbus, this State. John R. Frederick was in the merchantile business for a number of years, and then was traveling representative for the John A. Tolman Company, a wholesale grocery concern. He began his association with this firm when he was quite a young man, and is still connected with it in the capacity of road representative, calling on people today that he saw when he made his first trip many years ago. Mr. Guy Frederick was educated in the public schools in Medaryville, Ind., and then attended Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Ind. He was graduated from that institution in 1902, and thereupon went to Indianapolis to work for the Sargent Paint Company. During his term of service with this nationally known company he worked in every capacity—in the office, on the sales force and in the factory, where he gained a thorough working knowledge of the paint business. In 1911, deciding that the time was ripe for him to enter business for himself, he came to Terre Haute and helped in the organization of the Smith-Alsop Paint & Varnish Company, wholesale and retail distributors of paints and varnishes, and of this concern Mr. Frederick is now president. His first position with this company as shipping clerk, but after a short time he took

charge of the sales force, his title at that time being vice-president and treasurer. In January, 1919, he became president, Mr. E. A. White became vice-president, treasurer and sales manager, and Mr. M. E. Shoptaugh was made secretary. Since his elevation to the presidency of this company, several changes and a number of important additions have already been made to the plant. The company makes its own paints and varnishes, has a rapidly increasing volume of sales, a fine reputation in the trade, and has become one of the influential factors in the commercial and industrial life of Terre Haute. Mr. Frederick is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fort Harrison Country Club, and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce. In political matters he supports the Republican ticket, although he has never sought nor held public office.

John E. Freed, M. D., who has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Terre Haute ever since 1914 with the exception of the period of the World war, when he served in the United States Army, was born in Clay City, Indiana March 16, 1888, the son of Dempsy and Elizabeth (Miller) Freed. When he was two and one-half years old, he came to Terre Haute with his parents, who have lived here since that time, the father being a well-known contractor and builder of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Dempsy Freed are the parents of two children, Dr. John E. Freed, and Halley, the wife of Mr. Frank Kiefner, of Terre Haute. Dr. Freed was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, and after his graduation from the high school here attended the University of Chicago for two years. He then went to the Medical Department of Northwestern University, also at Chicago, and was graduated therefrom in 1912 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served as interne in the Hackley Hospital at Muskegon, Mich., and began the practice of his profession in Bridgeton, Ind. In 1914, he came to Terre Haute, and here followed his profession until 1918. In that year he entered the United States Army for service in the World war, and was on active duty with Base Hospital No. 78 at Toul, France, where he was located at the close of the war. His period of service covered nine months in the United States and nine months in France, and after being honorably discharged, he returned to Terre Haute to resume practice. Dr. Freed is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity, and belongs to such professional societies as the Vigo county, Indiana and American Medical Associations. Dr. Freed married on July 28, 1919, Margaret Gellespie, a native of Canada, and who was a nurse at Base Hospital No. 51 at Toul, France, where Doctor Freed was stationed. To this union one child has been born, John E. Freed, Jr., born October 17, 1920.

Ora D. Davis, mayor of Terre Haute, Indiana, and one of the prominent members of the Vigo county bar, was born in Newport, Vermilion county, Indiana, November 30, 1870, the son of Samuel B. and Sarah (Canada) Davis. The father was born at Annapolis, Ind., and soon became interested in newspaper work and journalism. When a young man he removed to Newport, Ind., and there he gained control and ownership of the "Hoosier State," a newspaper which he published for over forty years. He was recognized as one of the leading editors of the State, and did much to mould public opinion in proper channels. When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction in the engagements and battles participated in by that regiment. Ora D. Davis received his preliminary scholastic training in the common and high schools of Newport, and upon graduation from the latter institution decided to study law, and accordingly read with the legal firm of Conley & Sawyer of Newport for two and one-half years. He then went to the University of Michigan, and was graduated therefrom in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of Vigo county on December 15th of that year, and took up the practice of his profession at Terre Haute. He continued alone until 1893, when he formed a partnership with Judge John E. Cox, the partnership enduring until January 1, 1907, when Judge Cox took his position on the bench and the firm was dissolved. In 1909, Mr. Davis formed a partnership with Paul N. Bogart which lasted a few years, when the firm of Davis, Moore, Casper, Royse & Bogart was formed. Since 1920, Mr. Davis has practiced alone, specializing in real estate and business law, and has built up a splendid practice. He has long been active in Republican political circles at Terre Haute, and in 1894 was elected to the State legislature from the district composed of Vigo, Vermilion and Sullivan counties. He was candidate for the office of judge of the circuit court in 1908, and in 1921 was elected mayor of the city of Terre Haute by a large majority. Since assuming the duties of that important office, Mayor Davis has attacked the problems which have come up with characteristic energy and judgment. He has led successful campaigns for the suppression of gambling and vice in Terre Haute, and civic improvements have been carried on with a broad constructive policy. Mayor Davis was married, in 1895, to Mary B. Nixon, the daughter of Robert H. Nixon, of Newport, Ind., and two children, who died in infancy were born to this union. Mayor Davis is well-known in fraternal and club circles in Terre Haute. He is pastmaster of Social Lodge, No. 86, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belongs to the chapter and the commandery, and is past eminent commander of Terre Haute Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar. He is past exalted ruler of the Terre Haute lodge of the



ORA D. DAVIS

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 18 and Uniform Rank, No. 3, of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, American Legion, and also belongs to the Y. M. C. A., and is a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Davis served two years in the World war as a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, one year in this country and one year in France, being stationed at Air Service Depot, No. 5, at Chatenay-sur-Seine, Seine-et-Marne, France, where he was Camp Quartermaster.

Arthur H. Fromme, vice-president and manager of the Fromme Lumber Company of Terre Haute, was born in this city February 2, 1895, and is accounted one of the city's leading young business men. He was educated in the public schools of his home city, was graduated from Wiley High School, and attended Rose Polytechnic Institute, and has assisted his father in the lumber business, and the garage business as well. Mr. Fromme served in the United States Army during the world war for about six months, receiving his honorable discharge in December, 1918. He was in the 158th Depot Brigade, 6th Company, Second Training Battalion. Mr. Fromme was married July 5, 1919 to Esther Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Muir of Terre Haute. Mr. Muir, who is now deceased, was superintendent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and Mrs. Muir is now living in California. Mr. and Mrs. Fromme reside at 1701 S. Tenth street, Terre Haute. Mr. Fromme's father, Mr. August Fromme, is a well-known lumberman and dealer in hardware and building supplies. The business is located at the southwest corner of Seventh and Hulman streets in Terre Haute, while the lumber yard is situated at First street between Idaho and McKeen, and covers about five acres. He also has a yard in West Terre Haute, Paris Avenue. Mr. Fromme was born in Germany in 1862, but seeing greater opportunities in this country, came to Terre Haute, arriving on June 25, 1879, when he was but seventeen years of age. At the age of twenty-four he engaged in contracting and building, and continued therein until 1898, when he added the lumber and cement business to his other activities. In 1910, he abandoned the contracting phase of his business, and organized the Morden Construction Company, which he operated for about seven years. He was engaged in some large construction projects, and employed as many as three hundred men. In addition to his above activities, he entered the general mercantile field in 1893 with his brother, Herman Fromme, of whom special mention is made elsewhere, under the firm name of H. Fromme & Company, but although his varied business interests have consumed the major portion of his time, he has nevertheless always taken time to perform the civic duties of a good citizen. Mr. Fromme was married in Terre Haute, and has one son, Arthur H., whose name heads this biography. Mr. Fromme owns a farm five miles

south of Terre Haute, where he built a fine modern residence in 1922, and where he will live in well-earned and comfortable retirement.

Herman Fromme, of the well-known mercantile firm of H. Fromme & Company, is one of the leading merchants of the city of Terre Haute. Mr. Fromme was born in Germany in 1871, and received his education in the land of his birth. However, when he was seventeen years of age, he came to the United States, having come to the conclusion that there was more opportunity for him to attain financial success in this country than in Germany. He came to Terre Haute and was employed by his brother August Fromme for some time. In 1893, having saved a small capital and having become conversant with the language and business customs of his adopted country, he embarked in a mercantile venture of his own, under the firm name mentioned above. The location of this prospering business is at 1819 S. Seventh street, and the trade of the store is steadily increasing in volume and desirability. Mr. Fromme is a member of the Lutheran church, as is also his wife. Mr. Fromme married at Terre Haute Marie Hagen, a native of Germany, and to their union three children have been born: Walter, employed in the store with his father; Carl, who was graduated from the high school at Terre Haute in 1922; and Lillian, who will be graduated from the high school in 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Fromme made a visit to Germany in 1922, in common with many other American tourists. Mrs. Fromme and her daughter, Lillian, spent about four months in Germany and returned to the United States in September. They have a great many warm friends in Terre Haute, to whom their home is always open.

Charles H. Fuqua, one of the leading farmers of Fayette township, Vigo county, Indiana, is a representative of one of the oldest families in this part of the State. He is a native of this county, having been born October 23, 1858, the son of a well-known resident of this locality. He was the elder of two children born to his parents, his brother Jonathan being a farmer of Fayette township also. Jonathan Fuqua was educated in the common schools, and married Miss Nannie Heneric, by whom he was the father of the three children, Glenn, Carl and Roy. His wife died and he was married a second time, this time to Edith Peed, the widow of James Peed, by whom she was the mother of three children: Berlyn, Irene and Roy. The father of Charles H. Fuqua, Franklin, was a native of Johnson county, Kentucky, born October 17, 1837, and he was but a child when he was brought to Indiana. Here he was reared, and here he lived, spending his days in the pursuits of agriculture and acquiring an eighty-acre farm in Fayette township, a property now owned by the subject of this review. The father was a Republican in his politics, and both he and his wife were members of the United Brethern church. He died March 1, 1914,

and she passed away September 1, 1917, and both were interred at Rose Hill cemetery. Charles H. Fuqua was reared on the home farm, and received a common school education. He has devoted his life to farming and to general threshing, and is known all over Vigo county as the veteran thresher. He has thrice been married, and by his present wife he has become the father of three children: Charles H., Jr., aged three years; Mahala Lavary, aged two years, and John Franklin, the youngest. Mrs. Fuqua's maiden name was Bertha May Long, and she was born in Vermilion county, Ill., May 5, 1889, the daughter of Leoman and Mary (Moore) Long, the former of whom, who was engaged in railroading for many years, having died November 15, 1916. Mrs. Long, now the wife of P. J. Williamson, a shoemaker of Terre Haute, is living in this city where she is a member of the Light House Mission, a religious organization. Mrs. Fuqua, by her former marriage to a Mr. Smith, is the mother of four children: Floyd Clio Smith, Velva Irene Smith, Garnet Lawrence Smith and John Lester Smith. Mr. Fuqua is a Republican, and has at all times supported the principles of that party. Both he and his wife affiliate with the United Brethern church in Fayette township and are citizens of the highest honor and character.

Louis Gerhardt, a citizen of Terre Haute, whose rise to a position of political prominence in the community may be considered remarkable, was born in Germany July 24, 1852, the son of August and Catherine Gerhardt, both natives of that country. He was brought to this country in 1862 by his parents, locating at Terre Haute with them, where he completed his education. Upon leaving school, he engaged in the bakery business with his father, and at the time of the elder man's death in 1881, took over the business. This he managed most successfully until 1913, when he sold out to the United Bread Company of South Bend at an attractive figure. He always took an active part in politics, and was elected by a large majority to the office of Mayor of Terre Haute, running on the Democratic ticket, and filled this office with credit to himself and to the betterment of the city from 1910 to 1914. In his fraternal relations Mr. Gerhardt was a member of the local Masonic lodge, and also belonged to the Travelers Protective Association. In his religious beliefs, he adhered to the tenets of the German Reformed church. Mr. Gerhardt was married October 10, 1883, to Christina Becker, daughter of Frank and Mary Becker, of Germany, and this union was blessed with three children: Estella, aged thirty-seven; Louis, Jr., aged thirty-one, and Mary, aged twenty years.

John J. Giffel, general manager and owner of the Giffel Sales Company, dealers in White Motor Trucks, is one of the progressive men in the automotive world at Terre Haute. He was born January 20, 1885 at Terre Haute, the son of Fred and Dora (Clugston)

Giffel, old and honored residents of Terre Haute. Fred Giffel is one of the city's oldest blacksmiths, having had a shop located at 110 North Third street for the past thirty-five years. John Giffel attended the public schools of Terre Haute, and at the age of fourteen went to work for his father. In 1913, he went into business for himself at 847 Lafayette street with a capital of \$165 with which to purchase his tools and equipment, his business being known as John J. Giffel, Blacksmithing and Wagon Repairing. In the following year, having experienced considerable success in his venture, he added more machinery and a small motor. By 1916, his business had grown to such an extent that it became necessary to make removal to more commodious quarters, so he took in No. 845 Lafayette street as an addition to his shop. He then began body building, painting, repairing, upholstering and trimming wagons and automobiles. In 1921, he added still another building, that at No. 843 Lafayette street, to his plant, and this addition is now the trimming and painting department of his business, which now employs a large force of men. The firm changed its name in 1917 to the Giffel Sales Company, and holds the local agency for White Motor Trucks. Of this company Mr. John J. Giffel is general manager and owner; Fred P. Giffel, Jr., assistant manager; Lee Bird, general foreman; C. Garrell, in charge of painting department; Lon Trotier, in charge of blacksmith department; Everett Jeffers, in charge of sales, and Miss Gladys Hemrick, secretary. Mr. Giffel married Cora Kramer July 24, 1902, and to this union four children have been born: Fred, Helen, Mary and Paul. Fraternally, Mr. Giffel is a popular member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Professor Robert Greene Gillum, head of the Physics Department of the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, with which he has been associated for thirty-seven years, and financier, is a native of the Old Dominion State, having been born at Greenville, Augusta county, Va. When he was thirteen years of age he won a scholarship and was appointed by his county to the Virginia Agricultural & Mechanical College, now Virginia Polytechnic, at Blacksburg, Virginia. He entered with the first class at this college, and attended for two years, at the end of which period he came to Rockville, Ind., to live with his brother, Dr. W. H. Gillum, a practising physician of that community. Robert G. Gillum taught school in the vicinity of Rockville for two years, and in the fall of 1877 entered Indiana University at Bloomington, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881. He was then elected principal of the high school at Union City, Indiana, where he remained for two years. His next position was as principal of the Huntington, Indiana High School, and after continuing in this position for several years, was made principal of the Anderson, Indiana, High School. He was with this school from

the fall of 1885 to the spring of 1886, when he was elected general assistant teacher in the Indiana State Normal School, March 15th of that year, and with this school he has since been connected. In the fall of 1886, Prof. Gillum, who has been longer with the Normal than any other member of the faculty, was appointed assistant in the Science Department, taking charge of the physics and chemistry courses. When the Normal School building was destroyed by fire in 1888, Prof. Gillum's class was the last to leave it, his recitation room having been on the top floor. However, no person was hurt, although the danger was very great, the building having been quickly and completely consumed by the flames. In the fall of 1888, the Department of Science was divided, and Prof. Gillum became the first professor of the Department of Physics and Chemistry. He held this position until seven or eight years ago, when his department was again divided, and he took charge of the Physics Department. In addition to his training at the Indiana University, Prof. Gillum has at various times taken post-graduate work at Harvard, Indiana and Chicago Universities in physics and chemistry. Although he has been kept busy with his duties at the Indiana Normal, Prof. Gillum has had time to become interested with some of the financial institutions of this city. He was among the organizers of the Indiana State Bank, and has presided over all the stock holders meetings since the date of its inception. He was elected a director of the Central Loan Company when it had no assets, and was there after soon elected its president. The Central Loan Company was operated for about two years on East Wabash Avenue, and was then moved to its present location at 30 South Seventh street. This company, with the assistance of Professor Gillum, has grown and developed into one of the sound banking institutions of Indiana, having now over \$1,500,000 in resources. He also organized the Standard Investment Company of Terre Haute, and has been president of it since the date of organization. This company is in an extremely prosperous and flourishing condition. Professor Gillum has always taken a keen interest in all political matters, local, State and National. He is one of the strong Democrats of Terre Haute and Vigo county, and is active in the councils of that party. He was united in marriage in 1890 to Miss Helen L. Gilbert, and they are the parents of the following children: Helen Louise, who has been awarded the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University, is now chief dietician at Ellis Island; Joseph Spann, a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute, is now at Terre Haute in the engineering department of the Pennsylvania railroad; Margaret M., who was graduated from the Indiana State Normal with the highest grades ever attained by any student in the history of the school, and has already received her Master of Arts degree at Columbia, is a teacher at the Wiley High school of this city; Richard Parsons, a graduate of Rose Polytechnic

Institute, is now in the insurance department of the Terre Haute Trust Company; and Mary Catherine, who is a student in the Normal School. In his religious beliefs, Professor Gillum adheres to the tenets of the Congregational church, and in fraternal circles is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Free and Accepted Masons. He was for some years secretary of the Terre Haute Science Club, and is now actively interested in the affairs of the Terre Haute Rotary Club, in which he holds membership.

Judge William T. Gleason, of Superior Court No. 2 at Terre Haute, has made an enviable record during his years of service on the bench. Judge Gleason is a native of Indiana, born July 4, 1868, the son of Mr. Thomas Gleason. He received his preliminary educational training in the public schools, and at the age of twenty took up telegraphy. He was employed as a telegrapher for ten years, and then, feeling that he was adapted to a career in the legal profession, began studying law in Judge Piety's office at Terre Haute. He was with Judge Piety for something over a year, and since that time has been in independent practice with excellent success. His abilities found recognition in his appointment as deputy prosecutor of the Vigo circuit, an office which he filled most ably for six months. For a similar period he was a member of the county exemption board during the World war, and he was then appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge Fred Beal, who was Judge of the Superior Court. In 1919, Superior Court No. 2, was created, and Judge Gleason was appointed to fill the office of judge of that court until the next general election. So creditable was his discharge of the judicial duties which fell upon him, that when he became a candidate for election to the office in 1920, he was an easy victor at the polls. Judge Gleason was married in 1902 to Miss Cora B. Chisler, of Perrysville, Ind., and they became the parents of a son, James T. Mrs. Gleason passed away in 1921, mourned by her many friends. Judge Gleason is prominent in local fraternal organizations, and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

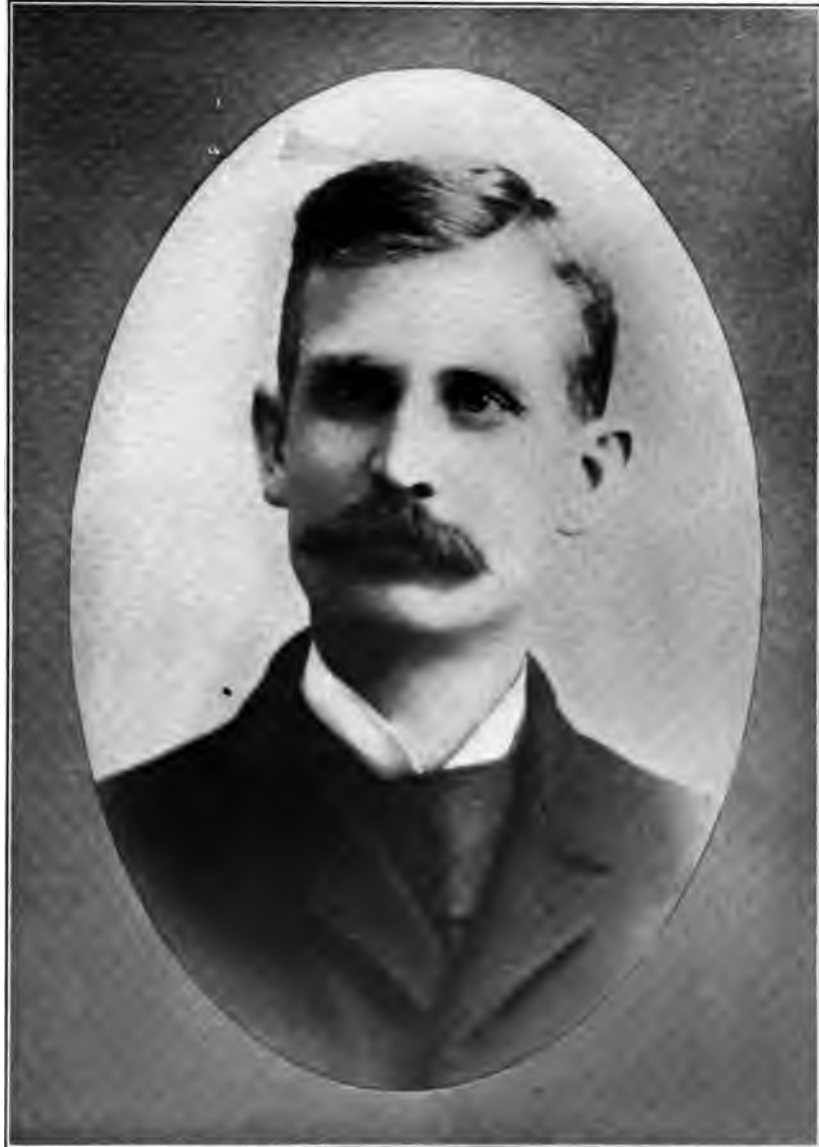
Ben Goldman, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Terre Haute Furniture Company was born November 13, 1866, at Baltimore, Md., the son of Louis and Anna (Fisher) Goldman, natives of Germany and Baltimore respectively. Louis Goldman came to this country when he was fourteen years of age, and engaged in the clothing business in Baltimore, where he continued until his death in 1891. Mr. Ben Goldman was educated in the Baltimore public schools, and after leaving them, started in the dry goods business as a clerk, later finding employment with a carpet and furniture concern. On April 1, 1901, he came to Terre Haute and organized the Terre Haute Furniture Company, which was at

that time located at 508-510 Wabash avenue. The business grew so rapidly under Mr. Goldman's supervision that it was necessary to make additions to their quarters which are now at 518-520 Wabash avenue. The company started in its present location in April, 1917, and is now the largest retail furniture store in Vigo county. On January 30, 1906, Mr. Goldman married Blanche Silberman, a resident of Terre Haute, and they have two children, Louise and Regina. Mr. Goldman holds membership in the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Club, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Phoenix Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Baltimore, Md., in all of which he is actively interested.

Samuel S. Gobin, well known attorney of Terre Haute, has practised his profession, having his office in the "Ball Building" at 25½ South Fifth street, for more than sixteen years last past, where he opened an office soon after acquiring the degree of LL. B. issued by the University of Indiana, located at Bloomington. His father William Gobin, and his mother, Margaret A. Gobin (nee) Brenner, were natives of the State of Kentucky, living near Louisville where they lived until they had acquired a family of ten children (Rooseveltian) and then decided, as many others had decided, to migrate to Vigo county in which they both lived until their deaths. This transfer of State allegiance occurred in the year 1858, and the birth of the subject of this sketch and a younger brother brought the number of children up to an even dozen, six boys and six girls, all of which are now living except two older sisters who died but recently. The parents on their arrival in Pierson Township purchased a farm of 80 acres and began the life of Hoosier farmers, continued to live on this farm for six or seven years, disposing of the same moved over to Middletown in Prairie Creek township, purchasing the flouring mill of one, J. W. McCleary. In addition to operating the flouring mill the father engaged in saw milling and also in the manufacture of brick for building purposes. These callings the father was engaged in until death overtook him in the year 1874. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Middletown a few months each year, procured a teacher's license and taught school during different intervals for a period of six school years, also attended the Northern Indiana University, beginning in the year 1884 and completing a course of study in 1885 when a diploma was granted him for graduation in the Commercial course. He afterwards attended the Indiana State Normal School for a number of years, and graduated therefrom in the year 1892, writing a thesis entitled: "The Selective Principle in Higher Education." He remembers Prof. "Bob Gillum" who used to delight himself, as well as others, by firing frequent salutes, using his famous "Hydrogen Gun" then in his control and possession, as for its intensive educational effects ask the boys. He also remembers Prof. E. W. Kemp who al-

ways ended his chapel talks in a formal manner, thus: "And he was a g—r—e—a—t m-a-n!" also Prof. of English, William B. Woods, in season and out of season for that matter, his favorite expression impressed itself on all the students and which with possibly a few modifications ran as follows: "And that would (wood) be good." He taught school for one year and after graduation from the Indiana State Normal School, as principal of the schools of Royal Center, Ind., and then on his return to Terre Haute, studied law in the office of Baskin E. Rhodes until he entered the mail service of "Uncle Sam" serving for more than eight years, and acquiring the position through a competitive examination in open contest. After leaving the postoffice service again the lure of knowledge seized him and he took up school work in the University of Indiana, where, after a three years course in the study of law and jurisprudence, he received the degree of LL. B. graduating with the highest honors of the class of 1906, receiving a prize from the publishers, Little, Brown & Co., to such ends and purposes. He has been a member of Amico Lodge, No. 707 I. O. O. F. since its organization on the 16th day of July, 1894. He has written a manuscript entitled "Railroad Signaling" several unpublished poems, and various articles touching on different subjects of interest, none of which he cares to mention in this sketch except the one which takes the form of a question.—"DO YOU BELIEVE THAT FABULOUS RIB STORY?"

Allen Harry Donham, whose death at Terre Haute on December 13, 1911, in the fifty-fourth year of his life removed from the business, social and civic life of this city one of the most upright and capable citizens of its history, was born on his father's farm in Honey Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana in 1858. He was a son of Darius and Mary (Allen) Donham, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively, the mother having been born in Vermilion county, this state in 1883. The father was born in Clermont county, Ohio in 1819, the son of William Donham, who came to Vigo county in 1833, where he entered government land in Honey Creek township. Here, the father of Mr. Allen H. Donham grew to manhood, helped to develop the farm from its state of primitive wilderness to a valuable and highly cultivated property, and lived upon it until 1882, when he came to Terre Haute to spend his declining years. Here he lived in comfortable retirement for twenty years, loved and respected by all who knew him. He and his wife were the parents of six children, all of whom died in early youth with the exception of Allen H. Mr. Allen Harry Donham was reared on the home farm, and attended the district school of Honey Creek township and the Terre Haute High School. He then entered the University of Michigan Law School at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with honors, and afterward took up the practice of his profession at Terre Haute. His residence in



ALLEN H. DONHAM

this city dated from 1878, and in the early years of it he read law with the firm of Davis & Davis, and later with Allen & Mack, two of the best known law firms then practicing at the Vigo County Bar. In a memorial at the time of Mr. Bonham's death, prepared by the Hon. John E. Lamb and adopted by the Vigo County Bar association, his professional and political career was set forth in the following manner: "He practiced his profession with success for a number of years, and in 1886 was the Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney of the Vigo Circuit Court. He was always an ardent, active and efficient member, as was his father before him, of the Democratic party. He believed in its principles, was active in its counsels and was in 1892 made chairman of the Democratic county committee during the noted Cleveland and Harrison campaign. His work was methodical, energetic and efficient. He was untiring in his devotion to his duty, and at the end of the campaign was almost a complete physical wreck as a result of his heroic efforts in behalf of his party's cause. As a recognition and reward of his efforts on behalf of his party, he was appointed in May, 1893, upon the recommendation of Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, a life-long friend of his parents, postmaster of this city. So well had he done his duty, and so well qualified was he for the position, that there was not even a murmur against his appointment. He served for four years as postmaster, and during that time, there was never a criticism of his administration of that office from either friend or foe. He returned to the practice of the law for a short time after he left the postoffice, but soon his business qualities were recognized by that great financial institution, the Terre Haute Savings Bank, and he was called to the position in November, 1902, of secretary and treasurer of that splendid institution, which position he held until his untimely death. His conduct of the affairs of that bank was admirable, and he was recognized by state officials who scrutinize the management of savings banks as one of the most expert, able and efficient bankers in the State of Indiana. Last spring he suggested the erection of a new savings bank building upon the corner of Sixth and Ohio streets to take the place of the old one which the business of the bank had outgrown, and the magnificent structure * * * will stand forever as a monument to the man whose death we deplore." On the first day of January, following Mr. Donham's death, he was to have been made president of the Savings Bank, Dr. S. J. Young voluntarily to resign from that position, but the untimely closing of Mr. Donham's career robbed him of the opportunity of realizing his highest ambition. Mr. Donham improved the old family estate, and built a summer home upon one of its beautiful hills. This retreat he named "Allendale," and here he and Mrs. Donham spent many happy days. It was said

of Mr. Donham that he was a man of the keenest intellect, of wide reading, of great strength of character and irreproachable integrity. His keen sense of humor, his kindly disposition, and his fund of wit made him a welcome guest in all the social centers of the city, and no circle was complete unless Harry Donham and his genial wife were there. His love for the farm, and his partiality for the country people, among whom he was born and raised, was known to all his friends. He was brave as Julius Cæsar, and feared nothing in this world except the thought of doing wrong. He was the soul of honor and never thought nor did a dishonorable act. His death was a public calamity, but in his life he set a standard of capacity, courage and fidelity which few may emulate, but all may envy. Mr. Donham was married on June 2, 1892 to Miss Julia Evelyn Ball, the daughter of William J. and Julia (Creighton) Ball, prominent residents of Terre Haute during its earlier period of development, and a sister of William C. and Spencer F. Ball, both of whom are now deceased.

William J. Graham, who has been for more than a quarter of a century successfully operating the Union Depot Restaurant at Terre Haute, was born in New York City, November 30, 1856, the son of Hubert Graham, who came to Richland, Ind., when William J. was a young boy. Hubert Graham was a car inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and at that work received an injury which eventually caused his death, though many years later. He was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil war. William J. Graham came west with his parents at the age of eight years, and located at Richland with them. They were very poor, and it was necessary for the boy to find work as soon as he was old enough. When he was twelve years old, he found employment in the local depot restaurant washing dishes at the wage of one dollar and a half a week. He became manager of that restaurant, and remained there in all eighteen years. He then went to Dayton, Ohio, as manager of the Union Depot restaurant for the Ohmer people, who then operated a chain of depot restaurants. After the failure of the Ohmers in the restaurant business, Mr. Graham operated restaurants at Cincinnati, Xenia, Ohio, and Terre Haute. On June 1, 1895, he bought the Union Depot restaurant here and has since operated it. This restaurant is known to the traveling public as one of the best and finest depot restaurants anywhere to be encountered on the road, and Mr. Graham enjoys a large patronage. He has seen almost two generations of railroad men come and go, and has been an interested spectator of the many phases of railroad development from the day when coaches were lighted by candles to the present. He has seen the time when the engines burned wood, and were filled along the track, the passengers frequently helping in the work of loading the wood. Breaking was done by hand, and passenger

trains were allowed to run only twenty miles an hour. That was before the day of the dining car, and all trains stopped at stations for meals. Mr. Graham has known many young men of the early days, who have since become prominent in railroad as well as other circles, among them being the Hon. Thomas Taggart. Along with his restaurant work, Mr. Graham has done much extra work, such as having charge of inspection. He was on the first train into Johnstown, Pa., after the memorable Johnstown flood, and there did what he considers the most strenuous work of his life. Mr. Graham has seen practically the entire development of the railroad, and has passed through strikes, floods, wrecks and the pleasant features as well for many years. While he was at Dayton he married Mary J. Crowe, of that city, a school teacher. She was the daughter of Captain John Crowe who raised a company of volunteers for service in the Union army during the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Graham the following children have been born: Mildred, a teacher of music in Chicago; Thomas, a telegrapher; Helen, a teacher of English and French in a private school in Chicago; Robert, who is in business with his father; Gregory, a graduate of Indiana University, now working in the radio line at Chicago; and Virginia, now deceased. Fraternally, Mr. Graham belongs to the Dayton Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and to the Dayton Knights of Columbus, but has not become affiliated with any organization in this city.

Daniel O. Griffith, of the Terre Haute firm of Griffith & Merrifield, insurance, real estate and general brokerage, was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, January 13, 1892, the son of Phillip B. Griffith, a brick and tile manufacturer and farmer. The father was also a deputy United States marshall during the Civil war. Mr. Daniel O. Griffith was educated in the country school near Sullivan, and when the family moved to Carlisle, Ind., he continued his education there, and was graduated from the high school in 1907. He then came to Terre Haute and went to work for the Standard Wheel Company at twelve and one-half cents an hour. He left that concern to become employed with a grocery store, and while there took a night course in stenography at Brown's Business College. He then took a position in the Auditor's office of the Pennsylvania railroad, and there he saved a sufficient sum of money to take a day course in the Brown college. He then took a more complete course in various commercial subjects, spending some of the spare time in cutting the hair of his fellow students to help pay his expenses. He then took a position with the United States Trust Company as messenger and stenographer, later being advanced to the position of teller. In this capacity he received a valuable experience, and expresses a deep appreciation of the advantages he received with this concern in coming into contact with a

high type of men. In 1917, he went into the real estate and insurance business for himself and later added a general brokerage business, the present firm name being Griffith & Merrifield. Mr. Griffith was married, May 17, 1913, to Marie Laizure of Terre Haute, the daughter of Clarence A. Laizure, and they have three children: Paul, Bettie Frances and Virginia Lee. Mr. Griffith served on the city council from 1918 to 1922, and was a candidate for the office of assessor of Harrison township. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational church, and fraternally, affiliates with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Griffith is an enthusiastic supporter of all movements designed to better the civic and business conditions of Terre Haute, and has the name of being a "booster," being a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Club of the Y. M. C. A.

Lincoln H. Gunn, who is one of the well-known and representative merchants of Linton township, Vigo county, was born September 28, 1860, the fifth child in a family of five sons and three daughters born to Morgan and Candaca (Kester) Gunn. The father was a native of Kentucky and when he was still quite young came to Vigo county. He was educated in the common schools, was a farmer, and politically was a Republican. He and his wife were members of Missionary Baptist church. He and she are both now deceased, and are interred in Hull cemetery. Lincoln H. Gunn was educated in the common schools, and began his business life at the bottom rung of the ladder. He began as a clerk in a store, and the first pay he received amounted to \$2.00. He spent one year in the store, and then turned to agriculture for a time. He was in business in Pimento, this county, for eighteen years, beginning his residence there in about 1885, and then sold out and bought a farm of 108 acres. He continued as an agriculturist for five years, and in 1907 he was appointed superintendent of the county farm. He remained in this position for four and one-half years, and then resigned. After spending the next two years in Terre Haute, he returned to the farm for eight years, and then, on April 15, 1921, he took up merchandising in Pimento in association with his son. The store is stocked with a complete line of general merchandise, and the proprietors have a splendid trade, the volume of business done amounting to about \$40,000 a year. Mr. Gunn married Sarah Mildred, a native of Vigo county, on November 8, 1884, and they are the parents of two sons, Harvey Verner and Doyle M. Harvey V. Gunn was educated in the common schools and in Wiley High School at Terre Haute. He then took a course in Brown's Business College of Terre Haute, and for the past sixteen years has been connected with the great wholesale grocery house of Hulman & Company. He married Margaret Harrison, and is now located at Casey, Ill., for his firm. Fraternally, he is a Mason. Doyle M. Gunn was educated in Linton township, and is

associated with his father in business. He wedded Coral Howell, and they have one daughter, Mildred Mae, who is the joy of her grandparents' lives. Mrs. Lincoln H. Gunn was born in this county, and here was reared and educated. She is her husband's companion and counselor in business, and is highly respected by all who know her. Mr. Gunn is a staunch Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Pimento, and takes a keen interest in the affairs of this body. Besides his valuable business interests, Mr. Gunn is the owner of 108 acres of land in Linton township, while his wife owns her old family homestead of 180 acres. They have been eminently successful in life, and have a host of warm friends and well wishers.

Dow R. Gwinn, son of Samuel and Delilah M. (Van Steenburg) Gwinn, was born October 27, 1862, at Quincy, Ill., when the reverberations of Civil war were echoing over the country. His earliest education was gained in the common schools of his county. At the age of eight years he was employed in a Quincy tobacco factory, and this experience left him without further appetite for tobacco. He was then employed as janitor in a lawyer's office, and the grim rows of books which required dusting every day altered his intention of following that profession. He next worked in a dye factory, and some days he was blue and other he was red, depending on the color of the dye that was being packed that day. His next employment was in the distribution department of a newspaper, after which he worked for about five years in a bakery and candy factory doing general work at first, and later becoming shipping clerk and then representative of the company on the road. In 1882, he was employed by the Quincy Water Works, and continued with them until 1901, when he became president and manager of the Terre Haute Water Works Company. During the nineteen years he spent with the Quincy plant, he shoveled coal, read meters, watched the pumps, repaired hydrants, laid water pipe, built a reservoir, kept books, collected bills and was advanced to the position of secretray and later to the superintendency. In the twenty-one years he has been connected with the Terre Haute Company, many improvements have been made, due, as he says, to a liberal and progressive lot of stockholders and a fine lot of helpers. His idea is that when a generous quantity of love is added to the formula for water purification and its distribution the results are invariably satisfactory. Mr. Gwinn has been honored by being selected as the head of the Indiana Sanitary and Water Supply Association, and as president of the American Water Works Association; he is also past president of the Terre Haute Young Men's Christian Association. He insists that he is not a self-made man, but that his success is due to coming in contact with so many fine people who have

been very kind to him. Incidentally, he is not afraid of work. Mr. Gwinn and his wife are deeply interested in the philanthropic work of Terre Haute, and he and his family are members of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, as well as being interested and active in all matters pertaining to the betterment of the city and its citizens. Mr. Gwinn is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Welfare League and the Open Forum. He has traveled all over the United States making reports on water works in connection with bond issues, his advice in such matters being considered invaluable. At one time, Mr. Gwinn managed four water plants, besides the Terre Haute plant; he was one of the pioneers in practical water purification. Mr. Gwinn was first married to Bessie M. Duff, who was the mother of his four children. She died in 1902, and he later married Mabel A. Rockwell to which union no children have been born. Of the four children of Mr. Gwinn, Edith, the oldest, resided in Cleveland, Ohio, four years where she was engaged in Y. W. C. A. work. She is a graduate of the University of Chicago. Lawrence, a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute and who also attended the University of Illinois, is now with the Buick Automobile Company at Flint, Mich. He was in the army during the World war, and served in France in the department of meteorology until the close of the war, after which he was in the Army of Occupation in Germany. Paul is a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School and received his master's degree in chemistry from the University of Illinois. During the World war Paul was in the army fifteen months, principally in chemical warfare work, and is now a teacher of chemistry in the Covington, Ky. High School. Bessie is a member of the class of 1924 at the University of Illinois. Mr. Gwinn was very active in all civilian war work, serving as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. troop trains committee, making trips with the selected soldiers to the various camps.

David C. Hall, division traffic supervisor of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, was born December 6, 1893, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of George G. and Virginia (Farragut) Hall. The mother was a descendant of Admiral Farragut, was adopted by his son, and at his death was left the property of Admiral Farragut. George G. Hall, the father, was born in New York City, and the grandfather was born in Ware, Mass. The father is now sixty-two years of age, and is living in Evansville, Ind., where he is division superintendent of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, with which he has been associated for thirty-five years. David C. Hall has a brother, Farragut Hall, who is adjutant of the Thirty-third United States Infantry, now stationed at San Antonio, Texas. David C. Hall was educated in the high school at Louisville, Ky., was graduated from Culver Military Academy, and attended Cushing Academy, Phillips Exeter College, Exeter, New Hampshire. In 1911,

he left school and started in the telephone business at Louisville, Ky., learning the business under his father. His first employment was as a ground man with the Bell Telephone Company, common labor, and he then began in estimating work, and later was assistant foreman in Kentucky, this work being the stringing of lines. From there he went to Evansville, Ind. as chief clerk to the division traffic superintendent, and then went to Owensboro, Ky. as traffic chief. Next he was transferred to Frankfort, Ky. as district traffic chief, which position he held at the time of the entrance of the United States into the World war. He enlisted for the service, and went to the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison in August, 1917. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the United States army and assigned to Company G, Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry, and was then sent to Purdue University as an instructor in motor transport work. He was honorably discharged in March, 1919, when he returned to Louisville as assistant to the division superintendent. He then went to Frankfort as district traffic chief, and in October, 1921, came to Terre Haute as division traffic supervisor, a position which gives him a large territory in Indiana to look after. Mr. Hall was married June 26, 1920, to Emma Klink, of Lafayette, Ind., the daughter of Ursula Klink, and they have one daughter, Katherine Virginia, born May 29, 1921. Mr. Hall belongs to the American Legion, and in politics votes for the man he thinks best qualified for the office. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church and takes an interest in its welfare.

William K. Hamilton, well-known at Terre Haute, Ind., as secretary of the United States Trust Company of that city, was born at Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1870, the son of Eli B. and Ella G. (Smith) Hamilton, the former a native of Terre Haute, the latter born at Sycamore, Ill. When he was two years of age, William K. Hamilton was brought to Terre Haute by his parents, a city which his ancestors had taken an important part in developing. His great-grandfather was Salmon Wright, of the famous old law firm of Kinney, Wright & Gookins who practised at Terre Haute in the early 'twenties. Mr. Hamilton's grandfather was Wells N. Hamilton, the first auditor of Vigo county, and who died in Terre Haute in 1852. William K. Hamilton was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute. He became interested in political affairs, and in 1898 was elected city clerk of Terre Haute on the Republican ticket. He served in this office for one term, until 1902, and by virtue of holding this office became the first comptroller of Terre Haute. After leaving the clerk's office he served a short time in that of the county treasurer, but in January, 1903, he was elected secretary of the United States Trust Company, a position which he holds today. His ability and thorough knowledge of all financial matters have

made him invaluable to this institution, and he has done much toward building it up to its present position. Mr. Hamilton was married in November, 1899, to Carrie E. Brinkman, daughter of John F. Brinkman, one of Terre Haute's most honorable and upright citizens, who died March 5, 1904. To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton two daughters have been born, Marian C. and Katharine. Fraternally and socially, he is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fort Harrison Country Club. For many years Mr. Hamilton has been interested in amateur theatricals, and has been in large measure responsible for the success of many Elk productions.

Herman Hulman, Jr., whose death at Terre Haute on June 24, 1922, bereft this city of one of its strongest and most loyal citizens, has indelibly impressed his character on the civic, social and business life of his home community. Mr. Hulman was born at the old Hulman homestead, then in the country just outside of Terre Haute, which later became Coates College. He was born July 16, 1867, the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hulman, Sr., for many years well-known residents of this city, the former of whom passed away in 1913. Herman, Jr., attended the public schools of this city, and for three years was a student at Rose Polytechnic Institute, leaving this institution in 1887 at the time of his marriage to Miss Gertrude Preston. He then went to Portland, Oregon, where he took an interest in and became general manager for the firm of Rogge & Storp, who were his cousins. In 1893, he returned to Terre Haute, and became associated in business with Edward Beggs at the corner of Ninth and Cherry streets, in the building which is now the spice plant of the Hulman Company. He remained in this business for ten years. When the affairs of this enterprise were closed out, Mr. Hulman, together with Mr. Papst who was his close personal friend, organized the Blue Ridge kennels, and went into the breeding of pure blooded setter dogs on a larger scale than any other breeder of the United States at that time. This business was terminated after a period of about ten years, and Mr. Hulman took interest in the large wholesale grocery firm of Hulman & Company with his father and brother, Anton. After Mr. Herman Hulman's, Sr., death in 1913, Mr. Herman Hulman, Jr., continued with his brother, the two being in partnership in the complete ownership of the business. In 1917, the company was incorporated as Hulman & Company, with Mr. Anton Hulman as president and Mr. Herman Hulman, Jr., as its vice-president, in which official position he continued until his death. As a young man he was most active in the sporting and social life of Terre Haute. He and his brother introduced bicycling to Terre Haute, and were renowned for their exceptional records of



He is a handsome



Herman Kellman.

speed over various distances. His philanthropies were many, and the St. Anthony Hospital, founded by his father, received his most solicitous care throughout his life. He headed the drive for funds with which to improve and enlarge this fine hospital, a drive brought to a successful ending through the unremitting toil of Mr. Hulman, although at the time he was already suffering from the effects of his final illness. He and his brother, Anton, gave the ground for the new site of the Rose Polytechnic Institute. This property was the old Hulman farm, an extremely valuable tract of some two hundred acres conveniently located with respect to the city, and was given as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hulman, Sr. At the time of the death of Mr. Hulman, Sr., Calvary cemetery was not debt free. Believing it was their father's wish that this debt be lifted, Mr. Herman Hulman, Jr., and his brother, made a gift of \$36,000 to the cemetery as a memorial to their father, thus clearing it of all debts. During the World war he was one of the leaders in all civilian war work, was tireless in assisting various drives, and was the originator of the famous "War Chest" idea for the United States, by which all financial and material needs were fully met. He gave the use of the old Hulman residence on Ohio street to the Red Cross, furnishing light and heat, and assisting that organization in ever way possible. On May 31, 1918, desiring to have the famous Blue Devil detachment of the French Army, which was at that time at Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis, visit Terre Haute, Mr. Hulman was told that upon condition that he personally go to the Fort for the Blue Devils and return with them after their visit to this city, they would be allowed to come. Burdened with multifarious other duties though he was, Mr. Hulman generously and gladly acceded to this demand, and escorted the detachment on its trip to and from Terre Haute, where they were received with enthusiasm by the people of the city. Later, Mr. Hulman received a most complimentary letter of thanks for this act from C. Michelin, interpreter for the Blue Devils, and this letter Mr. Hulman prized highly. He was liberal of counsel, which was always welcomed, and no worthy charity failed of his support, although the extent of his many gifts will never be known. He was one of the most popular members of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a man loved by all who knew him, and his good works and the memory of his noble character will live on forever.

Mr. James S. Royse, president of the Terre Haute Trust Company, and life-long friend of Mr. Hulman, paid eulogy to his friend by saying: "His was the most lovable character I have ever known. I feel his loss so keenly I can scarcely find words to express it. Herman was so thoroughly human; always responsive to an appeal. The magnitude of his many acts of kindness will never be known on earth, but they are recorded in the book of good deeds above the

sky, I truly believe, and their doing while he walked the path of men on earth, will carry him safely through the valley of the shadow. Terre Haute has lost one of her most public-spirited citizens, and the world of men a good friend and good citizen. The only satisfaction we may feel in our great loss is that his prayer was answered, and he is now at rest." One of the many other beautiful tributes paid to the memory of Mr. Hulman was that of Mr. J. Bruce Bindley, who, while his companion on many hunting and other trips, became thoroughly acquainted with him. Mr. Bindley said: "Herman Hulman was a God-loving man, and I believe exemplified the life of Jesus Christ, so far as possible for mortal man to do so, in his great loving kindness to all, his willingness to excuse mistakes in others, looking always for the best in everyone, even to proven criminals of our courts. He would say: 'The poor, unfortunate fellow, I wonder what, way back in this man's life, prompted this act,' and would follow with 'We have no right to judge our brothers, we only have the right to help.' He was the happiest when planning some act of kindness for others. I have seen him many times discommode himself that others might be more comfortable or happier. In his death, this community has lost the strongest, sweetest and most generous character it ever possessed. His life will ever be an inspiration and example that we can and will strive to live up to. His influence for good will never die, and as a community, nothing would please me more than for us to so mold our lives that this will be a better and happier city in which to live."

John Hanley, proprietor of the John Hanley Tent & Awning Company, has been in business at Terre Haute for over fifty years, and during that time has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of this city. Mr. Hanley was born in Rutland, Vt., December 27, 1846, the son of John and Ann (Hanley) Hanley, who came from Ireland to Vermont. They were the parents of ten children, and came to Rush county, Indiana, when Mr. John Hanley was but a boy. Later they moved to Shelby county, and still later to Hancock county, the father having been a farmer. Mr. John Hanley was educated in the public schools of Vermont and of Boston, and commenced his business career at the age of twelve years winding twine for a tent and awning concern. In about 1863 or 1865, Mr. Hanley went to Indianapolis to work in the tent and mattress business, and on April 16, 1870, he came to Terre Haute, where he organized the John Hanley Tent & Awning Company. At first the bulk of the business was upholstering work, but later it became almost entirely tent and awning and similar kinds of business. This is by far the oldest concern of its kind in Terre Haute, and is known throughout southwestern Indiana. Mr. Hanley is the patentee of the Hanley Eureka Voting Booth, which is used in many places throughout the United States. This article is manufactured in his plant at No. 434 North Ninth street, and the demand

for it increases with every year. Years ago he invented an awning box, but it has now gone out of use, as more modern inventions have taken its place. He now employs about fifteen workers in his factory, who are kept busy the year around. Mr. Hanley was married November 26, 1872, to Margaret Scott of Quebec, Canada, the daughter of Frank Scott, and to this union the following children have been born: John F., of Terre Haute, who is employed as a traveling salesman for a Chicago house; William Scott, of Tyler, Texas, a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute, is chief engineer of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad, and is interested with his father in the tent and awning business; and Joseph P. of Chicago, who has been chiefly engaged in selling undertaking supplies. Mr. Hanley is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Christian A. Hansing, president of the Austin Hardware Company, and one of Terre Haute's representative business men, is a native Hoosier, having been born at Indianapolis, November 23, 1847, the son of Christian A. Hansing. Mr. Hansing was educated in the schools of Hancock county, Indiana, and engaged in farming operations until he was thirty years of age. He then sold his farm, and went to Indianapolis to work in the freight house of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was thus employed for two or two and one-half years, and then in the spring of 1880 or 1881 moved to Terre Haute to associate himself with his brothers-in-law, the Miller Brothers, who operated the Miller Brothers' Baking Company in this city. This concern continued for about twenty years, and was then sold to the National Biscuit Company. In 1908 or 1909, Mr. Hansing bought out the hardware establishment of Mr. Austin, and a year later organized the Austin Hardware Company, of which he has since been president. The store is located at 608 Wabash avenue, and is one of the successful business enterprises of the city. Mr. Hansing was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Miller, of Julietta, Ind., near Indianapolis, the daughter of Christian F. Miller. To Mr. and Mrs. Hansing the following children have been born: Emmie, now Mrs. Roy St. John, of Fresno, Cal.; Clara, now the wife of Mr. D. E. Schub, of Terre Haute, the vice-president of the Austin Hardware Company; and Hulda, Mrs. C. E. Morge, of Terre Haute. Mr. Hansing is a member of the United Evangelical church, which is located at the corner of Seventh and Locust streets, this city, and has long been an active worker in the church, having served as a trustee for many years, and will serve as an associated trustee for the balance of his life.

Charles Harlan, one of the better known agriculturists of Honey Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana, was born in this county, March 29, 1864, the only child of James and Sarah (Harington) Harlan. James Harlan was also born in Vigo county,

where he was engaged in farming operations all his life. He received a common school education, and was one of the successful men of the community, having acquired an estate of 1,100 acres lying in four townships of this county. The Harlans are of English extraction, and are one of the pioneer families of this country. James Harlan was a Democrat, and supported the principles of that party with his vote, although he never sought nor held political office. He passed away in about 1902, and his remains are interred in New Harmony cemetery. His wife, the mother of our subject, was also a native of Vigo county. She died when her son Charles was a boy of four years, and she is buried in Prairieton cemetery. Mr. Charles Harlan was reared on the home farm, and was educated in the public schools of the vicinity. He began farming operations for himself as a renter of a tract of fifty acres. He went into debt for this tract, but later paid out on it by dint of careful management and an expert knowledge of scientific farming methods. Today he is the owner of about 500 acres of fine land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Harlan married Miss Alice Hess in September, 1886, and four children, one son and three daughters, have been born to this union, all of whom are deceased. Sadie, the daughter was the wife of Walter Zimmerman, a farmer, received a common school education, and was the mother of one son and one daughter; Paul C. has completed the common schools, and is preparing to enter the high school, and Ruth Ann is in the sixth grade of the common schools. Both grandchildren live with Mr. and Mrs. Harlan. Mrs. Harlan is a native of Vigo county, and her grandchildren are her pride and joy. She and her husband are both members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Harlan is a Democrat, and has played an important part in local politics. He was trustee of Honey Creek township for four years, during which he served the citizens in their best interests. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 681, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America at Prairieton, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan are people of the highest integrity and are uniformly respected and honored by their fellow citizens and neighbors. Their home, "Red Oak Stock Farm," is the abode of hospitality and good cheer.

Mrs. Harriet F. Harlan, who has been a resident of Vigo county for over seventy years, is one of the best known citizens of Prairieton township. Mrs. Harlan was born in Ohio, February 6, 1848, the daughter of Nicholas and Ellen (Brown) Mulikin, and was brought to Vigo county when she was four years of age, and here she has lived ever since. The father and mother were born in Maryland in 1801 and 1804 respectively. There were twelve children in the family, of whom Mrs. Harlan was the eleventh, and besides her there is only one brother now living. The father was a Democrat, and cast his first vote for President Andrew Jackson.

Both parents are now deceased, and are interred in Mount Pleasant cemetery. On December 6, 1870, Mrs. Harlan was married to Mr. James H. Harlan, who passed away May 17, 1902, and is interred in New Harmony cemetery in Prairieon township. To Mr. and Mrs. Harlan, eight children were born, seven sons and a daughter, of whom five are now living: June N., a son, was born November 26, 1872, was educated in the common schools and Brown's Business College of Terre Haute, and married Miss Gertrude Baker in 1913; Ida E. was born July 14, 1878, married Dr. Thomas Padgett, of Terre Haute, who is elsewhere mentioned in this volume, and is the mother of two daughters by her former marriage to Dr. W. F. Payne; Herman C. Harlan was born August 14, 1884, and is engaged in farming operations in Honey Creek township, this county; Ernest B. married Edith Robison, January 6, 1908, and they are the parents of two children, James H., a high school graduate, and Juneita B., who is in the sixth grade of the common schools; Judge Foley Harlan was married to Lulu Bently, April 6, 1912, and they have one daughter, Lorene Harriet. Judge Harlan is a staunch Democrat, and fraternally is an Odd Fellow. Mrs. Harriet F. Harlan is held in the highest regard by all who know her, and she is particularly interested and active in the Methodist Episcopal church at Prairieon, Ind. She is an ardent Democrat, and cast her first presidential vote for Mr. Cox, the Democratic candidate opposing President Harding.

Ben Heer, president and general manager of the Power Supply Company of Terre Haute, equipment engineers and distributors of machinery and supplies, was born March 18, 1892, at Alexandria, Ind., the son of Henry W. and Juliet (Scott) Heer. The father was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, June 6, 1866, and the mother at Anderson, Ind., July 1, 1869, and both are still living. Henry W. Heer, formerly head of the Alexandria Window Glass Company, moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he is an official of the Security Bank of that city. He and his wife have two sons, W. Scott and Ben. Ben Heer finished his education in Terre Haute, having been graduated from Portsmouth (Ohio) High School in 1908 and Rose Polytechnic Institute in 1912. His first business experience was gained as a traveling representative for the Reliable Engine Company, manufacturers of gas engines, and he continued in that business until 1915. In that year he founded the Power Supply Company, the phenomenal growth of which has been most remarkable. This was the first business of its kind in this locality and Mr. Heer started in a very small way, having only desk space. In the past seven years the business has expanded until it is now one of the largest in the state. The company was incorporated, in 1917, with Mr. Heer as president and general manager, and Ray J. Diekemper vice-president. The concern are jobbers of all mechanical and elec-

trical equipment for mines, mills and power plants, and carry practically everything along these lines in stock. In fact, so many articles are handled that the company prints a 712 page catalogue. The large stocks carried and other facilities enable the concern to ship a very large proportion of orders on the day they are received, and as they handle only standard and guaranteed brands, the customer is assured of the quality. In addition to furnishing the supplies and equipment necessary for keeping a plant in operation, they are prepared to specify and furnish boilers, engines, generators, switchboards, transmission lines, protective apparatus, and give figures on complete equipments. Electrical and mechanical engineers are associated with the company, the experienced advice of whom is extremely valuable. Mr. Heer was married September 11, 1913, to Ruth Diekemper, the daughter of Joseph Diekemper, of Joseph Diekemper & Son, a prominent wholesale produce house of Terre Haute. Mr. and Mrs. Heer are the parents of one son, Ben, Jr., who was born March 10, 1922. Mr. Heer is a member of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Terre Haute Country Club, and the Masonic Order. He affiliates with the Presbyterian church, and in political matters votes the Republican ticket on national issues, but in local elections votes for the man he considers best fitted for the office.

Thomas J. Hennigan, a native of Ireland, who has made a success in the mining industry of Vigo county, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, September 28, 1872, the son of Thomas and Margaret (Crawley) Hennigan, both of whom came to America at different times in 1874. Their last trip was to Steubenville, Ohio, and there they died. They were the parents of nine children. Thomas J. Hennigan attended the public schools of Steubenville for a short time, and was a match boy on the streets for some time. He then became an all-around musician, and traveled much throughout the country, playing in theaters. He is a professional glass blower. In 1898, he came to St. Marys, Vigo county, arriving on the 25th of July, and in that town he built his home. For five years he was employed as a painter for the Sisters of Providence, and since that time has been a coal miner. He was united in marriage to Mary Ehlers, the ceremony having been performed in St. Patrick's church at Indianapolis, and he and his wife have become the parents of the following children: Francis H., Thomas J., Mary V., Margaret C., James A., Sophia P., Loretta W., and Anna A. Mr. Hennigan owns about four acres of land, which he has planted principally in five different kinds of berries, and this intensively cultivated tract proves a source of considerable annual profit to him. He is a professional jig dancer, and is the original "hop man." He takes an active part in all local theatricals, and his ability as an entertainer makes him very popular with all who have seen him perform. He

planned and built his entire four acre plant, and is generally considered one of the capable men of the township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Name Society.

Frank W. Henschen, who is general manager of the Kester Electric Company of Terre Haute, is a native of Indiana, having been born at Indianapolis, January 13, 1868, the son of John and Dena Henschen, both born in Germany in 1846 and 1857 respectively. The father first came to Baltimore, Maryland, and then moved to Sandusky, Ohio, where he was married. When Frank W. was eight years of age, the father moved to Indianapolis, where he was an erecting engineer for the Nordyke-Marmon Company for forty years. He and his wife, who came to this country when she was two years old, became the parents of four sons and one daughter: Frank W., Henry, Edward, and Fred, all of Indianapolis, and Dena, the widow of Lambert Davis. John Henschen died in 1915, and his wife in 1912. Frank W. Henschen was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis, and upon leaving school went to work for Charles D. Jenney Company of Fort Wayne, manufacturers of electrical goods, with whom he learned tool making trade. He served his apprenticeship and then took up electrical work with his company, continuing with them until the business was sold out. In 1883, he returned to Indianapolis, where he was employed by the Nordyke-Marmon Company until 1888, leaving that firm to go with the Atlas Engineering Works and learn steam engineering. After three years with this company, he came to Terre Haute in April, 1891, where he became a designer for the Kester Electric Company. He went to Chicago for two years under the supervision of this concern, and took charge of the Kester Arc Lamp Manufacturing Company as superintendent. He returned, in 1895, to Terre Haute with the Kester Company, taking the same position which he had left before. When A. C. Ault left the company, Mr. Henschen assumed his position, that of general superintendent, and in 1912, upon the resignation of Charles Van Slyke, he became general manager. Since that time he has also been made secretary and treasurer of the company, and being a practical electrical and steam engineer, as he is, is able to do much toward the correct conduct of the affairs of the business. Mr. Henschen was married to Emma Young, a daughter of John H. and Harriet (Paine) Young, the father a native of Pennsylvania, while the mother was reared in Derbyshire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Henschen have two children, Marguerite, who was graduated from Wiley High School, in 1919, and Harold. Mr. Henschen is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Travelers' Protective Association, and in religious matters, affiliates with the United Brethren church.

D. Locke Hensley, manager of the Terre Haute National Bedding Company, and a veteran of the World war, was born

May 18, 1892, at Barboursville, West Virginia, the son of C. S. and Mary (Griffith) Hensley. The father was born in Virginia, November 4, 1850, and the mother in what is now West Virginia, September 22, 1851. Mr. Hensley was educated in the common schools, and was graduated from high school in 1909 at Milton, West Virginia. After two years' experience as a teacher in the public schools of his native state he decided on a business career, completing the commercial course in the West Virginia Business College. He then entered the employ of The First National Bank of Huntington, W. Va., with which institution he remained, winning steady progress until 1917, at which time he became connected with the Specialty Mattress Company in their main office at Huntington. In 1918, he entered the United States army for service in the World war, served thirteen months overseas, with the Six Hundred and First Engineers, which was the first army corps regiment of engineers organized, and the first armed regiment of engineers to go to the front, and received his honorable discharge from the service in July, 1919, and immediately resumed his association with the Specialty Mattress Company, going to Detroit, Mich. as assistant manager of their plant at that point. In 1921, Mr. Hensley came to Terre Haute as manager of the with such ability that the business is materially increasing, and Poplar streets in our city and is discharging the duties of his office with such ability that the business is materially increasing, and their product reaching a wider market, thus carrying the name of Terre Haute as a manufacturing center over a wide territory. The National Bedding Company manufactures mattresses, box springs, and pillows for the furniture trade throughout the States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio. The present output is about 100 mattresses a day, a quantity almost double that when Mr. Hensley took charge of the plant. Mr. Hensley takes an intelligent interest in civic matters in his adopted city and any worthy movement for the public good readily enlists his support. He is an active Mason, and an enthusiastic member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Judge Robert R. Irwin, attorney, World war veteran, who has already attained to a position of prominence in Terre Haute, was born February 5, 1888, at Shelburn, Indiana, the son of Jacob and Mary (Gentry) Irwin, the former born in Ohio in 1857, the latter in the same State in 1859. Jacob Irwin came to Indiana with his parents when he was but one year old, settled in Sullivan county with them, and during the greater part of his life was employed in coal mines as superintendent. Robert R. Irwin was educated in the public schools of Shelburn, and after completing two years of high school came to Terre Haute to attend the Indiana State Normal School. He went for three terms, reading



Robert R. Brown

law in the mean time in the office of Mr. Dix, and in the fall of 1909, he entered the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated, May 25, 1910. In that year he was admitted to practice before the State Supreme, the United States Circuit and the United States District Courts, and became a member of the State Bar Association. He became an associate of James H. Caldwell in the practice of the profession, and, in 1911, was appointed deputy prosecutor for Greene county, serving until September 30th of that year. He then went to Sullivan county, Indiana and became a partner of John C. Chaney, a former member of Congress. He returned to Terre Haute in the early part of the year, 1913, continuing to practice law until the World war broke out. On June 7, 1917, he helped organize Company A, First Indiana Engineers, enlisted as a private and was made sergeant, August 5, 1917. On the 27th of that month he entered the second officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis, and was commissioned first lieutenant, November 27, his commission being in the infantry. On December 15, 1917, he was assigned to the Eighty-ninth division, and on May 1, 1918, was transferred to the Depot Brigade. On July 1, 1918, he was assigned to the Eight Hundred and Sixth Pioneer Infantry and ordered overseas. He arrived in France on August 13, and immediately went to the front, arriving in time to participate in the St. Mihiel drive, and the battle at Seicheprey. He remained at the front until the armistice was signed, seeing much hard fighting, and was only a mile and a half from the German lines, at a little town called Vieville, on November 11, 1918. After the signing of the armistice, he traveled through Spain, Italy, Germany, Monaco, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Gibraltar. He was honorably discharged from service, June 4, 1919, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was a candidate for prosecutor of Vigo county in 1920. In 1921, he was elected city judge of Terre Haute by a safe majority, taking the bench January 1, 1922. In his capacity of judge, he is lending wisdom and dignity to the office, and is making for himself an enviable reputation. On June 20, 1917, he married Nancy E. Brown, a native of Illinois, and they have one child, Rosemary Jane, born November 11, 1920. Mr. Irwin is a staunch Republican, and is a prominent fraternalist, being a member of Euclid Masonic Lodge, Terre Haute Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, Kerman Grotto M. O. V. P. E. R., Amico Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lincoln Council Junior Order United American Mechanics, Paul Revere Lodge of the Knights of Pythias (Second Lieutenant Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias), the Red Men, Esther Court Tribe of Ben Hur, the Rebekahs, Fort Harrison Post American Legion, Terre Haute Post

Forty and Eight Club, the Business Men's Club and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce.

John H. Hewitt, M. D., well-known member of the Terre Haute medical fraternity, where he is a practitioner of some years standing, is a native of New York City, having been born there March 13, 1883, the son of John and Alice (Waring) Hewitt. When Dr Hewitt was but a child, he was brought to Terre Haute by his parents, and here the father became one of the pioneer coal operators in the State of Indiana, a business in which he continues to the present day, and in which he has been very successful. John H. Hewitt was educated in the common and high schools at Terre Haute, and then went to the University of Louisville, both academic and medical departments. Later, in 1909, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky. In the year of his graduation he began practicing at Terre Haute, and from the first met with pleasing results. He bears the reputation of being an exceptionally capable physician and surgeon, and enjoys the complete confidence of a large and profitable clientele. His offices, which are modern and up-to-date in every detail, are located in the McKeen Block, while his home address is No. 667 Seebury street, this city. Dr. Hewitt keeps abreast of the progress constantly being made in his profession by constant study, and through his membership in the Vigo County, Indiana and American Medical Associations. His reputation is not confined to Terre Haute and Vigo county, but has spread throughout the State, and for six years he has been a member of the Indiana State Board of Health, acting as that organization's vice-president for two years, and has been its president since 1920. Fraternally, Dr. Hewitt is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Zorah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and is an enthusiastic member of the Terre Haute Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Dr. Hewitt was united in marriage in 1910, to Winifred Kelso, daughter of Professor O. L. Kelso, professor of mathematics at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Carolyn, who was born in 1917. Dr. Hewitt volunteered in the United States army Medical Reserve Corps, in August, 1916, and was commissioned as a first lieutenant and became battalion commander of Battalion J, Medical Corps, at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. He was honorably discharged January 1, 1919, and returned to Terre Haute.

James Nelson Hickman, now deceased, who was for many years a prominent citizen of Terre Haute, where was engaged in the undertaking business, was born in Georgetown, Floyd county, Indiana, October 6, 1849, the son of Preston and Sarah (Ross) Hickman, both of Floyd county, Indiana. James Nelson Hickman

was educated in the schools of New Albany, Indiana, and taught school during the winter months for some time. He lived at home until he attained his majority, and then moved to Harrison county, this State, where for five years he engaged in the dry goods business. He then spent one year in Chicago, working in the grocery trade, and then returned to New Albany. He commenced selling White Sewing Machines, and after one year at New Albany, came to Terre Haute in 1877, having obtained the agency for that machine for Terre Haute and Vigo county. He continued selling sewing machines, and in 1884, owing to the increase in his business, found it necessary to buy several horses, opening a livery business in conjunction with the sewing machine business. He retained the sewing machine agency until 1889, when he engaged in the undertaking business at No. 306 Wabash Avenue. In 1892, he erected a three story building at 1212 Wabash Avenue, and so rapidly did his business grow that in order to accommodate it he was compelled to add another three story building to his equipment. In 1899, his son, Harley E. Hickman, who had been associated with his father since he was a boy, was taken into the business as a partner, and the firm name was changed to J. N. Hickman & Son. In 1920, James Nelson Hickman passed away, leaving the business to the management of his son Mr. Harley E. Hickman, with the proviso that the firm name should be retained as J. N. Hickman & Son. Politically Mr. Hickman was a staunch Democrat, and in his fraternal affiliations was a member of Masonic Lodge No. 86, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. On the 11th day of May, 1880, Mr. Hickman was married to Maggie Hancock, daughter of Benjamin H. Hancock, of Washington county, Indiana, and to their union two children were born: Harley E. and Raymond N. Mr. Harley E. Hickman is ably carrying on the undertaking business founded by his father, and is recognized as being among the more prominent younger business men of the city. He was married to Hallia Sherwood in October, 1905, and they are the parents of two children: Charles Sherwood, and Mary Virginia. He is a well-known figure in local fraternal circles, being a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a Knight of Pythias and a Rotarian, as well as holding membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Raymond N. Hickman is steamship Captain with the Seven Seas Steamship Company.

Horatio S. Hickman, D. D. S., one of the leading dental surgeons of Terre Haute, was born in Floyd county, Indiana on a farm, May 10, 1868. He was educated in the common and high schools of his native county, and continued his education by himself. He finally decided upon the dental profession, and entered the Indiana Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He came to Terre Haute

and established himself in practice that year, and has met with gratifying success. He has built up a large and profitable clientage, and is accounted one of the prosperous members of his profession in this region. Doctor Hickman is a member of the State and National Dental Associations, and maintains modern and excellently appointed offices in the Star Building. Fraternally, he is a valued member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in 1918 to Ella Kelley, of Terre Haute, and they have one son, Robert, born September 21, 1919. Doctor and Mrs. Hickman reside at No. 1332 South Eighth street, and are devout members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Terre Haute.

Morton T. Hidden, a prominent business man of Terre Haute and a member of the School Board, was born in this city March 21, 1864, the son of J. C. and Martha C. Hidden, the former born in New York, September 10, 1825 and the latter in Virginia, February 18, 1826. The family is an old one in America, and Mr. Hidden's great-grandfather, General Robert E. Howe, was an aide to General George Washington in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Morton T. Hidden has himself been interested in military affairs, and was for four years a major on the staff of Governor Hanley. He received his preliminary education in the graded and high schools of Terre Haute and then attended the Indiana State Normal School and Brown's Business College of this city. In 1892, he organized the Hidden-Bell Insurance Company with himself as president, W. E. Bell as vice president and E. W. Bell as secretary and treasurer. This firm has ever since been prominent in the local insurance field, all kinds of insurance policies being issued by them. In 1902, the Terre Haute Transfer Company was incorporated by Messrs M. T. Hidden and John T. Person. The offices of this company are located in the Deming Hotel Building, and the spacious barns and garage are at Nos. 317-319-321- and 323 N. Fourth street. From a small beginning the transfer company has grown until it requires twenty-two trucks and automobiles and twenty-one horses to take care of the large and prosperous business which it is now conducting. In addition to these interests, Mr. Hidden has been secretary of the Peoples Ice Company of Terre Haute since 1904, and is treasurer of the Vigo County Loan & Savings Association. He is active in the cause of public education, and is at present secretary of the Board of School Trustees, having been elected a member of that important Board on the Republican ticket in 1919 for a four-year term. Mr. Hidden was married December 3, 1885 to Maude Kent, the daughter of Joseph and Mary P. (Otey) Kent of Terre Haute, and to this union one child, Mary Kent Hidden, was born December 27, 1900. Miss Hidden was united in marriage December 27, 1920 to Lieutenant Commander Foster H. Bowman. Mr. Hidden is a familiar figure

in fraternal circles, being a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, Independent Order of Foresters, the Modern Woodmen, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Chamber of Commerce and the Terre Haute Automobile Club. In religious matters, Mr. Hidden is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Louis R. Hilleary, one of the successful members of the Vigo County bar, was born at Danville, Ill., October 31, 1886, the son of George R. and Arvilla Hilleary, farming people who lived near Danville. Mr. Louis R. Hilleary was educated in the local schools of his home community, and in the Greer Commercial College at Hoopston, Ill. He then became a teacher for a short time, but having been attracted by the legal profession, he matriculated at Valparaiso University, Ind., and was graduated therefrom in 1910 with the degree of LL. B. In October of that year he came to Terre Haute to enter upon the practice of his profession, and here he has been located ever since. He has pursued his practice without interruption, with the exception of one year which he spent in the 309th Engineers, United States Army during the World war. During the last city administration at Terre Haute, Mr. Hilleary was assistant city attorney, and discharged the duties of that office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people of the city. Mr. Hilleary was united in marriage in 1917 to Miss Sella White of Jasonville, Indiana, and they have become the parents of two children: Raymond, Jr., now deceased, and Mary Virginia. Mr. Hilleary is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias, and in all civic matters, may be relied upon to support worthy measures.

Jacob Hoerhammer, the efficient manager and director of the Terre Haute Ideal Bakery Company, was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, July 3, 1883, the son of Michael and Mary Hoerhammer. He received his education in the public schools of Indianapolis, leaving school at the time he finished the seventh grade. He immediately began working in an Indianapolis bakery, remaining there until 1910, when he came to Terre Haute to accept a position with the Ideal Baking Co., as its superintendent. He filled this position until 1920, performing his duties with such exceptional ability that he was at that time made manager and director, a position which he now holds. In August, 1903, Mr. Hoerhammer was united in marriage to Miss Katie Girt, daughter of Stephen and Catherine Girt, of Indianapolis, and to this marriage have come two children—Catherine, born September 21, 1904 and now employed as a stenographer, and Henry, aged sixteen, who is a student in Wiley High School. Mr. Hoerhammer has one brother, Edward, aged thirty-two, and three sisters—Mrs. Kate Langen, aged forty; Mrs. Marie Fenton, aged thirty-seven; and Mrs. Blanche Conway, aged twenty-nine, all of whom are living in Indianapolis. Mr. Hoerhammer's father was born in Germany, was a miller by

trade, and came to the United States in 1881 where he died in March, 1920. His wife, the mother of our subject, is still living in Indianapolis. Mrs. Hoerhammer's father, Stephen Girt, was a mill stone maker by trade, and is now deceased, while her mother still survives him, living at Indianapolis. Mrs. Hoerhammer and the children are devout members of St. Patrick's Catholic church. Mr. Hoerhammer devotes most of his time and attention to the management of the bakery, one of the leading institutions of its kind in the city, and although he takes a keen interest in all civic movements which he believes tend toward the improvement of his adopted city, he has never sought political preferment at the hands of the voters.

Mrs. Sallie C. Hughes was born near Liberty, Ind., September 23, 1856, one of three children born to Robert F. Morgan and his wife, Sarah Jane Morgan. The farm belonged to Isaac Morgan, an Indiana pioneer; after his death the family moved to Greencastle, Ind., and lived there until 1864 when they came to Terre Haute. Mrs. Hughes was educated in the Public schools of Terre Haute with two years in the Female College at Greencastle. The failing health of her father necessitated need for immediate employment; the firm of Espenhain & Albrechet had opened a new store here where employment was secured for the next three years; at the end of that time a change was made to the A. Herz store. In January, 1882 Wm. C. Hughes and Sallie C. Morgan were married, Mr. Hughes living but eight years. Two daughters were born of this union. These girls were educated in the Terre Haute schools, Nellie M., completing a kindergarten course at Mrs. Blaker's Teacher's College, later teaching in the city schools until her sudden death in January 1919. Ethel was graduated from the Indiana State Normal and after teaching in other systems, is now at the McLean Junior High School. For four years after Mr. Hughes' death Mrs. Hughes kept the produce business as left by her husband disposing of it in October 1894. About this time there was a vacancy in the public library and Mrs. Hughes applied for the position and was appointed assistant librarian in Nov. 1894, which place she held until April 1906. At this time the head librarian resigned and Mrs. Hughes was appointed to the position. Preparations were going forward at that time for removal to the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library which was nearing completion. Moving began the last of July and August 13th the new library was thrown open to the public. Mrs. Hughes has been continuously in the library for about twenty-eight years and has seen it grow from 7,000 books to its present capacity of more than 70,000. From one room to the present beautiful, well equipped building with eight branches; fourteen sub-branches and eight stations. From a circulation of 30,000 to over 400,000.

Frank Hulman. The name of Hulman is one of the most prominent in the history of Terre Haute and Vigo county, and Mr. Frank Hulman is one of the leading agriculturists of Honey Creek township of this county. He was born December 13, 1878, the son of Theodore H. and Sophia (Rodarus) Hulman, who were the parents of ten children, three sons and seven daughters. Six of these children are now living, and Mr. Frank Hulman is the only one who resides in Honey Creek township, although five are living in the county. The other one, Josephine, is living in Chicago, the wife of Charles Trowbridge, with the Mead, Morris Co. Theodore H. Hulman was born in Germany, but came to the United States when he was a young man, locating in Indiana. He was first in the wholesale grocery business, but later was interested in the great distillery business at Terre Haute. The first land he purchased was in Honey Creek township, and Mr. Frank Hulman is now living on the old homestead which dates back to 1865. The father lived on this estate but a few years and then returned to Terre Haute, where he made his home for the remainder of his days. He was a Democrat in his political views, and he and his wife were members of St. Benedict Catholic church of Terre Haute. He was a member of the St. Francis Society of that parish, and aided liberally in the erection of St. Benedict church. He died April 19, 1903, and is buried in Woodlawn cemetery. Mrs. Hulman was also a native of Germany, came to this country early in life, and lived highly respected at Terre Haute until she was about eighty years of age. Mr. Frank Hulman was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from Wiley High School at Terre Haute in 1897. His first employment was with the Hulman Company in the wholesale grocery business, where he continued for seven years, working in every department. At the end of this period, his father's death necessitated his taking charge of the Hulman farm of 756 acres, two and one-half miles from the Terre Haute city limits in Honey Creek township, and here he has lived ever since taking up his residence on the estate. He married Goldie Morse, October 14, 1903, and they have one son, Frank, who is now in the 7th grade of the common school. Mr. and Mrs. Hulman have also adopted a little girl, Joan Annette, aged 9 years, who is in the Normal Training School. Mrs. Hulman is a native of Terre Haute, where she attended the public schools and also was graduated from Brown's Business College of this city and at State Normal School. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morse, of this city, the former of whom is now deceased, while the mother makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Hulman. Mr. Hulman is a Democrat in his political views, and he and his wife are communicants of St. Benedict Catholic church of Terre Haute. Their beautiful estate is named "Riverside," and it is the abode of hospitality and good cheer.

Hulman & Company, one of the leading wholesale grocery establishments of Indiana, and of which mention is made elsewhere in these pages, was founded at Terre Haute in 1850 as Ludowice & Hulman. Mr. Ludowice put \$1,400 into the business and Mr. F. T. Hulman invested \$700, the firm continuing under the above name until 1853. The concern was known as F. T. Hulman from 1853 until November, 1858; H. Hulman from 1858 to 1866; H. Hulman & Company from 1866 to 1867, D. D. Dick, T. Hulman and H. H. Hulman as officers; as H. Hulman from 1867 to 1869; as Hulman & Company from 1869 to 1879, the officers during that period having been R. S. Cox and H. H. Hulman. The firm was known as H. H. Hulman from 1879 to 1885, and in 1885 was changed to H. Hulman & Company, the officers at that time having been H. Hulman, Anton Hulman and B. G. Cox. Mr. Cox died August 30, 1898, at which time Herman Hulman, Jr., became an active member of the firm and was vice-president until his death. Mr. Herman Hulman, Sr., died July 4, 1913, and the firm name was changed to Hulman & Company, the name under which it operates today. The officers of the company at the present time are Anton Hulman, president; Glen J. Sampson, vice-president; Andrew Dempsey, secretary, and Adolph F. Meyer, treasurer. The concern's extensive buildings are located at the corner of Ninth street and Wabash Avenue, and even the most casual visitor is impressed with the magnitude and importance of this vast enterprise.

John F. Joyce, a prominent figure in the business and political life of Terre Haute and Vigo county, founder of community service in Terre Haute and active in public affairs for over twenty-five years, passed away at his home in this city on October 1, 1921. He was born in Terre Haute, December 20, 1863, and received a common school education. His parents were natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to this city in the early 'Sixties, where the father was engaged in the pork packing industry. Leaving St. Joseph parochial school at the age of twelve years, he found employment as office and errand boy for the Terre Haute Gazette. He continued with that paper for twenty-eight years during the ownership of William C. and Spencer F. Ball. He was particularly well adapted to newspaper work, and during the period of his service advanced from the position of office boy to that of associate editor of the paper. His great value to the paper, however, was as news writer. When the Gazette was absorbed by the Tribune in 1904, Mr. Joyce continued with the latter paper for two years, resigning at the end of that period to engage in the fire insurance business as a member of the firm of Kelley, Wagner & Joyce. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1906, and at that time enjoyed the distinction of being the first Democrat to be elected to the legislature from Vigo county in fourteen years. He assumed a prominent place in the work of the 65th session of the legislature, serving with distinction on many of the important com-





John F. Joyce

mittees of that body. He was instrumental in having enacted in that legislature a bill advancing Terre Haute from the third to the second class of cities without any increase in the salaries of incumbent officers. Among other vital legislation to which he gave his earnest support was the depository law, passed by that session. His record in the house was summed up by one of the leading Republican newspapers of the state, which described Mr. Joyce as being "one of the most conscientious members of the house." With a record of efficient service in the General Assembly, Mr. Joyce went before the people in 1908 as a candidate for the office of county clerk. He was elected to this office, and was re-elected in 1912, one of the few men to serve two terms in this important position. He succeeded in organizing a Terre Haute executive committee and developed a program of community service activities which has served as a model for establishment in other cities. These included the school center shows and sings which gained popularity and assisted materially in the movement for organizing the Parent-Teachers clubs. Industrial centers were organized for sings and welfare classes of men and women. Through the efforts of Mr. Joyce, the Hemingway house on the Chauncey Rose homestead property at Seventh and Chestnut streets was renovated and improved as a community service center. During the summer and fall of 1920, the home and grounds were used for the largest public social gatherings in the history of the city, and not the least element that contributed to the success of the community service program in Terre Haute was the publicity, of which Mr. Joyce had charge. He made himself the official reporter and publicity agent of the enterprise, and without resorting to propaganda supplied the daily papers with concise news reports of the community service activities. Mr. Joyce was one of the leaders in the two-cent fare legislation, Indiana being one of the first states in the movement. He also sponsored the bill which gave Terre Haute its present park district law, under which the extensive park development of the city has been possible. He was one of the leaders in the movement for the new Garfield high school, the logic and necessity for which is now demonstrated by the fine institution which this school has become. Mr. Joyce was married June 1, 1891, to Miss May LeVan, daughter of Henry C. and Mary E. (Wheeler) LeVan, natives of New York state. Mrs. Joyce, like her husband, was born in Terre Haute, and is an accomplished artist, having studied at the art schools of both, Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Joyce had no children, and he is survived by his widow, a sister, Mrs. T. H. Perkins, of Terre Haute, a nephew and a niece, John Joyce Perkins and Eileen Perkins, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary E. LeVan. In the last years of his life, Mr. Joyce was connected with the T. R. Woodburn Printing Company until he was stricken with cancer of the face, of which illness he died. He was one of the founders here of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and continually exerted himself

for the advancement of the cause of the Irish people. In his death, Terre Haute and its citizens received a blow from which they can with difficulty recover.

James M. Hurst has long been identified with the hardware business at West Terre Haute, Indiana, and has been active in civic affairs tending toward the advancement of his community. Mr. Hurst was born in Clark county, Ill., April 9, 1866, the son of H. M. and Rosella (Day) Hurst, the former born in 1827 in Morgan county, Ky., and the latter a native of France. Mr. Hurst's paternal grandfather, Elisha, was born in Ireland, and came to America early in life, settling in Kentucky, where he was a trapper in the pioneer days. Later he moved to Clark county, Ill., settling on Big Creek, Douglas township, in 1843, and there he spent the remainder of his life. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Hurst, John and Polly Anna Day, both natives of France, came to America in an early day, and settled in Dalson township, Clark County, Ill., where they were farming people, and where they lived the rest of their lives. Mr. H. M. Hurst, the father of Mr. James M. Hurst, was educated in Kentucky and Illinois, whither he came with his parents by ox team, and he spent his life in agricultural pursuits in Clark county. He and his wife had nine children, of whom six grew to maturity, Amanda J., now deceased, Ellen, Emily, James M., Henry and Rosetta, now deceased. Mr. James M. Hurst was educated in the schools of Clark county, Ill., and became a farmer in that county. In 1905, he came to West Terre Haute, and worked at the carpenter trade for some years. He was industrious and frugal, and saved sufficient funds to embark in a hardware venture. This he continued for eight and one-half years, and then sold out the business to advantage, going to California for a winter. But the call of the commercial world brought him back to West Terre Haute in 1921, and he then bought a lot and erected a fine building, 20 x 76 feet, where he engages in the hardware and implement business in partnership with his son, John Raymond Hurst under the firm name of James M. Hurst & Son. Mr. Hurst was married in 1889 to Flora Hornbrook, of Clark county, Illinois, the daughter of John Hornbrook, and they have two children, Nellie G. and John R. Mr. Hurst served one term on the school board of West Terre Haute, and was elected trustee of Sugar Creek township on the Democratic ticket, Nov. 7, 1922, by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office. Mr. Hurst is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons, he and his wife belong to the Rebekahs, and Mrs. Hurst belongs to the Pocahontas and Eastern Star, to which latter organization their daughter also belongs.

Warren Hussey, member of a family which has taken a leading part in the banking and financial affairs of Terre Haute since the early days of its development, was born January 9, 1872 at

Terre Haute, the son of Preston and Kate B. (Moffatt) Hussey. Preston Hussey was so well-known for over fifty years that he needs no introduction to the citizens of Terre Haute and Vigo county. He was born on a farm four miles east of Terre Haute in September, 1825, the son of George Hussey, who came to Vigo county from Baltimore, Maryland, at a time when this region was but little more than a wilderness. He took a farm near the village of Terre Haute, which he cleared and brought to a good degree of productiveness before his death. Kate B. (Moffatt) Hussey was born in Terre Haute in 1840, the daughter of Judge James T. Moffatt, a pioneer of Terre Haute and at one time Judge of the Circuit court. He did much toward the improvement of the city, working faithfully in its best interests until his death here. Preston Hussey received his education in the schools of the time and locality, and when eighteen years of age came to Terre Haute from his father's farm, and found employment at the post office under Judge James T. Moffatt, the postmaster. He held this position until 1852, when he went with the Terre Haute Branch of the State Bank of Indiana as cashier. At that time Demas Deming, Sr., was president of the State Bank, and Mr. Preston Hussey remained with the institution until 1865. In that year, the National State Bank of Terre Haute was organized under the National Banking Act, and Mr. Hussey was chosen its president. He held this office until the year before his death, which occurred in 1913, after sixty years of active identification with the banking interests of the city. From 1860 until the time of his death, he lived at the northwest corner of Seventh and Mulberry streets, and was a familiar and prominent figure in the life of the community during his entire residence here. He and his wife were the parents of three children, one who died in infancy; Florence, the wife of Samuel S. Early, of Terre Haute, now living near Boston, Massachusetts; and Warren, whose name heads this review. Warren Hussey was educated in the common and high schools of Terre Haute, and was graduated from Rose Polytechnic Institute. After completing his schooling, he was for eighteen years connected with the Terre Haute National Bank, but in 1908 he left the banking business to deal in investment securities. In this venture he has been eminently successful, maintaining offices at No. 210 Terre Haute Trust Building, his clientele increasing with each passing year. In 1896, Mr. Hussey was married to Nellie A. McKeen, daughter of Benjamin F. McKeen, for many years a well-known resident of Terre Haute and member of a family also engaged in banking at this city. Mr. and Mrs. Hussey have one son, Warren McKeen Hussey, a graduate of the local common and high schools, who, after two years spent at Rose Polytechnic Institute and one year in Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, is now engaged in the investment securities business with his father. In

his fraternal affiliations, Mr. Hussey is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and takes a keen interest in this organization.

Charles A. Huston, prominent insurance and real estate operator of Terre Haute where he maintains commodious offices at 657 Ohio street, was born at Marshall, Ill., May 9, 1875. He received his education in Clark county, Ill., just outside of Marshall, and when he was about seventeen years of age he came to Terre Haute. His first employment was as a stationary fireman and engineer, an occupation which he followed for some years, and then worked as a locomotive fireman on the Vandalia railroad. He was promoted to engineer on this road, retaining this position for four years, or until 1912, when he engaged in the insurance and real estate business, in which he has continued to the present time. His offices were first located at No. 30 South Sixth street, later at 681 Ohio and in 1921 he moved to his present quarters at 657 Ohio. He has been gratifyingly successful, and has always maintained the strictest policies of honesty and uprightness in all his business and private dealings. He has never aspired to hold public political office, but takes a good citizen's interest in all matters which pertain to the welfare of the city, county, state and nation. In fraternal circles he is a valued member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Independent Order of Foresters, was formerly a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. December 29, 1898, Mr. Huston was married to Flora Davis, of Terre Haute, and this union has been blessed with nine children. Kenneth M., a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute, is a government chemist and resides at Baltimore, Md. He married Loretta Nicher. Virgil H., a graduate of the Terre Haute high school, married Helen King. Nema is a graduate of the Terre Haute high school and the Wabash Commercial College. Marvin graduated from the Terre Haute high school and is now bookkeeper for his father. Harold is attending high school. Warmeda has just finished the grade school, and the other three children are Newel, Camilla and Darrel. The family are devout members of the United Brethern church. Mr. Huston may be classed among the self-made men of Terre Haute, and his success is all the more estimable because he has had to forge ahead every bit of the way unaided. He has many warm friends in the city who always find a hearty welcome at the pleasant family home at 1107 N. Eighth street.

George L. Hutchinson. Agriculture is admitted by all to be the basis of national wealth and prosperity. The farmer is the man who feeds the world, and all honor is due him. One of the leading and prominent agriculturists of Fayette township, Vigo county, is Mr. George L. Hutchinson, a native of this county, born April 24, 1870, the son of Volney P. and Mary J. (Armstrong) Hutchinson. He was the fourth of five children in this family, four of whom

are now living, the youngest child having died. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Volney P. Hutchinson are as follows: Clara, the widow of Harvey Huff, of Chicago, has four children; Alice, the widow of Samuel J. Champion, of Clinton, Ind., has four children; Frank, ex-county commissioner, of Vigo county, is a resident of Terre Haute, is a Democrat, a Thirty-second degree Mason, and has four children living. Volney P. Hutchinson, the father, came to Indiana when he was a child, was always a farmer, and through unremitting toil worked his way up from the lowest rung of life's ladder as a poor, little bound out boy to be the owner of a fine farm in this county. Part of the estate upon which Mr. George L. Hutchinson now lives was once the property of his father. The elder man was at first a Whig in his political views, but later became a Republican. He was a devout Methodist and one of the pillars of the church. He was the first Mason in Fayette township. He and his wife were both buried in beautiful Shepherd's cemetery, where appropriate stones are erected to their memory. Mrs. Hutchinson was a native of the State of Virginia, but was brought to Indiana when she was a child. She was a member of the Methodist church, and died in that faith October 18, 1921, having survived her husband by nearly fifty years, his death having occurred March 16, 1873. Mr. George L. Hutchinson is a self-educated man and has spent his life in the pursuits of agriculture. All he had to begin life with was a small farm of forty acres, but through careful management he has increased his holdings to 301 acres, all in Fayette township. He married Effie M. Pugh, November 1, 1891, and to this union eight children have been born, six sons and two daughters, seven of whom are now living: Oscar P., a graduate of the Clinton High School, and of Rose Polytechnic Institute in the Class of 1916, is now mechanical inspector for the southwestern region of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at St. Louis; he is married to Enid Hay, and they have two children, Mary Elizabeth and George Walker. He is independent in his political views, fraternally is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and in religious affairs affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is a member of the United Brethren church. Herbert Hutchinson is a graduate of the electrical engineering department of Rose Polytechnic Institute, and is located in Chicago with a large electric company. He holds the same political views and has the same fraternal associations as has his brother, Oscar P. Murrel Hutchinson was graduated with the class of 1917 from Clinton high school and lives at home with his parents. He is likewise a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. Audrey V., who was graduated from the Fayette township high school in 1918, attended Clinton high school for two years, and is now a student in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute where she is specializing in home economics, and from which

she will be graduated in 1923. Olen Hutchinson, who was graduated from the Fayette high school in 1921, is living at home with his parents; Volney, is in the first year of the Fayette high school; and Eva M., the youngest child, is a student in the common school. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson may well feel proud of their family of educated children, who are a great credit to their home township. Mrs. Hutchinson was born in Vigo county, January 30, 1870, a daughter of Alex and Nancy (Stubbs) Pugh, both of whom were natives of Ohio, and now deceased. The father was a wagonmaker and farmer, and in his political views was a staunch Republican. Mrs. Hutchinson has two brothers and one sister: Frances, widow of Walter Shepherd, of Whittier, Calif., has one son: Williamson, a farmer of Vermilion county, is married and has one daughter; and Samuel, a farmer of this county, has two children. Mr. Hutchinson is independent in politics, preferring to vote for the man rather than the party. He is a Mason, being a member of Blue Lodge No. 557, of New Goshen, Clinton Chapter No. 125, of the Royal Arch Masons, Clinton Commandery No. 48 Indiana Consistory, and is also a Scottish Rite Mason. He is also a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis, and is past master of the Blue Lodge at New Goshen. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at New Goshen, and to the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are highly esteemed citizens of this county.

Frank Burch Ijams. One of the most historic names in southwestern Indiana, and especially in Vigo county and the city of Terre Haute, is that of Ijams. Mr. Frank Burch Ijams, one of the representatives of this family, was born in Terre Haute December 3, 1886, the third in a family of three children born to William P. and Sallie W. (Warren) Ijams. Extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume of Mr. William P. Ijams, who was one of the leaders in the development of the city and county, as well as of Mr. Levi Gale Warren, the father of Mrs. Ijams. The eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Ijams is Jesse W. Ijams, a resident of Terre Haute, where he is president of the Inland Steel Company. He is a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute, and is the father of two children, one son and one daughter. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Ijams is Miss Alice Ijams, who lives with her mother in Terre Haute at No. 400 North Seventh street. Miss Ijams is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Frank Burch Ijams received his preliminary education in the common schools of Terre Haute, and then spent one year in the local high school. He next attended St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, New York, and subsequently spent two years at Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. In 1906, he entered Yale University, and was graduated with his degree in civil engineering

from Yale Sheffield Scientific School. His extensive educational training has fitted him for a high and useful business and professional career, and in the year of his graduation, he took up railroad construction work, continuing in that business for three years. During this period, he put in thirty-four concrete bridges for the C. I. & S. Railroad, under the control of the New York Central lines. One of these bridges, that across the Kankakee River at Shelby, Ind., is the largest of its kind in the United States. During the World war, Mr. Ijams volunteered his services to the Government. He entered the officers training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, was commissioned and sent to Old Point Comfort in the artillery. Thence he was transferred to Fort Warren at Boston, holding the rank of Major. He was then assigned to the General Staff at Washington, D. C., and was later sent to New York in the personnel department of the General Staff. He was stationed at New York when the Armistice was signed, and after receiving his honorable discharge from the service on November 30, 1918, returned to his home. He was united in marriage to Miss Helen Pauline Fairbanks, September 15, 1915, and they are the parents of two children, Edward Burch and Emily Alice. Mrs. Ijams was born in Vigo county, October 2, 1891, the daughter of Edward P., and Nellie (Gray) Fairbanks, well-known and prominent residents of Terre Haute, where they are living retired. Mrs. Ijams was educated in schools at Greenwich, Conn., and Washington, D. C., and is a member of the Episcopalian Church. She and her husband have traveled extensively together over the United States and Canada, even into the Hudson Bay Territory. The Ijams home is at beautiful Warren Park Farm, which is near the city of Terre Haute in Honey Creek township. This estate, which was once the property of Mr. Ijam's grandfather, Mr. Levi Gale Warren, is a show place of the county. The buildings, erected by Mr. Ijam's father, resemble those of some old English manor, and are in excellent architectural taste. In 1913, this region was visited by a devastating tornado, and inestimable damage was done to Warren Park Farm. The buildings were much injured, and the old virgin walnut forest, which stood just north of the residence, was leveled to the ground. Sixty-three head of stock were killed and many of the buildings were totally destroyed. A tangible loss of at least \$80,000 was inflicted upon the property, but since so much irreparable damage was done, no estimate can be made with any degree of exactitude. The utter ruination of many of his most cherished possessions was a great blow to Mr. Ijam's father, and he never completely regained the personal pride he had had in the estate. However, the buildings have all been repaired or rebuilt, and to the observer of today, there is no visible trace of the havoc that once was wrought here. Mr. Ijams takes great interest in Warren Park Farm, keeps it on a paying basis, and spares no

effort to make it in every way commensurate with his ideals for a home.

George J. Nattkemper, who holds a commanding position among the business men of Terre Haute, is a member of the firm of Nattkemper, Connelly & Company, engaged in the wholesale coal business. Mr. Nattkemper is also vice-president of the Carpenter Construction Company, engaged in the construction of paved roads and streets. He is also secretary-treasurer of the Summit Sand & Gravel Company, one of the largest operating companies in the state, and being the first company ever to ship sand and gravel in carload lots. He was born in Riley township, Vigo county, Indiana, on the 5th day of March, 1872, and is the son of Louis and Elizabeth Nattkemper. Louis Nattkemper was born in Prussia, June 11, 1826, and came to the United States in 1852, locating at Detroit for a time, later at St. Louis, and finally at Riley, Ind., where he was engaged as a tanner and miller for many years. He married Elizabeth Asperger, a native of Germany. The father died in 1904 and the mother in 1894. George J. Nattkemper was educated in the schools of Riley township and the city of Terre Haute, and then entered the business world as a clerk in his father's store. He studied telegraphy and, in 1882, secured a position as agent at Riley for the Evansville & Indianapolis railroad. He held this position one year, and was then promoted to relief agent, working all along the line. He was then in the general office of the road for one year at Evansville, and for three years was chief clerk under John R. Connelly, general agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroads at Terre Haute. He was then appointed traveling freight agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad with offices at Terre Haute. He held that position for nine years, and then engaged in the wholesale coal and sand and gravel business at Terre Haute, in partnership with Mr. Connelly. He has been successful in this enterprise and the firm is widely recognized as one of the largest producers of sand and gravel in the country. Mr. Nattkemper takes more than a passing interest in all civic and political matters. He has served on the city council, and as a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Nattkemper was united in marriage with Nora E. Wallace, the daughter of David M. Wallace of Terre Haute. They have two children, Wayne Fenton, and Mildred Elizabeth.

William P. Ijams, for many years a leading figure in the financial and social life of Terre Haute, was born in Marietta, Ohio. He received his education in the schools of his native community, and at the age of sixteen years, volunteered for service in the Union Army in the Civil war. He was in the command of



Geo. J. Mattkemp

General Wood, and saw much hard fighting. After being honorably discharged from the army, he returned to civilian life at Marietta, but soon left there to come to Terre Haute, arriving in this city in 1870. Soon after his arrival here, he was appointed superintendent of construction for the Indianapolis Belt Line Railroad and the Union Stock Yards of that city. Upon completion of the railroad, W. R. McKeen was made its president, and later Mr. Ijams held this position for many years. He was prominently identified with the steel business and many other enterprises of note. He recently disposed of his stock in the Terre Haute House, of which he held a directing part with Mr. Crawford Fairbanks. He was influential in establishing many of the city's industries, and devoted much time to constructive work in the community. For many years he was paymaster of the old Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southeastern Railroad before it was absorbed by the Vandalia Railroad Company (now the Pennsylvania). He was also one of the organizers of the Citizens Telephone Company, was executive and director in a number of Terre Haute financial institutions, and was president and third owner of the Indiana Steel Company. He promoted the Grand Opera House, and was a life-long friend and business associate of Mr. Demas Deming. No one, perhaps, has ever been more closely connected with the development of the trotting horse than was Mr. Ijams. Horses and their breeding and racing were his hobbies, and he won world-wide fame in this sport. He was one of the founders of the American Trotting Association, and for nearly forty years was its president. With a syndicate he bought Axtell, the famous race horse, from C. W. Williams, of Iowa, for \$105,000, a transaction which created a great sensation. Axtell was a three-year-old stallion at this time, with a record of 2:12 made with an old-fashioned high-wheeled sulky, a crude affair from the present day standards, having neither rubber tires nor ball bearings. Axtell was the sire of many famous horses, including Axworthy and Lee Axworthy. Mr. Ijams promoted the Grand Circuit races here, and maintained a select stable for many years at Warren Park Farm, one of the show places of Indiana, located near Terre Haute. He was very fond of hunting and out-door life, and owned the O. X. Bar Ranch, a large estate located on the Powder River in Wyoming, near the home of Col. William F. Cody, popularly known as "Buffalo Bill." Mr. Ijams was popular in fraternal and social circles, and was a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and a Knight Templar in all of which organizations he took a deep interest. Like his parents, whose home in Ohio was the rendezvous of ministers of that faith, he was a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal church at Terre Haute. He was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Warren, of Terre Haute, and they were the parents of three children: Frank

Burch, elsewhere mentioned, Warren and Alice. Mrs. Ijams was the daughter of Levi G. Warren, an account of whose life will be found in this work. Mr. Warren was the organizer and first president of the old State Bank of Indiana at Terre Haute, and was for years one of this city's leading citizens. Mr. Ijams dropped practically all of his business interests during the last years of his life, he lived with his family at No. 400 North Seventh street, and the home was the scene of many brilliant social functions throughout his life. His long and useful career was brought to a close on the 22d day of March, 1922, and in his death the citizens of Terre Haute suffered a great and irreplaceable loss.

Henry H. Irwin, who has long been known as one of the leading farmers of Vigo county, Indiana, where he is the owner of a fine property in Sugar Creek township, was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 19, 1840, the son of Elijah and Mary (Ships) Irwin, the former a native of Maryland, while the latter was born in Ohio. They were highly respected agricultural people of Licking county, where they both passed away, and were the parents of eight children: Sarah A., Nathan H., Elizabeth, Catherine L., Martha, Henry H., Malinda and Milton, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Henry H. Irwin, the subject of this sketch, and Milton, who is on the old home farm in Licking county. Mr. Henry H. Irwin was educated in the schools of Licking county, and left that county at the age of nineteen years to become the superintendent of a large sheep ranch. On November 19, 1862, he enlisted in the United States navy for service during the Civil war, and saw much hard service in the River and Gulf. He participated in the battle of Island No. 10, the battle before Memphis, went through the Red River expedition which included the fight at Fort De Russia, and proceeded with that expedition all the way to Shreveport, La., having numerous battles enroute. This naval campaign was known as Banks' expedition. Mr. Irwin was honorably discharged from the navy in February, 1865, and returned to Ohio, where he remained for one year. He then went to Clark county, Illinois, where he was engaged for three years as a farmer and stock raiser. On March 4, 1869, he came to his present farm in Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, where he has since resided. He is the owner of 335 acres of land, mostly in Illinois, and has put on every improvement which appears on his acres. He is a cattle, hog and sheep raiser, and is widely-known for his ability along these lines. Mr. Irwin was united in marriage December 22, 1868, to Emily Prevo, who was born in York, Ill., the daughter of Ira and Mandy (Hurst) Prevo, the father a native of North Carolina and a veteran of the Mexican war, and the mother of what is now West Virginia. The Prevos were farming people, and spent most of their lives at York, Ill. They were the

parents of five children: James, living; Mrs. Irwin; Orra, deceased; and two who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have had eight children, as follows: Della, of Vigo county; Otto; Minnie, at home with her parents; William S.; Ross, on Mr. Irwin's farm on the Illinois side of the State line; Bruce, a railroad man of Columbus, Ohio; Henry, deceased; and Ray, now at home, who served in the Three Hundred and Ninth Ammunition Train in the United States army, Eighty-fourth Division, during the World war for about eighteen months, from September, 1917, until March, 1919, and was overseas for about four months. Henry H. Irwin served on the county council for four years, and has always taken a constructively intelligent part in the political affairs of the county and township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in religious matters both he and his wife were reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith.

Guy G. Jackson, one of the younger and most progressive business men of Terre Haute, where he is the proprietor of an up-to-date and exceptionally sanitary meat market, was born at Riley, Indiana, March 22, 1890, the son of W. H. and Edna (Fagan) Jackson, both of Vigo county. He was educated in the Riley public schools and in the Wiley High School at Terre Haute, where his father held the position of secretary and treasurer of the Valentine Packing Company from 1905 to 1915. In 1905, Mr. Guy Jackson started in the meat business with the Bressett Meat Market at Twelfth street and Wabash avenue, of which he took complete charge in 1913, continuing as its manager until 1917. He then went into business for himself at 101 North Fourth street, and has been in that location ever since with the exception of thirteen months service in the armed forces of the United States during the World war as a chief commissary steward. His market caters to the highest class trade of the city, is modern in every respect, and has attracted a large patronage on account of the excellence of the meats handled, the perfect service and the fair treatment accorded to all customers. On November 15, 1918, Mr. Jackson married Anna Bedwell, of Linton, Indiana, the daughter of Charles and Anna Viola Bedwell, highly respected citizens of that community. Fraternally, Mr. Jackson is prominently identified with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of Pythias.

George Jacob, a noted musician, and a man who has done much toward the advancement and elevation of music in Terre Haute, was born in Leipzig, Germany, January 11, 1880, the son of Max and Sophia Jacob. From early childhood he evinced a talent for music, and he was sent to the Royal Conservatory of Music at Leipzig. At that institution his violin teachers were Hans Sitt, Joseph Joachim, in Berlin, and his harmony teacher was Jaddasohn.

After his graduation from the Royal Conservatory, he went to Paris, France, where he lived for a time with his mother, his father having died. In 1907, he came to the United States, first locating at Indianapolis, but soon coming to Terre Haute, where he has since maintained a large and growing school of music, being assisted by a competent corps of instructors. Mr. Jacob was united in marriage, July 18, 1915, to Lenna Coffey, daughter of Edgar Coffey, and to this union one son has been born, George Edgar, now in his seventh year. Mr. Jacob is managing concerts for Terre Haute, and has presented the greatest artists of the world for the edification of the citizens of this city. Mrs. Jacob is a noted pianist, and has delighted many audiences by her talented performances. Mr. Jacob is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Terre Haute, Chamber of Commerce, and enjoys the high esteem of the community. He procured the lease of the Grand Theatre from C. Fairbanks for five years and is its manager.

Judge John Porter Jeffries, of the Vigo Circuit Court. It is given to but few men to rise to a point as high in their chosen callings, as has Judge John Porter Jeffries in the legal and judicial profession, and it is stimulating to the imagination to note the progress and brilliant career of this gentleman. Judge Jeffries was born in Clay county, Indiana, in 1878, the son of Reece and Nancy (Coble) Jeffries, the former of Clay county, and the latter a native of Ohio, who came to Clay county in the early 'Sixties. The paternal great-grandfather of Judge Jeffries, James Jeffries, settled in Clay county in 1837, and became very prosperous. He was the only man in his township who paid an income tax during the Civil war. His son, Andrew Jeffries, who was the paternal grandfather of Judge Jeffries, fought in both the Mexican and Civil wars, and three of his sons, Reece, the judge's father, Frank and Ebenezer, served in the Union army during the Rebellion, all coming through it unscathed. Most of the family have been farming people, and have done much toward the development of southwestern Indiana. When Mr. Reece Jeffries came to Vigo county, he settled on a farm about two miles east of Riley, and there he still lives. He and his wife had six children: Nettie A. (Jeffries) Gastineau, Howard M., Catherine Lee, John Porter, Edgar, and one who died in infancy. Judge Jeffries was educated in the Douglas school, and the graded and high schools at Riley. He then entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, from which he was graduated in 1901. He then went to the University of Indiana, from which he received his A. B. degree in 1903. In 1906, he was awarded his degree of LL. B. from the Indiana University Law School, and began the practice of his profession at Linton, Indiana, where he remained until the fall of 1912. He then came to Terre Haute, and since that time has lived in this city. He

served as deputy prosecutor in Greene county for about forty months, during which he gained much extremely valuable experience. For a short time he was deputy prosecutor of the Vigo Circuit, and, on November 23, 1920, took his seat as judge of the Vigo Circuit Court, an office which he holds today. His record on the bench has been an enviable one, his decisions have been just and equitable, and almost uniformly upheld by the higher courts. In addition to his judicial duties, Judge Jeffries has important business interests. He is vice-president and a director of the Linton Summer Coal Company, and a director in the Templeton Coal Company. He has been associated for the past eight years with John A. Templeton, president of both the above mentioned companies. Judge Jeffries was married, on January 1, 1908, to Sylvia Bennett, of Cory, Ind., the daughter of Benjamin J. and Viola P. Bennett. Mrs. Jeffries is a native of Clay county, Indiana, as is her husband, and they have had two children: Darwin Bennett, who died in infancy, and Quentin Ray, now two years of age. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in all matters pertaining to the civic welfare are found in the forefront of the city's workers.

Desford C. Johnson, one of Terre Haute's leading realtors, was born in Sullivan county, at Farmersburg, Ind., May 25, 1894, the son of James Perlie and Laura (Jeffries) Johnson. The father and mother were born in Sullivan county, the former on April 27, 1874, and the latter on April 28, 1871, and are now living there, the father being a farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Johnson was educated in Farmersburg, Ind., and was graduated from the high school there in 1914. He then attended Brown's Business College of Terre Haute for one year, and in 1915, engaged in the real estate business in which he has been successfully operating since that time with the exception of the period during which he served in the United States army. Mr. Johnson was sales manager for Robert E. Lee in the opening of various subdivisions, selling out Crawford Park Place, College Avenue Place, Gardendale, Hulman Street Place. He entered the service in May, 1918, and was clerk of Company M, Thirty-sixth Infantry. He was honorably discharged in February, 1919, at Camp Taylor, Ky., and then went to South Dakota for a short visit. In the following fall he returned to Terre Haute, and organized the farm department of the Fox & Pfeister Company, of which department he was manager. In November, 1920, he became associated with the Charles M. Trout Company, taking charge of the real estate department, and is now a member of the firm. Recently he has sold Monterey Subdivision, Nos. 1 and 2, and Broadlands, a subdivision of small farms. Mr. Johnson married Fern E. Drake, daughter of Herman O. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Drake, of South Dakota, and they have an

adopted child, Dorothy. Mr. Johnson is president of the real estate board, and a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He votes the Republican ticket, and is a devout member of the First Baptist church, being vice-president of the Brotherhood Club. He is first vice-president of the Indiana Real Estate Association, to which office he was elected in September, 1922.

George T. Johnson, M. D., one of the successful medical practitioners of Terre Haute, Ind., and a veteran of the World war, was born in Champaign county, Illinois, in 1886. He received his earlier education in the common and high schools of his native community. He then entered Illinois University, and was graduated therefrom in 1906. He continued his medical studies at Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine from this institution in 1908. For eighteen months after his graduation he served as an interne in the Cook County Hospital, and then came to Terre Haute to enter actively upon his career as a physician and surgeon. When the United States declared war upon the Central Powers in 1917, Dr. Johnson enlisted in the army, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps. He was promoted to captain later, and held this rank when he was honorably discharged from the service after twenty months in the army. He is a member of the Vigo county, Indiana and American Medical Associations, the Terre Haute Academy of Medicine, and the Esculapian Society. He maintains offices at No. 412 Tribune Building, in this city. Dr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Cox, daughter of B. G. Cox of Terre Haute, and they reside at No. 928 S. Center street.

Noble J. Johnson, the able prosecuting attorney of Vigo county, Indiana, was born in this city, August 23, 1887, the son of Abraham S. and Ida May (Logue) Johnson. Abraham S. Johnson was born in Atlanta, county seat of Logan county, Illinois, in 1858, and died September 29, 1921; Ida May Johnson was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1861, and is still living. The father started working for the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad Company at the age of seventeen in the capacity of locomotive fireman, was later promoted to be engineer, and held this position until 1905, when the bad condition of his eyes compelled him to relinquish it. However, he rendered valuable service to this company in another department until the time of his death. To him and his wife were born three children: Noble J., the subject of this review; Paul, who is the leader of the American Theater orchestra at Terre Haute, and Pearl, now Mrs. Harry Greulich. Noble J. Johnson was educated in the old Seventh Ward school and in the Wiley High School, but in 1905, he left school to help his father in supporting the family, the elder man having become incapacitated as stated above. He

worked for a stamping company for one year, and then found employment in the Car Accountant's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where he continued for two years and seven months. He next went to work for the Hayes Lithographic Company at Buffalo, N. Y., as a salesman, and during his time on the road he carried law books about with him, studying them in his spare moments. Whenever he remained in a town for a few days, he would try to make the acquaintance of some lawyer in order that he might have access to his library, and he continued in this way until 1909, when his determination to become a lawyer brought him to Terre Haute to read law in the office of the Miller & Kelley firm. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1911, and remained with the above firm until 1914, when he became a member of it, the name then being changed to Miller, Kelley & Johnson. In January, 1917, he left the firm to accept the position of deputy prosecuting attorney, and held this office through the year 1918. At the close of his service in this position he formed a partnership with Mr. Horsley under the name of Horsley & Johnson. On November 2, 1920, Mr. Johnson was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of prosecuting attorney of Vigo county, receiving a larger majority than any other man on the ticket, national or local, and even running ahead of Mr. Harding five hundred votes. There were over 15,000 votes cast for him, and he had a majority of 3,863 votes over his opponent, Mr. Douglas, the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office of prosecutor, and a fair estimate of the high regard in which Mr. Johnson is held by the community. There is little doubt that law suits and criminal cases are won almost entirely through the resourcefulness of the lawyer, and no better gauge of Mr. Johnson's ability is obtainable than the records which show that in fifty-seven jury trials in the Vigo court during the year 1921, he obtained convictions in fifty-three cases, thus exceeding all records for prosecuting attorneys in Indiana. Until Mr. Johnson was elected the office was always in arrears. During 1921, under his supervision, it not only paid all expenses and salaries, but showed a net profit of over \$3,000. On October 16, 1913, he was married to Mercy C. Broadhurst, and one child, Miriam Ruth, was born to them November 3, 1915. Mrs. Johnson is a native of Vigo county, was graduated from Wiley High School, and attended the Indiana State Normal School for three years. She is of good old Colonial stock, the first representatives of her family to come to this country, having made the voyage in the Mayflower. Her grandfather Broadhurst opened the first mine in Vigo county, a strip mine known as the Old Home Coal Company. Mr. Johnson is prominently identified with numerous fraternal organizations, being a Knight Templar, Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and is a

member of the Uniform Rank, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, the Rebekahs, the Maccabees, and the Loyal Order of Moose, in the last named of which he is very active, having been trustee, treasurer, and since 1919, a dictator. He holds membership in both the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is the representative county officer, and is a member of the council. Mr. Johnson is a masterful, fair minded man, and is in every way justifying the high confidence reposed in him by the citizens of Vigo county.

Robert E. Lee. There is no name, perhaps, more illustrious in the annals of American History than that of Lee, and a scion of that famous family was the late Robert E. Lee, of Terre Haute. His great-grandfather was a cousin of the great General Henry Lee of Revolutionary war fame, the chivalric leader known as "Light Horse Harry," the father of General Robert E. Lee, who guided the destinies of the Confederate armies during the Civil war. Mr. Lee was born in Riley township, Vigo county, Indiana, February 4, 1880, the son of Jonathan and Susana Lee, both natives of the same township. Robert E. Lee received an excellent education. He was graduated from Wiley High School at Terre Haute, then attended the Indiana State Normal school and later the Indiana University. His first employment was as a page under Judge Simpson of the Indiana Supreme Court, and he then studied law with Senator Barcus. He had been interested in the real estate business from his twenty-first birthday, and he finally dropped the study of law to devote all his time and energy to real estate, opening an office for himself at No. 30 S. Sixth street in 1903. He was very successful in this business, his good business judgment combining with his unfailing policy of fair dealing to bring him a large and profitable patronage. He continued as a real estate operator until the time of his death, January 17, 1922, his untimely demise bringing great sorrow to all who knew him. He was a strong worker in the Republican party and served not only as city chairman, but as county chairman of that party as well. His religious convictions made him a Presbyterian, and he was a devout member of that church at Terre Haute. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belonged to the Terre Haute Real Estate Board. On September 19, 1903, Mr. Lee was united in marriage with Helen M. Morgan, daughter of William Q. and Marie M. (Bernard) Morgan of Indianapolis, and to their union two children were born: Virginia, aged fourteen years, and Robert E., Jr., aged eleven. Mrs. Lee assumed the responsibilities of her husband at his death, and is still conducting it with gratifying success at the old address, Room 15 in the Beach Block. Mrs. Lee is one of the most active women in public affairs at Terre Haute. She was the first woman to serve on the Park Board, her term of service covering three years, and was only terminated by her resig-



Robert E. Lee.

nation when her husband's ill health made it imperative that she do so. She is treasurer of the Terre Haute Y. W. C. A., and during the World war was city chairman of the women's committee for the Third and Fourth Liberty Loan Drives, and county chairman for the Victory Loan Drive. Her consummate business ability and her intelligent participation in civic affairs make her one of Terre Haute's most valued citizens.

Johnson, Miller & Miller. M. H. Johnson, Jr., senior member of the firm of Johnson, Miller & Miller, architects, first laid the foundations of the firms present architectural business at Brazil, Indiana in 1910. September, 1911, Warren D. Miller became associated with him at Brazil, and in 1912 they established an office in the Ball building on Ohio street, Terre Haute, maintaining both offices until July 15, 1915. On that date they closed the Brazil office and opened a new office at 105 S. Seventh street, Terre Haute. On August 11, 1919, Ewing H. Miller was taken into the firm and its name became Johnson, Miller & Miller. On March 1, 1921, they removed their office to their present location at No. 30 North Fifth street. Both Messrs. Miller are graduates of the University of Pennsylvania architectural course, while Mr. Johnson received his architectural training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Johnson is local representative of the American Society of Architects, as well as being a member of the American Specification Institute. Each member of the firm holds architects license to practice in Illinois, and all hold architectural engineering licenses, are members of the Indiana Society of Architects, American Institute of Architects and the Indiana Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. A few of the representative buildings designed by this firm are the Sarah Scott School, Eliza B. Warren School, Lincoln School, Wiley Gymnasium, Nichols Ford Agency building, Grossman Auto Sales building, Friendly Inn, new Union Hospital, Orpheum Theater, Terre Haute Country Club, Plymouth Congregational church, Christian Science church, all of Terre Haute; the Brazil High School, Jackson Street School, Elks Lodge Building, Parco Apartments, Stout Furniture Company, all of Brazil; Paris, Illinois Country Club, and new Paris Hotel, Hutsonville, Illinois High School, Martinsville, Illinois High School, Washington, Indiana High School, St. Simon's Boys' School, of Washington, Indiana, Elnora, Indiana High School, Ellettsville, Indiana High School, Kirkwood Avenue church at Bloomington, Indiana, Cloverdale, Indiana High School, Van Buren Township High School, of Clay county, Indiana, Perry Township High School, Cory, Indiana, Eugene Township High School at Cayuga, Indiana, Sugar Ridge High School at Ashboro, Indiana, Florida Township High School at Rosedale, Indiana, Raccoon Township High School at Bridgeton, Indiana, Curry Township High School at Shelburn, Indiana, and the Morgan Business Block at Clinton, Indiana.

Frank C. Jones, of Springfield, Ill., operator of coal mines and large land owner, is a native of Indiana, having been born in Jackson county, this State, December 3, 1877, the son of Wiley and Elizabeth (Brown) Jones. Wiley Jones was born in Virginia in 1836, and when a young man came to Jackson county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life, and where he attained to considerable political prominence. He was at one time county treasurer, and was always active in public affairs of the community. His wife was born in Jackson county, in 1850, and she and her husband were always highly respected in that locality. Frank C. Jones was educated in the public schools of Columbus and Cortland, Indiana, and for a considerable time was engaged in the real estate business at Springfield, Ill., with eminent success. At the present time he operates a coal mine at Linton, Indiana, and one at Terre Haute, and spends a large share of his time in this city attending to these interests. In addition, he operates several farms in Illinois, and is the owner of a large and fertile ranch in Kansas. Fraternally, Mr. Jones is a valued member of the Red Men and in his political beliefs is a staunch Republican. On August 23, 1907, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Dorothy N. Wright, daughter of Samuel and Fannie Wright, of Jefferson county, Kansas.

Henry Clay Jordan, one of the pioneer residents of Vigo county, has seen the city of Terre Haute grow from a village to a city of nearly seventy thousand, and has seen the rural districts progress from a wilderness to a state of high cultivation. Mr. Jordan was born March 26, 1837, in Vigo county, the son of George and Judith H. (Bennett) Jordan. He was the sixth of eight children, three sons and five daughters, born to his parents, and of these eight, two are now living, Mr. Jordan and his sister, Clara. Clara Jordan was educated at St. Mary-of-the-Woods, and lives with her brother on the beautiful homestead of 160 acres. George Jordan was born April 5, 1798, in Pennsylvania, one year before Washington died, and when he was only eight years of age, came to Ohio in a covered wagon. From Ohio, he came to Indiana on foot, guided by Indians, and located in Vigo county, and in that early day there were many Indians in this region. He purchased a farm of 160 acres, and was also interested in the Royse property adjoining his property on the west. His first home was a log cabin, and all the hardships of pioneer life fell to his lot. He made forty-five flat boat trips to New Orleans, building the boats himself. Politically, he was an old line Whig, voted for Lincoln, and was twice trustee of Honey Creek township. He died January 20, 1881, and his wife survived him until May 1, 1899. They are both interred in Hull cemetery. Mrs. Jordan was a native of Kentucky, and came to Indiana in 1814, while it was still a territory. She belonged to a fine old Kentucky family, and was greatly admired by all who knew her. Mr. Henry Clay Jordan has done his full share

as an agriculturist in the development of Vigo county. He received a common school education, and also attended a select school. He is a reader and thinker, and a great lover of good literature. He and his sister reside on the original homestead, and are citizens who are held in high regard by all. Mr. Jordan was an old line Whig, and when the Republican party came into existence, upheld its principles, and is still giving that party his loyal support, although he has never sought nor cared for public office. He was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, and served in Company D, 133d Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in the spring of 1864, and his unit was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He returned to Indianapolis, and was discharged September 4, 1864, when he returned to civilian life in this county. They affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church in Honey Creek township, and they have always been liberal toward its support.

John F. Kelly, secretary of the Carpenter Construction Company, of Terre Haute, was born in Muncie, Ind., September 26, 1895, and while one of the younger business men of the city, has already made a reputation for ability in business management. In 1900, he came with his parents, Michael J. and Mary Ann (Doherty) Kelly, and here his mother died January 31, 1913, while the father is now living retired from active business affairs. John F. Kelly was educated in the parochial schools of this city, after completing which he took a course in Brown's Business College. His first experience in the business world was gained with the Burk & O'Neal Coal Company, with which he was connected for one and one-half years. He then was employed with Nattkemper, Connelly & Company in 1913, and when the Carpenter Construction Company was organized in 1916, Mr. Kelly was made its secretary, an official position which he has held ever since. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Y. M. I. Mr. Kelly was married in July, 1918, to Catharine J. Walsh, of Terre Haute, and they have two sons, John F., Jr., and Richard Walsh. Mr. Kelly and his family are all members of St. Margaret Mary Catholic church, in the affairs of which they take an active part, and are popular in the younger social life of the community. Mr. Kelly was inducted into the service of his country, September 20, 1917, assigned to the 309th Ammunition Train, 84th Division, was promoted on October 15, 1917 to Corporal, Nov. 1st, 1917 was made Sergeant, Battalion Sergeant Major, Nov. 21, 1917, graduated from 3rd officers training school on April 19, 1918, as 2d Lieutenant of F. A., transferred to Adjutant General's Department and made 1st Lieutenant, October 8, 1918, and was assigned as assistant camp personnel adjutant at Camp Jackson, S. Carolina. He was discharged February 7, 1919, and is a member of the American Legion.

Prof. Oscar Lynn Kelso is well-known in state educational circles, through his long years of identification with the public

schools of Indiana. Professor Kelso was born in Dubois county, Ind., October 10, 1854, the son of Lemuel Lock and Sarah (Turner) Kelso, the former of Dubois county, and the latter a native of Pike county. Lemuel Kelso was a farmer, and was most successful in his agricultural operations. He served in Company F, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. He and his good wife were the parents of nine children. Prof. Oscar L. Kelso was educated in Dubois county, and then came directly to Terre Haute to work his way through the State Normal School. He was graduated in 1879, and for three years was principal at Bruceville. He then went to Indiana University, and was graduated therefrom in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1890 he took his Master of Arts degree from the same university, and was then principal of the high school at Anderson, Indiana for one year, and principal of the high school at Richmond, Indiana for nine years. In the meantime he had taken post graduate work at Chicago University in mathematics, and in 1894, he came from Richmond to head the mathematics department of the State Normal School, and has now completed twenty-eight years in this capacity. He has now taught forty-five years in all, and has also written text books for use in schools. He is the author of an arithmetic for use in high schools, academies and normals, known as Kelso Arithmetic, and collaborated with Robert J. Aley, now president of Butler College, in the revision of the Cook, Cropsey Series of Arithmetics. These texts had been adopted by the State and were not very satisfactory, so these two men were employed by the publishers to revise them to a standard acceptable to the state. Professor Kelso was married in 1885 to Carrie E. Bollenbacher, of Bloomington, Ind., the daughter of George Bollenbacher, a business man of that city, and to this union two children have been born, Winifred Margaret and Byron Lynn. Professor Kelso was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity at Indiana University, and since 1880 has belonged to the State Teachers Association. He is also a member of the State Academy of Sciences and for many years has belonged to the Terre Haute Science Club. In political matters he is a supporter of the Republican party, but has never sought office. In addition to his duties in the pedagogical profession, Professor Kelso was for nine years president of the Kettle Valley Mining Company, and was also one of the organizers of the American German Trust Company, of which he was president for six years.

Thomas Kemp, general superintendent of the Indiana Coke & Gas Company, was born July 21, 1884, at St. Clair, Mich., the son of Thomas and Ellen (Crampton) Kemp. The father was born in England and came to this county, settling in Michigan with his parents when he was four years of age. He was born January 18, 1844, and was a prosperous farmer for many years. He retired some time before his death, and lived the remainder of

his life in Michigan. Mr. Kemp's mother was born January 27, 1847, in Ohio, and passed away in April, 1909. When his father was seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Union army for service during the Civil war, fought throughout the entire struggle, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga. He was imprisoned for sixteen months, nine months at Andersonville, Ga., and seven in Libbey, Va. Thomas Kemp was educated in the common and high schools in Michigan, and when he was seventeen followed the Lake for a short time. He then worked as a time keeper for the Zenith Furnace Company, of Duluth, Minn., and was with that concern until April, 1905. During that time he was advanced to foreman of the By-products Coke Plant. He then went to work for the American Coke & Gas Construction Company, located at New York, and builders of the Otto Hoffman By-Products Coke Ovens. He was stationed at Camden until December, 1905, with this company, where a plant of fifty ovens was built, and then went to work as a construction and operating foreman with the company at Wyandotte, Mich., until the spring of 1908. He built a battery of fifteen ovens and tore down and rebuilt a battery of fifteen ovens for the Michigan Alkali Company. He then went to Hamilton, Ohio and erected a plant of fifty ovens for the Hamilton Otto Coke Company, remaining at that place until 1909. He then went to Indianapolis and helped complete a job of fifty ovens and was then made plant superintendent; later building two batteries of twenty-five ovens each for the Citizens Gas Company. He continued in this employment until April, 1913, when he started on the road as a salesman for the Vandalia Coal Company, a position which he retained until 1915. In that year the Indiana Coke & Gas Company was organized at Terre Haute, and Mr. Kemp was made general superintendent. Mr. Kemp was married in November, 1906, but his wife died in September, 1909. In June, 1912, he married Myra Short, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they are the parents of five children, Ellen Louise, John P., Thomas L., Mattie Myra and Mary Jane.

Frank R. Kiefner, one of the well-known real estate operators of Terre Haute, who has won to success through sound policies of business management and fair dealing, was born in this city September 26, 1879, the son of George and Hannah (Zeilinger) Kiefner. George Kiefner was born in Clay county, Indiana, in 1852, and died at Terre Haute in 1885. His wife, the mother of the subject of this biography, was born in Clay county, in 1854, and is now living in Houston, Texas, with her son, Herbert. Frank R. Kiefner, after completing the course of study prescribed in the common schools, went to high school in Vincennes, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1896, thereafter attending Vincennes University for one year. He had done considerable farming in

spare times and vacations during his school days, and when he left school he took up agriculture as a business. In 1902, however, he was employed by the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company in their order department. Here he was rapidly advanced, becoming chief order clerk, timekeeper and assistant cashier during the three years he was with this concern. He then became connected with the C. B. Molling Land Company, of Houston, Texas, and was their agent for the entire State of Indiana until 1910, when he engaged in the insurance and local real estate business for himself. He has been gratifyingly successful in this venture, and is recognized as being a reliable and trustworthy person with whom to deal. On November 23, 1915, Mr. Kiefner was married to Hallie F. Freed. Mrs. Kiefner was born in Clay county, Indiana, but attended school in Terre Haute, being graduated from Wiley High School in June, 1915.

Arthur Francis Kintz, the able and efficient superintendent of the Riley Coal Mines, is a native Terre Hautean, his birth having occurred in this city June 5, 1879. His parents were Pius C. and Mary Ann (Ward) Kintz, early residents of this city, both now deceased, and of whom there is an account given under the sketch headed by the name of Norbert Kintz, a brother of Arthur Francis Kintz. Arthur Kintz was reared in this city, and received his education in St. Patrick parochial school, Thompson graded school, and for one year he attended the Terre Haute High School. Until the year 1918, he was associated with his brothers, Charles and Pius F. Kintz in the general contracting business, but in that year he was employed in the important position of superintendent of the well-known Riley Mines. On September 7, 1910, Mr. Kintz was united in marriage with Catharine Agnes Cunningham, who was born February 25, 1888, at Arcola, Illinois, the daughter of Michael and Josephine (Sullivan) Cunningham, prominent residents of that place. He was born in Ireland, but came to this country when a young man, locating at Arcola, where he married Josephine Sullivan, a native of Rantoul, Ill. They were the parents of six children, all living: Hugh, Catharine, Nellie, Charles, Mary and Paul. Mr. Cunningham passed away in 1920, at the age of seventy years, and is still survived by his widow, now sixty-two years old. He was for about thirty years, a merchant at Arcola, and was one of the respected business men of that community. To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Kintz five children have been born: Arthur Francis, Jr., aged nine years; Mary Elizabeth, seven; Frances Theresa, five; Virginia, three, and Cecelia Ann, not quite one year old. Mrs. Kintz was educated in the public schools of Arcola, Ill., and was graduated from the Arcola High School in 1905. She was graduated from Brown's Business College at Terre Haute in 1907, and then became bookkeeper at the Knox 5 & 10c Store, now Woolworth's. She

and her husband are admired by their many friends for their qualities of good citizenship and civic pride.

Irving P. King, one of the younger generation of Terre Haute business men, has through his own unaided efforts risen to a place of prominence in the commercial life of the city. He was born January 4, 1887, near Terre Haute, the son of Joseph W. and Polly Emma King. He attended the Rogers' school until he came to Terre Haute, where he went to the fifth and eighteenth ward schools and the Lacy school. When he was sixteen years of age he returned to the Rogers' school for one year, after which he took a five months course in Brown's Business College, working nights for his board. His first venture in the commercial world was in the dairying business on the Fort Harrison road at Hillcrest farm, where he remained for one year. He then came to Terre Haute where he bought two lots at 2440 North Tenth street and continued dairying, distributing one hundred gallons of milk to his customers daily, using one horse and wagon. His business has grown rapidly, and now it requires six automobile trucks and six wagons to distribute his eleven hundred gallons of milk and cream daily. The growth of his trade demanded the use of first one, then two, later three buildings, and now he has been compelled to build his large and modern plant at 2501 North Tenth street, which he occupied in October, 1919. This plant contains all the most modern sanitary equipment for handling his products, including a large refrigerator constantly kept at a temperature just above the freezing point. The entire plant is a model of cleanliness. In March, 1922, he engaged in the manufacture of ice cream at 114 North Fifth street, and is now using two trucks in delivering it to his customers. On November 30, 1916, Mr. King was married to Beatrice Hyatt, of Terre Haute, and to this union two children have been born, Robert, aged four, and Dorothy Emma, aged three. Mr. King is a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias and of Uniform Rank No. 83, of the same order, and the entire family are devout members of the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles J. Kintz, well-known general contractor of the firm of P. C. Kintz & Sons, Terre Haute, Ind., is the son of Pius C. and Mary Ann (Ward) Kintz, of whom further mention is made in the sketch of Norbert Kintz, the brother of Charles J. Kintz. He was born at Terre Haute, June 4, 1875, and was educated in the Catholic and public schools of this city and in the W. C. Isbell Business College. After leaving school, he entered the employ of his father in the general contracting business, and for fifteen years before the elder man's death had full charge of the business. He has since controlled the affairs of this company under the name of P. C. Kintz & Sons. Mr. Kintz is one of the successful coal operators of Terre Haute, having started in the business in 1917. By his honesty and strict attention to his business he has now the

respect and confidence of the people. Mr. Kintz was married in 1896, to Cora Helms, of Terre Haute, and to their union four children have been born, as follows: Herbert, deceased; Helen, a graduate of the high school and business college of St. Joseph Catholic church, and now a student at St. Mary's College at South Bend, Ind.; Charles J., a graduate of Wiley High School at Terre Haute, and now a student at Notre Dame University, South Bend; and Robert, deceased. The family are members of St. Joseph Catholic church, and fraternally, Mr. Kintz belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Kintz have many warm friends in their native city who always find a welcome at the family home at 526 N. Seventh street.

Edward Shirkie, one of the best-known coal operators of Terre Haute and the Indiana coal field, is a man who has been closely connected with the development of the industry in the middle west. Mr. Shirkie was born in Ayrshire, Scotland on January 11, 1859, the son of Steward and Jean (Haggerty) Shirkie. When he was still in his early youth, he and his younger brother, Hugh H., elsewhere mentioned herein, accompanied their parents when they came to the United States. They first located at Middlesex, Pa., but later made removal to Carbon, this State. He received his education in the public schools of Carbon, and upon leaving them entered immediately into the coal business. He is thoroughly familiar with every phase of coal mining, and his early experience in the industry made him fit to manage large projects in this field of endeavor. For five years, Mr. Shirkie was in partnership with Richard Tennant, and for seventeen years was in partnership with W. S. Bogle of Chicago, Ill. He steadily increased the scope of his operations from year to year until his holdings have become very extensive. He bears an enviable reputation for fair dealing and astute business management, and is recognized as being easily one of the foremost operators in the middle west. He was for a number of years president of the Oak Hill Mining Company, and is now president of the Bickett-Shirkie Coal Company, a position which he has held for some years. In 1889, Mr. Shirkie was united in marriage with Miss Lora Belle Taylor. His first venture as an operator came in 1882, when his father, Steward Shirkie, his brother, Hugh, and he organized the Shirkie Coal Company, of Clinton, Indiana.

Herman L. Kintz, the youngest son of Pius C. and Mary Ann (Ward) Kintz, concerning whom considerable information is given under the name of Norbert Kintz, was born at the old Kintz family homestead, September 5, 1893. His preliminary education was received in St. Patrick parochial schools in Terre Haute, the city of his birth. This training was supplemented by a course at Brown's Business College, also at Terre Haute, after the completion of



Edward Shurtin

which he became associated with his brothers, Charles, Arthur and Pius F., in the general construction business, the firm being known as P. C. Kintz & Sons. He remained with this company until 1918, when he began with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the capacity of brakeman, a position which he now holds. On March 6, 1915, Mr. Kintz was married to Marguerite Leidinger, of Brazil, Ind., the daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Martin) Leidinger. Mrs. Kintz's maternal grandfather, Bernard Martin, and his wife, Mary (McNickel) Martin, were both natives of Ireland. They came to the United States early in life, were married in this country and settled at Brazil. To Mr. and Mrs. Kintz two children have been born: Rose Mary, born June 18, 1916, and Dorothy Jane, born July 20, 1917. The family are all members of St. Patrick Catholic church, and make their residence at the old Kintz homestead at 111 South Thirteenth street.

Norbert Kintz, president of the Kintz Service & Manufacturing Company, one of the largest and best equipped plants in Indiana for the painting, trimming and rebuilding of automobile bodies, the manufacture of winter tops and general motor service, is a native son of Terre Haute, having been born in this city in 1873, the son of Pius C. and Mary Ann (Ward) Kintz. Pius Kintz was a native of Somerset, Ohio, while his wife was born in Terre Haute, the daughter of Michael and Ann (Curley) Ward, both natives of Ireland, who were married in the United States after their immigration to this country. They came to Terre Haute, and settled near the convent of St. Mary-of-the-Woods, where they spent their lives on a farm, rearing a large family. Pius C. Kintz, the father of Norbert Kintz, came to Terre Haute from Somerset, Ohio, when he was a young man. For forty-five years he was a contractor and builder here, his death occurring in August, 1907, and that of his wife in 1913. They had eleven children, eight of whom are now living: William (deceased), Pius F., Norbert, Charles J., Arthur F., Mary (deceased), Blanche, Adolph, Gertrude, Herman, and Minnie (deceased). He and his wife were members of the Roman Catholic church, belonging first to St. Benedict parish, later to St. Joseph parish and finally to St. Patrick parish. In addition to his contracting and building business, Pius C. Kintz owned a farm of 400 acres. Norbert Kintz, the subject of this biography, was reared in Terre Haute and was educated in the Catholic parochial schools and the Terre Haute Business College. Upon completing his education, he worked for his father in the contracting and building business until 1895, when he engaged in a planing mill and lumber business at 1026 Crawford street. On June 13, 1900, he took up the automobile painting and repairing business, the firm being known, as it is today, as the Kintz Service & Manufacturing

Company. The success of this venture has been great, and in order to accommodate the business, the plant has been enlarged until it now covers five acres at 1035-1047 Third avenue. The buildings were erected in 1900, and the equipment includes 825 feet of railroad extending from First to Third avenue. Mr. Kintz was married in 1916, to Emma Mayer, of Terre Haute, and he and his wife are devout members of St. Benedict Catholic church. The parents of Mrs. Kintz were Joseph and Catharine (Seeburger) Mayer, the former of whom is now deceased. Mr. Kintz is recognized as being one of the authorities on his kind of business in the State, and while his time largely is occupied by his duties, he is never too busy to give freely of both time and funds to the furtherance of any worthy civic or charitable movement.

Pius F. Kintz, a member of the well-known and highly respected Kintz family of Terre Haute, Ind., where he is engaged in general contracting and building, was born at Knightsville, Ind., December 2, 1871. He was educated in the parochial school of St. Joseph and St. Patrick Catholic churches of Terre Haute, and in the Isbell & Miller Business College of this city, then located at the corner of Sixth street and Wabash avenue. His parents were Pius C. Kintz and Mary Ann Ward, Kintz, of whom a review is given in the biography of Norbert Kintz, also in this work. When Pius F. Kintz completed his schooling, he went to work for his father in the contracting business, the firm being known as P. C. Kintz & Sons. After some years in this employment, Mr. Kintz branched out in the general contracting business for himself, and continues successfully therein today, being known as a capable and reliable business man, who lives up to the spirit as well as to the letter of his contracts. Mr. Kintz was married in 1904 to Anna McMahan, of Terre Haute, and to them these children have been born: Cerns P. Raymond, (died at the age of three and one-half years), and Hubert J. Mr. Kintz and his family are members of St. Patrick Catholic church, in the welfare of which they are all most interested. Mr. Kintz has never sought public office at the hands of the voters of his home community, preferring to do public service in the quiet furtherance of measures designed for the good of the city.

Raymond B. Kintz, one of the progressive figures in the business life of Terre Haute, and a prominent lumberman, was born on this city, December 8, 1884, the son of Raymond H. and Anna Sports Kintz, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. Raymond B. Kintz was reared in the lap of his birth, and was educated in the public and high schools of the community. In 1901 he engaged in the lumber business with his father, and has since continued in it, building up the enterprise, and improving the plant as the development of the business has demanded, and im-

provements in the equipment for handling lumber have been invented. For fifteen years he has been general manager of this concern, known as the Raymond Kintz Lumber Company, and for the past seven years has been the largest stockholder and president. His brother, Victor, is associated with him in the company, and is secretary and treasurer. The business is capitalized at \$100,000, and the plant covers the space of a square city block, being the most modern and up-to-date lumber yard in Indiana. Mr. Kintz is also a director in the Phoenix Building & Loan Company, and is conceded to be one of the "live-wire" business men of Terre Haute. On September 15, 1909, Mr. Kintz was married to Eva M. Dickason of Chicago, Ill., and he and his wife are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church.

Raymond H. Kintz, deceased, who was for years one of the prominent lumber and real estate dealers of Terre Haute, Ind., was born in Somerset, Ohio, September 22, 1853. His father, Charles Kintz, and his mother were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they moved to Somerset where they spent the remainder of their lives and reared a family of nine children as follows: Pius, Emily, Jacob, Charles, Louise, Raymond, Veronica, Elizabeth and George, all of whom are deceased. After the death of his first wife, the mother of the above children, Charles Kintz married Clara Brady, a native of Ireland, and to this union three children were born: an infant, deceased; Edelen, deceased; and Cary, of New Lexington, Ohio. Raymond H. Kintz, the subject of this review, was educated in the Catholic schools and St. Joseph Catholic College at Somerset, Ohio. He came to Terre Haute in about the year 1877, and established himself in the general contracting business, in which he was eminently successful for many years. In 1900, he organized the Raymond Kintz Lumber Company, Inc., and also the Raymond Kintz Realty Company, which he conducted until his death, December 7, 1915. In 1882, Mr. Kintz was united in marriage to Miss Anna Spotts, of Marshall, Ill., and to their union the following children were born: Edith, who died in infancy; Raymond B., who receives special mention in these pages; Victor F.; Cecelia, who died when an infant; Ruby Ann, now the wife of Albert Shuster and the mother of one child, Paul Francis Raymond Shuster; and Margaret Bernice, now Mrs. Duffield T. Duncan, a talented musician, who was graduated from St. Joseph High School at Terre Haute, took a special course in the Indiana State Normal school, studied music under Miss Anna Hulman for some time, and later under Joseph Lhevinne, the noted Russian musician, in Chicago. Mrs. Anna (Spotts) Kintz was born November 15, 1859, the daughter of Conrad and Nancy (Calvert) Spotts, the former of whom was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Nancy (Calvert) Spotts, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, and traced her ancestry

back to Cecil Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, first colonial governor of Maryland. She was the daughter of William and Jane Calvert, pioneers of St. Mary's, Vigo county, Indiana, who later removed to Marshall, Illinois, where they spent the closing years of their lives. Conrad Spotts, the husband of Nancy Calvert, and the father of Mrs. Anna Kintz, was a farmer and extensive landholder in the vicinity of Marshall, where he subsequently went into the real estate business, in which he continued until his death at that city in 1877, his wife surviving him for ten years. To their marriage the following children were born: Daniel, Mary, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Jacob; Samuel, deceased; Frances, Benjamin, Anna and David, deceased. By a previous marriage Conrad Spotts was the father of three children, all now deceased, John, Conrad and Sarah. None of the Kintz family has ever aspired to hold public office, but they have always been keenly interested and active in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Terre Haute and its residents. Mrs. Anna Kintz helped organize the Providence Union for the benefit of St. Ann's Orphanage, and has been president of that organization for twenty years. She was a charter member of St. Anthony's Hospital Society, and has always been an enthusiastic worker for this great institution. Mrs. Kintz is the only Catholic woman on the board of the Terre Haute Day Nursery, having been a member of this board for twenty-eight years, and its treasurer for six. Altogether, the Kintz family is known as being one of the foremost in all civic and charitable undertakings in the city, and Terre Haute is fortunate in claiming them as members of the community.

August F. Knoefel, M. D., president of the Vigo County Medical Society, and one of the well-known physicians and surgeons of Terre Haute, was born in New Albany, Ind., May 8, 1880. He received his preliminary education in the common and high schools of his native city, and then attended the College of Pharmacy at Louisville, Ky. Aspiring to a career in the medical profession, he then entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice at Linton, Ind., in that same year, continuing in that community for nine years. In 1912, desiring a larger field for the practice of his profession, he came to Terre Haute, where he has since resided, meeting with gratifying success. In addition to having been elected to the office of president of the Vigo County Medical Society, he is a member of the State and the American Medical Associations. In fraternal circles, he is a Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1904, Dr. Knoefel was united in marriage with Minnie Klerner, of New Albany, Ind., and one son has been born to them, Klerner, a student in the high school at Terre Haute. Dr. Knoefel maintains up-to-date and well appointed offices at 412 Tribune

building, where he meets his ever increasing clientele. The Doctor, Mrs. Knoefel, and their son, Klerner, live in their attractive home at No. 1207 S. Center street. He was rejected for service twice in the late war.

Alwin W. Koch, who has lived for thirty-three years on his farm of 145 acres in Nevins township, Vigo county, and who served his fellow citizens as township assessor from 1914 to 1918, was born in Germany in 1878, the son of George and Matilda Koch, the former of whom was born in Germany in 1850. Alwin Koch was brought to this country in 1883 by his parents, who settled first in Benton county, Indiana, and in 1889 came to Nevins township, Vigo county. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, Alwin, John, George, Edward, Minnie and Eva. The parents are members of the German Lutheran church, and are still living in Nevins township. John Koch is a farmer and miner, and married Emma Ohandlin, by whom he is the father of eight children. George Koch, also a farmer and miner, married Mary Ohandlin, and is the father of eight children. Edward Koch is engaged in farming and mining, and lives with his parents. Minnie Koch married Arthur McCullough, a roundhouse fireman, and has four children. Eva Koch married Earl Fisher, a coal miner, and lives in Brazil, Ind. Alwin Koch, the subject of this review, received his education in the public schools, and after completing the course of instruction afforded therein, began his career as an agriculturist. That he has been successful is evidenced by his having become the owner of a farm of 145 acres, and this estate he has brought to a high state of cultivation. His careful management has brought him a good profit in the years that have gone by, and he is now one of the prosperous men of the community in which he lives. His buildings are modern in every respect, and his farm might be taken as a pattern by many others who are following farming. He has taken a keen interest in the political affairs of the county, and although he has been very busy with his farming operations, he has had time to serve four years as assessor of Nevins township, an office which he filled to the complete satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He married Myrtle Bacon, and they have had three children, two of whom are now living, Russell and William. Russell has been educated in the common schools and is now living with his father. William is now in the eighth grade of the common school. Mrs. Koch was the daughter of James M. and Arie M. (Brooks) Bacon. The father was born May 1, 1844, near Madison in Jefferson county, Indiana. He served during the Civil war in Company I, One Hundred Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and received his honorable discharge from the army. He died May 9, 1922, and is buried in Riker Ridge cemetery at Madison. The mother died in 1888. Their marriage was celebrated in 1865, and

they were the parents of nine children, of whom five are living, Thomas, William, Minnie, Nellie and Myrtle. Thomas is a farmer; William, a paper mill worker, is married and has had six children, three of whom are living; Minnie married William Rankins, an engineer with the water works at Indianapolis, and has three children; Nellie is now Mrs. Frederick Levy, and her husband is a printer by vocation; and Myrtle, now Mrs. Alwin Koch. Mr. and Mrs. Koch are among those citizens of Vigo county, who are constantly looking toward the betterment of social and industrial conditions, and for their efforts are widely admired by their many friends.

Eugene Feibelman, president of the Lederer-Feibelman Company, one of the leading mercantile establishments of Terre Haute, has won his way to success through his own unaided efforts. Mr. Feibelman was born in Rulzheim Bavaria, Germany on October 10, 1874, the son of Joseph Feibelman IV and Caroline Feibelman. There were nine children, eight boys and one girl, in the family, four of the sons now being residents of Indiana. One of the sons was killed in the World war, having been thirty-three years of age at the time. When Mr. Feibelman was a boy of fourteen he served his apprenticeship in a retail dry goods store in Karlsruhe Baden, Germany, serving for three years without pay, receiving only a small bonus his second and third years, which hardly paid his board. He then secured a position as traveling salesman throughout the Black Forest territory, the Swiss border and the Rhine section, and afterwards traveled for a tailoring concern of Rorshack, Switzerland. When he came of age, eighteen, he came to the United States, landing in New York on April 20, 1893, with one hundred gold marks as his total capital. He went to Louisville, Ky., where an uncle was living, and on account of the panic was forced to take a position as wrapping boy in a department store owned by the Herman-Strauss Company. In the fall of that year he secured a position in a country store at Lancaster, Ky., at an increase of two dollars a week in salary, now receiving five dollars a week. He was most successful in that store, and was brought to the Louisville store of his concern, which operated some twelve stores in Kentucky, and was transferred from there to Danville, Ky., and then to Winchester, Ky. In the third year of this association, he was made traveling manager at fifty dollars a month, and a year or two later was made general manager of a new store opened by the company at Henderson. Overwork injured his health, and he was forced to take a complete rest at French Lick Springs, Indiana. He then began clerking for G. Frankel, at Winchester, Ky., and was later put in charge of a store opened by him at Mt. Sterling, Ky. He then went to St. Louis for a short time, and then worked for two years in Greenwood, Miss. for E. Heiman. He next worked for a short

time for his uncle at Grand Lake, Ark., but as this position did not satisfy him, he formed an association with L. Brown, now of Terre Haute, doing a specialty clothing business, mostly on the credit basis. Succeeding very well, but not yet satisfied, he connected himself with the Charles Titche Company, Ltd., at Rayville, La., in 1903. This was a stock company, and he secured \$2,000 worth of stock by paying \$1,000 cash, all he had in the world. By the end of the year he had made \$5,000 as his share of the profits in addition to his salary of \$25.00 a week. He bought additional stock, but the following year proved disastrous, and he lost his entire investment. He then went to Monroe, La., traveling for Myer Brothers, wholesale and retail dry goods, making small towns in Louisiana and traveling principally by horse and buggy. He made money by dealing in furs and hides on the side, and in 1906, took a trip back to Germany, where he remained about five months. He returned in the fall of 1906 to this country, bringing his younger brother, Fred Feibelman, with him, and again went to Monroe, La., where he secured a position traveling for S. & J. Katz. Mr. Louis Brown, with whom he had been associated at one time in Arkansas, had in the meantime located in Terre Haute, and at his request Mr. Feibelman came to this city in August, 1907. He spent the winter in business at Dana, Ind., and in the following spring opened a store in partnership with Mr. Brown at Jasonville, Ind. The next year they opened a branch at Clinton, and both stores were very successful. He then took charge of the Clinton store himself, and worked for two years at that place, and then sold out his interest to Mr. Brown. At that time he bought an interest with Mr. Lederer, who had just bought out his former partner, Mr. Strauss, the firm at that time being Strauss-Lederer Company. Consequently, in 1911, he became active in Terre Haute under the firm name of Lederer-Feibelman, with a third interest in the business. Two years later he acquired a full half interest, at which time branches were opened at Newman and Mitchell, Ind. In the following year branches were opened at Clinton and Brazil, the Clinton store now being managed by Mr. Feibelman's brother, Fred, while the Clinton establishment is managed by a brother-in-law of Mr. Lederer, Gus Loeb. Both branches have proved successful as has the store at Terre Haute. In December, three days after Christmas, in 1920, the Wabash avenue store was burned down, and fifteen days later they were back in business in a garage building on Ohio street. In spite of these handicaps, the company did a healthy business during the following year, and on December 3, 1921, they opened the present fine five story building on Wabash avenue. Although the recent depression has wrought hardships for the firm, it has by careful management been able to keep its entire force intact. In March, 1921, the firm was incorporated as Lederer-Feibelman, with Mr.

Lederer as president, Mr. Feibelman vice-president, Mr. Sam Strauch, Fred Feibelman, Gus Loeb, Mrs. Essie Swanagan and Miss Rose Butler as stockholders, with a paid up capital of \$205,000. On June 24, 1922, Mr. Lederer severed his active connection with the firm, and Mr. Eugene Feibelman is now president. In March, 1922, a brother, Adolph Feibelman, formerly of Eudora, Ark., came into the firm, and is now an equal stockholder and active in the concern. The old organization remains as before with the exception of Mr. Lederer and Miss Butler. The present quarters are an ornament to Wabash avenue, and the store is considered the most modern in the city.

George Edward Kuhlmann, D. C., one of the well-known chiropractors of Terre Haute, was born February 12, 1871, at Marshall, Ill., one of the thirteen children of William H. and Elizabeth Kuhlmann. He received his earlier education in the public schools of Marshall until he was fifteen years of age, when he came to Terre Haute where he remained for two years. He then returned to Illinois, staying until 1891, in which year he came to Terre Haute again to engage in the barber trade at Third and Chestnut streets. In 1913, he took charge of the National Hotel shop on Fourth street, retaining this position for one year. In 1895, he went to Mt. Carmel, Ill., and in 1898, he was united in marriage to Caroline Miller. Mrs. Kuhlmann died a few years later, leaving Dr. Kuhlmann one son, Walter, who was three years old at the time of his mother's death, and who is now with the Terre Haute Star. After Mrs. Kuhlmann's death, the Doctor lived at the home of his mother-in-law until 1913, when he returned to Terre Haute for a short time. He soon went to Davenport, Iowa, where he entered the Universal Chiropractic College, being graduated from that institution in 1915. He then came to Terre Haute, and opened an office at 121 North Sixth street, where he is now located and where he has built up a large and profitable practice. Fraternally, he is a Mason, belongs to the Grotto, is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 374, and to the Tribe of Ben Hur. He is always interested in civic matters, lending his aid to worthy movements, and while at Mt. Carmel, Ill., was a member of the city council and the board of public improvement.

Clarence R. La Bier, M. D., A. B., a physician and surgeon of Terre Haute, Ind., was born in Nevada, Missouri in 1873. He attended the common and high schools of that city, and then became a student in Battle Creek College, Battle Creek, Mich., from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he continued for three years, and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Barnes Medical College of St. Louis. He began his professional career in St. Louis in 1898, and in the following

year came to Terre Haute. He has been actively engaged in practice here since that time with offices in the Rose Dispensary building. Dr. La Bier has been eminently successful, and in addition to his professional interests is president of the Terre Haute Home Builders' Association, which is incorporated at \$500,000, and is a director of the Terre Haute Loan and Savings Association, incorporated at \$1,000,000. He is also a stockholder in the Standard Investment Company, a concern capitalized at \$250,000, and is a member of the Realtors organization. He is a member of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce and of the Kiwanis Club. He belongs to the County, State and American Medical Associations, and fraternally, is a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of the Tents of the Maccabees. Dr. La Bier was married on the 11th of April, 1898, to Lillie M. Tressel, of Terre Haute, and they are the parents of one son, Russell. Russell La Bier is a graduate of Garfield High School, Terre Haute, attended Cornell University one year, Illinois University three years, winning the degree of A. B. there, and in one more year will complete the course of study prescribed at Rush Medical College at Chicago, Illinois.

Ellsworth Lawrence, president and general manager of the Terre Haute Casket Company, makers of high grade caskets and burial garments, was born October 8, 1862, in Clay county, Ind., the son of Etna and Eliza Ellen Lawrence, the former born February 18, 1832, died June 15, 1917; the latter born April 21, 1832, died February 18, 1920. Both the father and the mother were born in Ohio, and their marriage was celebrated at Columbus, that State. Etna Lawrence came to Clay county, Indiana, in 1856, and began the manufacture of half-bushel measures, under the name of Lawrence Manufacturing Company. His product was sold all over the country, and the business was a novel one at that time. Ellsworth Lawrence went to school in Clay county, and, coming to Terre Haute at the age of fifteen, attended the high school here. After leaving school, he taught for some time until he took a position with the Central Manufacturing Company at Ninth & One-half and Poplar streets, Terre Haute. This concern manufactured caskets and builders' supplies, and with them Mr. Lawrence learned the principles of his present business. He remained with the Central Company for eight years, and then, in 1898, assisted in the organization of the present company with his father as president, Fred W. Hertweg as vice-president and himself as secretary, treasurer and general manager. The business continued with these officers until 1917, when both his father and Mr. Hertweg died, Ellsworth Lawrence becoming president and general manager. This business is the only one of its kind in Vigo county, and has been eminently successful on account of its astute management and the policy of manufacturing nothing but the highest grades of work. Indeed, so

excellent are its products, that not a salesman is employed to take orders, the plant being kept up to full running capacity by voluntary orders from a large territory. Mr. Lawrence married Catherine Holmes, September 2, 1884. She is a native of Terre Haute, the daughter of Bezaleel and Sarah J. Holmes. Bezaleel Holmes was born in Ohio, came to Terre Haute in an early day and for years was a prominent figure here in the real estate business, having offices at Fourth street and Wabash avenue over the old National Bank. He was the oldest Odd Fellow in the State, and was one of its most active members. His wife was a native Kentuckian. To Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence five children have been born: Grace Belle, Russell E., Rita Beryl, Catherine Elizabeth and Etna George. Russell E. Lawrence is a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute, where he finished the mechanical engineering course in 1913. He was employed by the General Electric Company for two years, and then took a post-graduate course at the Rose Institute in the electrical engineering department. He also took a fellowship course at Cincinnati. When the World war came he was called into service, and went into the Signal Corps. He was then transferred to the Bethlehem Steel Company to test shells, and was commissioned first lieutenant the day the Armistice was signed. While he was in the service, his special abilities were noticed by the officials of Detroit University who made him an attractive offer to take the position of professor of mechanical engineering at that school, an offer which he accepted. He has now been elected Dean of the School of Mechanical Engineering. Grace Lawrence is the widow of Edward Long, and with her son, Lawrence, lives with Ellsworth Lawrence. Rita Beryl Lawrence is now the wife of Lloyd W. Shirley, of Davenport, Iowa, a commercial artist and cartoonist. Catherine Elizabeth is a senior at Normal High School, and Etna George is a student at Wiley High School. Mr. Lawrence is a Republican, but has never sought nor held public office. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club, and in his religious affiliations is a devout member of the Methodist church at Twenty-third and Liberty streets, where he was for ten years superintendent of the Sunday school.

Eli W. Leeds, dean of present day jewelers of Terre Haute where he started in the jewelry business in 1878, was born at Bantam, Clermont county, Ohio, on September 9, 1850, the son of Eli Ross and Lucinda (Ashburn) Leeds, the former of whom was born in Clermont county in 1819, and the latter at New Richmond, Ohio in 1828. Two brothers of Mr. Leeds' father served in the Union army during the Civil war, Marcellus Leeds serving with Col. Freemont's Body Guards and later being promoted to the rank of colonel. The other brother died of wounds in the hospital at

Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Eli W. Leeds was educated in the public schools of Clermont county, and at Parker's Academy at New Richmond, Ohio. He was married to his first wife, Lillie Smith, at the time he started in to learn the jewelry business in Cincinnati, in 1872. In August, 1874, he came to Terre Haute to work for T. H. Riddle, and on June 12, 1878, he was put in business by Mr. Clemens Hellebush, of Cincinnati. His first store was on South Fourth street, but in 1890 the location was changed to Wabash avenue, east of the Naylor Opera House. On July 21, 1896, most of his stock was destroyed by a fire which originated in the opera house and completely destroyed that building and seriously damaged those adjoining. This misfortune was a severe trial to Mr. Leeds, but nothing daunted, he removed the stock that could be saved to the present location of Froeb's Jewelry Store, but in 1899, the business was again moved to its present location at 517 Wabash avenue. Mr. Leeds continued in the jewelry business at Terre Haute for over forty-three years, from 1878 to 1922, at the close of which period he turned the business over to Mr. Bartholomew and Mr. Hartig. During his long association with the business interests of the city, Mr. Leeds became known as one of the reliable and prosperous men of the city. His constructive efforts toward the improvement of the city in civic as well as in business ways are well-known to the residents of the county. Mr. Leeds' first wife died on October 4, 1888, and on June 26, 1895, he was married to Lucia Ross, the daughter of Charles and Catherine (King) Ross of Scotland. Mr. Leeds has always supported the principles of the Republican party in political questions, and fraternally has been a member of the Masons since 1890, of the Knights of Pythias since 1892, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks since 1897.

Oliver Little, a representative citizen and agriculturist of Honey Creek township, needs no especial introduction to the residents of Vigo county. He was born in this county, November 25, 1871, and is the fifth child of a family of eight, three sons and five daughters, born to Tobias Mattox and Frances Jane (McCamish) Little. Six of these children are living, five in Vigo county, and one, Ella, lives in Gainesville, Ark., where she is the wife of Squire Douglas, a farmer, and they are the parents of one child. Tobias M. Little was a native of Virginia, and when he was six years of age, came with his parents to this county, settling just north of Terre Haute, at Markle's Mill. He was a careful manager, and acquired an estate of 310 acres before he died. He was a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife were both members of the United Brethren church. They are both now deceased and their remains are interred in New Harmony cemetery. Mrs. Little, the mother, was born in Indiana, in 1844, and died in 1917. Her husband was born in 1834, and passed away in 1897. Oliver Little was reared on

the home farm, and was educated in the common schools. He began his business life with no great capital but his determination to make life a success, and he is now one of the well-known stock raisers and breeders of registered Holstein cattle in this region. He married Grace F. Hutton on December 18, 1893, and they have become the parents of five daughters, all of whom are living: Ethel Jane, now the wife of Homer Whittiker, an agriculturist of Prairie Creek township, this county, is the mother of three children: Wallace O., Margery Evelyn and Wilma Irene; Hazel E., is the wife of Alonzo Allen, a resident of Prairie Creek township, and has one daughter, Rosemary; Sylvia I., who resides with her parents; Mabel N., who is a graduate of Garfield High School of Terre Haute in the class of 1919; and Mae, the youngest of the family. Mrs. Little is a native of Vigo county, born September 20, 1871, the daughter of John and Eliza A. (Farmer) Hutton. Her father was a farmer and blacksmith, and he and his wife had fourteen children, some of whom are living in Vigo county, while one, May, is a resident of Oklahoma. Mr. Hutton was a stanch Republican, a member of the Baptist church, and fraternally was a Mason. Mrs. Little, his daughter, and her husband began married life in a little log cabin in Prairie Creek township, and have been most successful in life. On December 2, 1918, they located in their present fine home, their property totaling 312 acres in Honey Creek township. Mr. Little is a Democrat in politics, and was candidate for trustee of his township. He was justice of the peace in this township for many years, and has always been active in political matters. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are members of the Rebekahs at Prairie Creek. He has been through all the chairs of his lodge twice, and is now its secretary. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Prairie-ton, of which Mr. Little is president of the board of trustees, and in which Mrs. Little is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society. They are citizens of the highest character, and command the respect of all who know them.

Malady C. Lloyd is a retired farmer of Linton township, Vigo county, Indiana, and is the owner of a fine farm of 222 acres, all in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Lloyd was born in this township and county, in 1858, the son of Elijah and Lucy (Blankenbaker) Lloyd, both now deceased. The father was born in Sullivan county, Indiana in 1831, and was taken to Kentucky by his parents when he was but four years of age, and in that state he grew to manhood. He then returned to Indiana, and spent the remainder of his life farming in this county. He died in 1907, and his good wife, who was born in 1830, passed away in 1902. They are both buried in Middletown cemetery. Malady C. Lloyd was the second in a family of four children, and is now the only one living. He began working

on a farm, the first work he did being dropping corn by hand. He received twenty-five cents a day for this arduous labor, and from those small beginnings, he has become one of the prosperous agriculturists of Vigo county. In 1905, Mr. Lloyd was appointed superintendent of the free gravel roads, and thereafter he added the building of gravel roads and concrete bridges, under contract, to his farming operations. He has been engaged in this sort of contracting for the past fourteen years, and his son is also a contractor of more than local reputation. Mr. Lloyd was married, in 1883, to Susan Moore, and to them were born three children, Flaud, Lois and Lesta. Flaud Lloyd was born August 16, 1884, and is a road and bridge builder. In October, 1909, he married Rosa Wood, and they are the parents of three children: Imogene, Wilbur and Wayne, all of whom have received a common school education. Mr. Lloyd is a Republican in politics and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Lois Lloyd, born in November, 1886, married Wesley Forbes in October, 1905, and is the mother of two children, Helen Susan and Harold Wesley. Mr. Forbes was an attorney, a graduate from the Central Normal College of Law. He died May 15, 1915, and is interred at Farmersburg in the West Lawn cemetery. Lesta Lloyd was born June 16, 1891, and in October, 1912, she married Verner Kester. To this marriage one child Warren, has been born. Mrs. Malady C. Lloyd, the mother, was the fifth child in a family of seven children born to Henry and Jane (McGavvock) Moore. Four of these children are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, while living retired, take an active interest in all the affairs of their township and county, and can always be counted upon to do their part in any community enterprise.

Clarence Howe Locke, one of the younger business men of Terre Haute who is meeting with no small measure of success in commercial and financial affairs, was born December 2, 1885, the son of Leander and Adelaide E. Locke. Shortly after his birth at Terre Haute, his parents moved with him to Danville, Illinois, returning to Terre Haute in 1904, and during this period he received his earlier scholastic training in the public schools of Danville. In 1900, he entered the Military Academy at Culver, Indiana, being graduated from that institution in 1904 with the rank of lieutenant. Upon completing his course at Culver, he returned to Terre Haute where he has since resided. Here he has dealt in horses, his natural ability as a judge of horses having been augmented by his military training. He has never seen the arguments in favor of owning race horses, and has confined himself to selling and buying driving and draft horses. He is now the owner of a modern and up-to-date livery barn at 129-133 North Fourth street, where he gives all his attention to his business. On January 24, 1907, Mr. Locke was married to Emily Onyette, and this union has been blessed with four

sons: Leander, aged fourteen years; Raymond, aged eleven; Malcolm, eight; and Robert, three. Fraternally, Mr. Locke is a member of the Terre Haute Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, but is affiliated with no other organization. Mrs. Locke and the children are members of St. Stephen's Episcopal church. Mr. Locke is a public spirited citizen who can always be counted on to further plans pertaining to the good of Terre Haute, but prefers to do his public service in a quiet and unassuming manner, never having aspired to public office.

Lewis Lockwood, manufacturer of artificial limbs, is carrying on a business which was founded many years ago in Terre Haute. Mr. Lockwood was born, January 7, 1861, at Rochester, N. Y., the son of Lewis and Mary Jane Lockwood. The father was born in Fort Ann, N. Y., in 1840, and the mother was likewise a native of the Empire State. When Mr. Lewis Lockwood was a small boy, he came with his parents to St. Louis, Missouri, where he received his preliminary education in the public school. He then attended the school of mines at Rolla, Missouri, and in 1876, began work in St. Louis in a shop which manufactured artificial limbs. He was employed with that concern for three years, and then his father sold out the business, and went on a farm at Olney, Ill., taking his son with him. They stayed there for one year, and then, in 1880, came to Terre Haute where the father opened an artificial limb shop on Sixth street. The older man continued in this business until his death in 1911, since which time it has been conducted by his son, Lewis Lockwood. The establishment was moved at that time to No. 651 1-2 Wabash avenue, where it is still located. Mr. Lockwood was married, January 26, 1885, to Elizabeth Arnold, and their home is at No. 1019 North Sixth street, Terre Haute. Mr. Lockwood is a Republican in politics, but has never held public office, although he takes a good citizen's interest in civic and political affairs. Fraternally, he is a valued member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Tents of the Maccabees and the Red Men.

Murray F. Lowish, the owner of 113 acres of productive land in Lost Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana, was born in this township, November 16, 1875, the son of Martin and Addie (Van Vactor) Lowish. The father was born in North Burton, England, in 1842, and was brought by his parents to this country when he was but two years of age. He was a farmer by vocation, and was married to Lucinda Nelson. Sandford Lowish, a son of this marriage, married Hattie C. Dickerson, and was the father of five children, Mabel, Ina, Ray, Irene and Cecil. Sandford Lowish was a farmer all his life, and died August 12, 1899. Martin Lowish, the father, after the death of his first wife, married Addie Van Vactor, and they had two children, Murray F. and Martin Earl. Martin

Earl Lowish married Emma Roberts in December, 1902, and is now engaged as a coal operator. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, is an Elk fraternally, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. Martin Lowish took for his third wife, Elizabeth Holmes, and they had two children, one of whom, Ona H., is living. He served in the United States army during the World war as a corporal, and is now working as a mechanic for the Buick Automobile Company. He married Katherine Hopkins, and in political matters is a Republican. The father died July 11, 1899, and is buried in Woodlawn cemetery. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served three years and two months in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry. Mr. Murray F. Lowish has spent his career so far as a farmer. He married Effie M. Helmstetler in 1899, and they have one son, Hershel L., who is married to Mary E. Ladd. They have one son, Max Martin, and he is the fourth generation to bear the name of Martin. Mrs. Murray F. Lowish is the daughter of Henry W. and Parsie S. (Dickerson) Helmstetler, the mother having died on April 15, 1922. Mrs. Parsie (Dickerson) Helmstetler, wife of Henry W. Helmstetler died April 16, 1922, at her home southeast of Seeleyville, of uremic poison, age 64 years. She is survived by her husband, five daughters and two sons: Mrs. Murray F. Lowish, Mrs. Curtis Ervin, Mrs. John Van Vactor and Mrs. Guy Nichols, near Seeleyville; Mrs. Thomas Lewis, of Clinton; Herman C., of Minot, N. D.; Russell E. of Lafayette, Ind.; twenty-one grandchildren, one great-grandchild and two sisters, Mrs. G. A. Wood, of Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. Alice Gift, of Maplewood, Mo.; one brother, Clifton Dickerson, of Chicago. She was a pioneer resident of Vigo county and has been a member of the Methodist church for forty years. Mrs. P. Helmstetler was a granddaughter of Walter Dickerson, a former judge of the supreme court. Funeral was held in the M. E. church at Seeleyville, Tuesday, April 18, 1922, at 2 o'clock, and interment was at Highland Lawn cemetery. The deceased requested no flowers. There were seven children in this family, as follows: Effie M., now Mrs. Lowish; Cora, now Mrs. Curtis B. Ervin; Herman, who married Agnes Mastain; Ida, now Mrs. Thomas Lewis; Anna, now Mrs. Guy C. Nichols; Russell, who married Lola Miller, served in the United States army during the World war and is now a student at Purdue University; and Bertha. Mr. and Mrs. Lowish are constructive upbuilders of Vigo county, interested in its social and industrial betterment, and are respected by their many friends for their efforts in these directions.

Charles H. McCalla, secretary and treasurer of the Eureka Block Coal Company, is a native of Terre Haute, having been born on North Thirteenth street in this city, April 26, 1878, the son of John B. and Carrie M. (Meyer) McCalla. The father was born

in Aberdeen, Ohio, in 1850, and the mother in Cincinnati in 1852. The grandfather, John McCalla, Sr., was for many years a carpenter and contractor of Terre Haute, having moved here when John, Jr., the father of Charles H., was fourteen years of age. John McCalla, the father of him whose name heads this biography, served for twenty-five years as a passenger engineer on the C. and E. I. Railroad, and later was employed as an engineer with the Terre Haute Electric Company. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a highly respected citizen all his life, which was brought to a close in 1904. Charles H. McCalla was educated in the common and high schools of Terre Haute, and in the Garvin Commercial College. He then started with the Hunter Laundry Company as a wagon driver, and later became bookkeeper for the Kleeman Dry Goods Company. He remained with this company for four years and then became associated with the Eureka Block Coal Company as a bookkeeper. In 1904, he organized the Home Furniture & Carpet Company, of which he was secretary and manager. In 1907, he became secretary of the Eureka Block Coal Company, and accountant for the Coal Bluff Mining Company, continuing the latter work until 1917, when all of his attention was devoted to the former company's affairs. Mr. McCalla is secretary and treasurer of this concern, while William E. Eppert is president. Mr. McCalla was married on June 20, 1906 to Grace Holler of Terre Haute, the daughter of Henry and Susan (Markal) Holler, who are well-known in this city, having spent their lives here. Mr. and Mrs. McCalla have two children, Robert S., born in 1913, and Dorothy J., born in 1917. Mr. McCalla is prominent in fraternal circles of the city, holding membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Chamber of Commerce, and is secretary and treasurer of the Travelers Protective Association.

Hugh H. Shirkie, one of the prominent and well-known coal operators of Indiana, a resident of Terre Haute, was born January 17, 1861 at Ayrshire, Scotland, the son of Steward and Jean (Haggerty) Shirkie. When Hugh H. Shirkie was a boy, he came to Middlesex, Pa., from Scotland with his parents, and later located with them at Carbon, Ind. He attended public school at Carbon, and then went to work as a miner. He has worked in every capacity as a miner, and is familiar with every rudiment and detail of the mining industry. In 1882, Steward, Edward and Hugh Shirkie organized the Shirkie Coal Company, of Clinton, Ind., and his knowledge and experience have eminently fitted him for the position of general manager and president of this company, which he now holds. In 1901, Mr. Shirkie moved to Terre Haute, and has since enlarged his operations by the organization of the Glenco,



Hugh Shirkie

Glendale and Glen Jean Coal Companies. He is very active in the coal business in general, having been president of the Indiana Coal Operators Association for three years, vice-president for twelve years and a member of the executive board for the past seventeen years. His sound judgment and excellent advice are valued by his associates in similar businesses, and his business acumen has brought him a generous measure of financial success. He takes a good citizen's interest in public and civic matters, and is especially interested in educational affairs, having served on the school board of Clinton, Ind., for several years. In his political beliefs he gives allegiance and support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is a Knight Templar and Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Shirkie was united in marriage with Maria Ellen Taylor, of Carbon, Ind., on April 22, 1901, and to them have been born two children: Earl, of Terre Haute, and Mrs. Lila (Shirkie) McDermott, of Danville, Ill.

James Lyons. About the middle of the last century a man, Malachi Lyons, and a woman, Mary Seery, natives of Ireland, landed in New York and united their destinies with that of the land of opportunity. They lingered awhile in the Eastern Metropolis and were united in marriage and on Christmas day in 1861, a child was born. This child, James Joseph Lyons, was the mayor of Terre Haute, in 1908, and in this review is emphasized the possibilities of our American life. While the former mayor was still a child the family removed to Louisville, Ky., and in this city and in the city of New Albany across the River the boyhood school days and youth of the son were passed. The parents were members of the Holy Trinity Catholic church and the education of James Lyons was secured in the Parochial schools of the smaller city, where he was associated in the class room with Father John Ryves of Terre Haute, Father Joseph Byrne, of St. Anthony's, Indianapolis, the Reverend Frank Dowd, of St. Joseph's, Indianapolis, and Father McBarron, of Evansville, Indiana. In 1876, the family removed to Terre Haute and the father entered the employ of the old Wabash Rolling Mill. Early in life James Lyons found it necessary to aid in the support of the family and joined his father in the rolling mill. In 1885, in his 24th year, Mr. James Lyons was appointed to a position on the police department, being sworn in by Ex-mayor Armstrong, now of Indianapolis, and here he remained during the next twenty years, serving with credit to himself and to the municipality in every capacity. One year after going with the department, on March 15, 1886, Mr. Lyons was united in marriage with Miss Mary Davis. In 1902, Mr. Lyons was appointed by Mayor Henry

Steeg to the position of superintendent of police and in this capacity served during the last term of the Steeg administration. Mr. Lyons' services were appreciated by the business men of the city and he was retained as superintendent under the Bidaman administration. In the spring of 1905, in looking over the fields of eligibles the eyes of many rested upon James Lyons as the most available man for the Democratic nomination for mayor of Terre Haute. The result was the nomination of Mr. Lyons by a large majority over his one opponent. The result of the election was most satisfactory, as Mr. Lyons won by a majority of over one thousand. It is said of Ex-mayor Lyons that as the executive head of the city, laws were better enforced, gambling was banished and gambling houses passed out of existence. He associated himself with all public spirited enterprises, and as a whole was generally conceded to have been one of Terre Haute's best mayors. After his term of office he retired from all political activities and has since been with the Hoosier Rolling Mills in the capacity of foreman. Mr. Lyons is the father of six children, all of whom are living, Mayme, Helen, Margaret, Anna, Gertrude and James, Jr. Mrs. Lyons died June 10, 1902 and his daughter, Gertrude, lives with him at the old home at 823 South Six and One-half street. Mr. Lyons is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Modern Woodmen of America, and was at one time a director of the Phoenix Building and Loan Association.

George A. McColloch, the proprietor of a prospering grocery establishment located on the old National Road just outside of West Terre Haute in Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, was born in this township April 15, 1874, the son of Thomas and Ellen (Vanostal) McColloch, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. Thomas McColloch was born August 1, 1804, the son of Alex and Margaret McColloch, both of Irish descent. Very early in life he came to Vigo county, where he received his education. He entered land in Sugar Creek township, and the deed to this property was signed by President Andrew Jackson. He was a hard worker and by his own unaided efforts succeeded in accumulating five hundred acres of land in this township before his death in 1877, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Ellen (Vanostal) Bland, of Vigo county, the daughter of Gerard and Amelia Vanostal, both of whom were of German extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. McColloch the following children were born: Anna, now Mrs. James Kaufman; Altha, now Mrs. Moses Robinson, (deceased) Thomas, John and George A., the subject of this sketch. George A. McColloch was educated in the public schools, and for some years was engaged in farming operations. He then gave up agriculture and was for a considerable period employed in various undertakings. In about 1906 or 1907, he went into the grocery

business on the National Road, and this venture has met with great success. His establishment is well patronized, and filled a long-felt want in the community. Fraternally, he is a popular member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Red Men, in both of which orders he takes an active interest.

Robert L. McCormick, B. S., M. S., C. E., who is widely known in the educational and scientific fields as a member of the faculty of Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, was born January 12, 1867, in Clarke county, Indiana, the son of Leander C. McCormick. Leander C. McCormick followed the pursuits of agriculture throughout his life, and was active in local affairs in his home community. He served during the Civil war as captain of a company in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Robert L. McCormick received his preliminary education in the public schools near his home, and at Franklin and Indianapolis. He then attended Franklin College and later Indiana University at Bloomington. He then entered Rose Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated therefrom in 1891. He later took advanced work in mathematics in Chicago University. Upon graduation, he became instructor in mathematics and civil engineering, and at the present time is professor of mechanics and structural engineering. He is also a consulting civil and mining engineer, and in that capacity his services have been sought by the best business firms in this part of the country. He was also employed for a time by the national government in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. He is now chairman of the Indiana Board of Registration for professional engineers and land surveyors, and in many other ways his abilities have been accorded their merited recognition. He is a member of the American Railway Engineering Association, the American Association of Engineers, and is a director of the Indiana Engineering Society. He is also a member of the American Society of University Professors. Professor McCormick was united in marriage to Floy Magwire, of Hutchinson, Kansas, and they have become the parents of two children: Bruce R. and Francis Lee.

Fred D. McFarland, D. D. S., a dental surgeon of prominence at Terre Haute, Ind., was born in this city May 23, 1881, and here he received his early scholastic training. Having decided upon the dental profession for his career, he entered the Dental Department of the University of St. Louis, and was graduated therefrom in 1912 with his degree. He returned to Terre Haute and took up the practice of his profession, and has met with most gratifying success. His offices are located at Nos. 407-408-409 Tribune Building, where he is kept extremely busy attending to the many patients who come to him. He is a member of the Western Indiana Dental Society, the Indiana State and the National Dental Associations, and is constantly keeping in touch with the advancements being made in

dental surgery. He is prominent in fraternal circles at Terre Haute, being a member of all the bodies of Masonry, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is now Esteemed Loyal Knight, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Doctor McFarland was married September 6, 1906, to Bertha Kreinichfeld of Terre Haute, and they have two children, W. Alfred, aged fourteen years, and Winnifred, aged nine. The pleasant family home is located at No. 2332 North Seventh street, and they are members of the Central Presbyterian church. Doctor McFarland was chairman of the National Dental Association during the World war, doing work in Vigo county, and his reputation as a professional man as well as a public spirited citizen is of the highest order.

Hugh McGurty, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel at Terre Haute, is well-known to the traveling public who "make" this city. He was born, September 21, 1861, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, the son of John and Sarah (McGovern) McGurty, both of whom were born in Ireland, the father in county Cavern and the mother in Lathran County. They first came to Quebec, Canada, immigrating, in 1847, and then came to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where the father worked in the steel mills as a blast furnace operator. He died in 1877, and the mother in 1907. An aunt of Hugh McGurty, a sister of his father, Helen, is a Sister in the Montreal Hotel Dieu, a Charity Hospital, where she is nursing the sick. Her fiftieth anniversary as a nun was celebrated in 1907 at St. Joseph Church at Montreal. Hugh McGurty was educated in the public schools in Pennsylvania and began mining when he was ten years of age, during his spare time from school. He gave up mining in 1886, and came to Brazil, Ind., where he worked for his brother as a bar tender. The brother was shot accidentally while hunting, and Mr. McGurty took charge of the business, and took care of his brother's family until all the children were raised. Mr. McGurty started the St. Nicholas Hotel at Terre Haute in 1914, and in this venture has been very successful. He was candidate for treasurer of Clay county at one time, but lost in the election. He has always taken an active interest in political matters. Fraternally, he is a Knight of Columbus, being a member of the Columbian Circle. Mr. McGurty was twice married, the first time to Miss Mary Ann Conboy, of Hamilton, Ohio, in 1900, who died in 1909, and the second marriage was with Miss Dona Sanders, of Brazil, Ind., in 1914.

Phillip L. McManus, general superintendent of the E. I. & T. H. railroad, has devoted the greater portion of his life to railroad work in its various phases. He was born in Chatham, Ill., in 1867, the son of Felix and Mary (Dunn) McManus, natives respectively of Nashville, Tennessee and New Orleans, La. Mr. McManus was educated in the schools of Chatham, and took a

business course at Springfield, Ill. He began his railroad career with the Chicago & Alton Railroad, working in the roadway department from 1882 to 1884. From 1884 to 1895 he served in the transportation department, as telegraph operator, brakeman, switchman and train dispatcher. He then went with the E. J. & E. Railroad at Chicago and Joliet, as a clerk in the traffic department, and as general agent of this department from 1895 to 1902. From there he went as assistant superintendent of the Southern Railway, and was assistant general manager from 1902 to 1910. From 1910 to 1911 he was president and general manager of the Barney Coal Company, of Birmingham, Alabama, and then returned to the Chicago & Alton Railroad, where he was trainmaster and superintendent from 1911 to 1912. From 1912 to 1917 he was superintendent and general superintendent of the C. I. & L. Railroad, and for the next two years was vice-president of the Coal & Coke Railroad. From 1918 to 1920 he was assistant to the director of railroads at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the latter year came to Terre Haute as general superintendent of the E. I. & T. H. Railroad, in which position he now continues. Mr. McManus was married in 1884 to Elizabeth Jones, of Braidwood, Ill., who died in 1918. In 1920, he married Helen T. McClaren, of Glendale, Ohio. Mr. McManus has two children, Mrs. Fred W. Doiles and Jackson B. McManus, both of Chicago.

Oliver O. McPheeters. The name of McPheeters is so well known to the people of Vigo county that it needs no special introduction to them. Oliver O. McPheeters was born in Honey Creek township, August 22, 1871, the third in a family of four sons born to his parents. Two of these sons are living, Oliver O., and his brother, Thomas. Thomas McPheeters is a resident of Gary, Ind., where he is engaged in railroad enterprises. He is married and has three children living, one son and two daughters. The father of Mr. Oliver O. McPheeters was a native of Orange county, Ind., born near French Lick Springs. He was educated in the common schools, and was an agriculturist all his life. He served in the Union Army during the Civil war for about four years, and was wounded at the Battle of Chattanooga. He received his honorable discharge, and returned to civil life. He owned 130 acres in Vigo county, a half section of land in Colorado, and 160 acres in Nebraska, and was a very successful man. He was an interested member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are both now deceased and are buried in the Hull cemetery. Mrs. McPheeters was a native of Prairieton township, this county, her maiden name having been Louise Beauchamp. Mr. Oliver O. McPheeters was educated in the common schools and has spent his busy life entirely in the cultivation of his farm. He married Miss Forest Dearing, August 26, 1893, and to this union seven children have

been born, six of whom are now living. Gordon C. attended the Wiley High School, and is now engaged in farming. He married Miss Ione McGill, and they have one daughter, Viola. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 825. George W. also attended Wiley High School for two years, and is now farming. He married Alma Deal, and they have one son, Malcolm LaVerne. He is an Odd Fellow, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. Paul completed a common school course, and is farming on the home place. Helen Alice attended Wiley High School for two years, and is now living with her parents. She is a devout communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dorothy Mae is now in the seventh grade of the common school. Birchie, the youngest, is in the fifth grade. Mrs. McPheeters is a native of Fountain county, Indiana, born August 28, 1875. Her mother is living, at the age of sixty-nine years, but her father is deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. McPheeters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. McPheeters is a staunch Democrat, and fraternally is an Odd Fellow. He controls 800 acres of land of the Lyman Durham farm in Honey Creek township, and he and his wife command the respect of all who know them.

James B. Maguire, M. D., of Terre Haute, Ind., was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1884, and was educated in the public schools of Cook county, and Ignatius College Chicago. He then attended the University at Niagara, New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1903. With this excellent preparation in general learning, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois, and was graduated therefrom in 1907 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was interne in St. Anthony Hospital at Chicago for two years after leaving school, and then came to Terre Haute on June 2, 1909. He established himself in the practice of his profession here, and has since that time been actively engaged in this city, meeting with success from the very start of his career. He has offices at No. 1441 Locust street at the Corner of Fifteenth street. He belongs to the county, State and American Medical Associations, and to the Esculapian Society. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and is examiner for the local lodge of that order. He was married in 1918 to Rose Swope of Terre Haute, and they have one child: Dorothy Rose. The family are devout members of St. Ann Catholic church of this city, and are interested in its welfare.

Charles E. Marrs. One of the beautiful country estates of Fayette township, Vigo county, is the picturesque "Pleasant View" farm of Mr. Charles E. Marrs. It is surrounded by magnificent forest trees and extensive grounds, which form a superb setting for the fine buildings. Mr. Marrs was born in Edgar county, Ill., March 22, 1867, the younger of two sons, both living. Frank Marrs,

his brother, is a resident of Los Angeles, Calif., is married, and has one daughter, Helen. The father, Thomas Marrs, was a native of Edgar county, Ill., received a common school education, and spent his life in farming, acquiring a farm of 160 acres in that county. He served three years as Union soldier in the Civil war, and fought in many battles, including the battle of Gettysburg. He received a wound, was taken prisoner, and was afterward honorably discharged from the service. He returned to Illinois to resume farming operations, and died about 1902. His wife was also a native of Edgar county, was one of twelve children, and died June 27, 1873. Charles E. Marrs has been an agriculturist and stock raiser all his life and has been very successful in his chosen field of endeavor. He was married, November 17, 1892, to Bertha A. Todd, and to them was born one son, Coen Ernest, now deceased. He was born in December, 1899, received a good common school education, and was a member of the graduating class of 1918 of the Wiley High School, of Terre Haute. He was preparing to enter Purdue University when death claimed him. He was a youth of high intellectuality, and was a great favorite with his friends and associates. He was possessed of high ideals and ambitions, and had his life been spared he would have undoubtedly made a brilliant mark in the world. His death occurred May 30, 1919, and his remains are interred in Woodlawn cemetery at Terre Haute. He was a model young man in every way, and his loss was a great sorrow to his parents. Mrs. Marrs is a native of this county, born September 17, 1874, the daughter of John P. and Minerva J. (Ritchie) Todd, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was a native of Kentucky, came to Illinois and Indiana, and through successful farming methods became the owner of 240 acres of land in Edgar county, Ill., and Vigo county, Indiana. He and his wife were devout members of the United Brethern church, and were the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Marrs was educated in the common school of her home community, and she is a lady of great cordiality of manner and noble character. She and her husband are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church at Terre Haute, and Mr. Marrs is an independent Republican, often preferring to vote for the man rather than for the party.

B. V. Marshall, one of the highly respected attorneys of Terre Haute, was born in Shelbyville, Ky., on May 16, 1854. He was the son of Louis and Elizabeth Marshall, the former having been a native of Virginia and a descendant of Thomas Marshall, the latter, born in Tennessee. Mr. B. V. Marshall came to Terre Haute in 1868, receiving his education in the Terre Haute public schools. He entered the law office of Hendricks and Williams in 1875, and in 1877 began the active practice of law. He has continued in practice since that time, and has risen to a position of prominence at the Indiana and Terre Haute bars. Of later years he has de-

voted the greater share of his time to estates, wills, corporation and general business law. He was for many years Secretary of Rose Dispensary and Chancellor of Rose Orphan Home. Mr. Marshall is a staunch Democrat, belongs to the Indiana and American Bar Associations, and fraternally is a valued member of the Masonic Order, is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married August 9, 1894 to Miss Mary A. Briggs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Briggs, well-known residents, of Terre Haute, and to this union two children have been born, Leonard B. and Anna Elizabeth.

Steward Shirkie. The name of Shirkie has been for many years closely linked with important local and State coal mining operations, and the man whose name heads this review is one of the representatives of this family. Second youngest of four sons of Steward and Jean (Haggerty) Shirkie, natives of Scotland, who came to this country prior to his birth, Steward Shirkie was born at Carbon, Ind., in 1877. After completing his education in the public schools of Carbon, Mr. Shirkie learned the details of the coal mining industry, and has been connected with some of the leading mining companies of the State. He has been closely associated with Edward and Hugh Shirkie, his brothers, in the development of some extensive and valuable coal properties in the Indiana field, and especially in the development of large holdings belonging to the Shirkie interests in the neighborhood of New Goshen and Libertyville, Ind. He is undoubtedly one of the leading coal operators in this section, and is considered an authority upon all questions pertaining to the industry. Mr. Shirkie was married in 1900 to Miss Sarah Shirk, and he and his wife are the parents of three daughters: Wanda, Margaret and Caroline. In fraternal circles he is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a popular member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Terre Haute Lodge.

William E. May, one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers, of Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana, bears the distinction of being possibly the first man to sell live stock on the installment plan. Mr. May was born in this township August 31, 1876, the son of Samuel P. May, and was educated in the local schools and in Wabash college. Mr. May has been a farmer and stock dealer all his life, and has erected splendid buildings on his home place in Sugar Creek township, where he raises Holstein cattle and Poland China hogs. In addition to managing his own property, he manages land for others. He has had charge of as high as 3300 acres, but is now managing only about 2,000 acres, and has been engaged in this type of farm management for eighteen years. He sells live stock on the installment plan, and has operated this business very successfully. On September 5, 1900, Mr. May was united in marriage with Mary A. Moseley, of Grandview, the



Steward Shirkie

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daughter of Walter S. and Mary E. (McMullen) Moseley, both formerly of Paris, Ill., and now living. The father was a farmer throughout his active life, and for the past twenty-seven years they have been residents of Vigo county. They are now living southeast of Terre Haute, and have three children: Mary A., now Mrs. May; Annie E. and William I. Mr. and Mrs. May have six children: Beulah E., Dorothy A., Hilda L., Marjorie E., William E. Jr., and Norma M. Mr. May is a popular member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Terre Haute, and has always been very active in politics. When he was quite a young man he was township assessor for four years, and is now the Republican candidate for the office of township trustee of Sugar Creek township. In addition to his farming interests, Mr. May deals extensively in real estate, and rents houses and buildings. Mr. Samuel P. May, the father, was born near Lexington, Ky., September 2, 1850, the son of William H. and Narcissus (Sharp) May, both of Kentucky. There were three children born to this marriage: Samuel P. John and James William, and after the death of his first wife, William H. May married Mary Elizabeth Crawford, and came to Vigo county in 1856. He first worked for J. B. Casto and then rented and later bought land in Sugar Creek township. Samuel P. May was educated in the old McCollough school, and when he reached maturity married Elizabeth Spencer, of Illinois, the daughter of Lewis and Mary Angeline (Ray) Spencer, both natives of Illinois, who later moved to Iowa, where they died. Elizabeth Spencer came to Vigo county, and was reared by her grandparents on the Ray side, who lived near New Hope cemetery. She attended the old McCulloch school, as did her husband. She was one of four children born to her parents, as follows: Elizabeth, George, Lee and John, deceased. Her paternal grandparents were Martin and Elizabeth (Soliday) Spencer, the former of whom died in Illinois, and the latter in Iowa. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Spencer made the trip to Iowa in a covered wagon, the trip occupying four weeks, because a longer route than usual was traveled to avoid unfriendly Indians. They were advised to do this by Indians who were not hostile to the whites, and when they came back to Illinois on one occasion, the trip was made by team in three weeks. Their children were brought back to Illinois, after their parents' deaths in Iowa. Elizabeth (Spencer) May's maternal grandparents, by whom she was reared in this county, were Harvey and Elizabeth (Walker) Ray, the former of whom was a native of Indiana, and the latter was born in Knoxville, Tenn. The grandmother came to Vigo county at the age of nineteen years. Lee Ray, Newton Ray and William Ray, all sons of Harvey Ray, were in the Civil war, and William died in the service. Mr. Samuel May, the father of the man whose name heads this review, was a farmer and stock raiser throughout his life, and was road supervisor for many years. He

and his wife were married October 1, 1874, and they became the parents of one child, William E. Mrs. Samuel May has boarded twenty-three school teachers, all of whom fondly remember the May home as their own second home, and the entire family commands the respect of all their neighbors.

William Millard Mayback, assistant manager of the Root Store, Terre Haute, Ind., was born in Buffalo, New York, September 8, 1883, the son of Louis and Katherine (Fink) Mayback. Mr. Mayback was educated in the common and high schools of Buffalo, and left school in 1901 to engage in the millinery business with the Enterprise Millinery Company of Buffalo. His first employment was as a bundle boy, for which work he received \$1.50 a week, and he remained with that firm for three years, learning the fundamental principles of the business. During this time Mr. Mayback worked from 7:30 in the morning until six o'clock in the evening, and averaged three or four nights a week overtime, for which he was paid fifty cents a night. He was glad to be able to work overtime, however, as he was anxious to make the extra money, and was, moreover, ambitious to make good with the firm. He next went with the William Hengerer Company, of Buffalo, as stock boy, later becoming a salesman, and then assistant buyer, his association with the company covering a period of about ten years. In all of the years past in which Mr. Mayback has worked, he has always considered the future more important than the financial questions of the moment, and has ever held a most optimistic view of the future. Mr. L. Williamson, who was president of the Hengerer Company, had noticed Mr. Mayback's ability, and when he became supervisor of the Root Store here, he offered Mr. Mayback the position of buyer of men's furnishings and women's hosiery. Mr. Mayback accepted the position, and came to Terre Haute in 1913. In the following year he was offered additional departments, of which he was buyer until 1920, at which time he was made assistant manager and merchandise manager under Mr. Anderson, the president. Mr. Mayback is thoroughly interested in business and civic matters in Terre Haute, and is a conscientious worker toward the betterment of local conditions. He was married December 31, 1909 to Elizabeth Byron, of Dansville, New York, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stadler) Byron, who are old and highly respected residents of that community. Mr. and Mrs. Mayback have three children, Beulah, William and Muriel. Mr. Mayback is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Buffalo Rambler Club, the Y. M. C. A. and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce.

Randolph H. Mayes, one of the younger attorneys of Terre Haute, has already attracted attention to himself by his conspicuous abilities in the legal profession. He is deputy city attorney, and in the short time in which he has been practising has had excellent

results. Mr. Mayes was born in Terre Haute September 23, 1888, the son of Wilton and Aldegunda (Zumpe) Mayes, the former a native of this city, and the mother of Clay county, Indiana. Wilton Mayes was born in 1845, the son of Merchant Mayes, who was born in "Old" Terre Haute, the Mayes family having been one of the earliest arrivals in this city. The family was before that time located in North Carolina. Merchant Mayes and a son were soldiers during the Civil war, and the history of the family in general is one of achievement. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Mayes were born in Germany, but came to Indiana in an early day. The grandfather founded the first German Reformed church in Indiana at Poland, where he was for some time a preacher of that denomination. Later he came to Terre Haute, and here he spent the closing years of his life. Mr. Wilton Mayes was for many years a well-known contractor in Terre Haute, but for the past ten years has lived retired from active participation in business affairs. He and his wife were the parents of seven sons, and no daughters, all of whom are living: Merchant, James E., Karl E., William L., Edgar W., Randolph H., and Otis Z. Mr. R. H. Mayes was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, and in 1918 was graduated from the Indiana University Law School with the degree of LL. B. Immediately after his graduation, he returned to Terre Haute, and here he has since been located. Mr. Mayes was united in marriage, December 25, 1921, to Miss Blanche Funkhaus. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and has been active in Republican political circles. He is secretary of both the county and city committees of that party, and is a loyal worker in the ranks of the party.

Charles P. Miller, D. D. S., a prominent member of the dental fraternity at Terre Haute, was born in this city in 1876, on November 14th, the son of Peter and Rose Miller. Mr. Peter Miller came to Terre Haute soon after the Civil war, and was engaged in manufacturing harness and horse collars for many years. His death occurred in 1909 at the age of sixty-nine years, and his widow is still living at Terre Haute. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. The father was a member of the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and, having been a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Charles P. Miller was educated in the common and high schools of Terre Haute, and also took a course in a business college. He then decided to follow the profession of dentistry, and attended the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1900. He immediately came to Terre Haute, and began the practice of his profession, and since that time has occupied a leading position in this city, with modern and well-appointed offices. Doctor Miller was married to Cecile Myers, of Terre Haute, and he and his wife are highly respected

residents of their native community. The Doctor is a member of the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the affairs of which he is keenly interested. He has never aspired to hold public office, but takes a good citizens part in the public, political and civic matters of the day.

Daniel V. Miller, one of the leaders at the Vigo county bar, was born in Parke county, Indiana, June 29, 1867, the son of John and Martha Miller, early settlers of that county. Daniel V. Miller attended the common schools in his native county, and afterward went to the Danville Normal School at Danville, Ind., where he took a law course, being graduated in 1888. Upon completing his education, he came to Terre Haute where he commenced the practice of his profession. For the past twelve years he has been associated with Mr. Frank A. Kelley under the firm name of Miller & Kelley, Attorneys, and is enjoying a lucrative practice in all the various courts. His worth as a lawyer quickly brought him into prominence, and he early found recognition by his fellow citizens in his appointment to the office of county attorney of Vigo county, serving during the years 1896-97. On May 24, 1896, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Olive Wiseman, daughter of Andrew Wiseman, a well-known resident of Sugar Creek township, Vigo county. Mr. Miller has traveled extensively during his life, having been in every State in the Union, Mexico and Canada, and in 1912 he took a trip around the world, visiting Japan, China, Java, the Philippines, Africa and Europe. Fraternally, Mr. Miller is a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in that organization, and belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Loyal Order of Moose and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In his religious beliefs, he adheres to the tenets of the Methodist church. He took an active part in civilian war work during the World war, assisting in Red Cross work, bond sales and the like, and as a public speaker his services were greatly in demand and freely given. He is a Republican in politics and from 1891-96 was chairman of Vigo county committee, and was district chairman of the Fifth Congressional District 1896-1898, and has taken an active part in all campaigns. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce in which he takes great interest.

Edmund Walker Miller, who has attained to a position of prominence in the commercial and industrial life of Terre Haute and Vigo county largely through his own unaided efforts and determination to make a place for himself at the top, was born February 16, 1886 at Cairo, Ill. His parents were originally from Beardstown, that State, but moved to Cairo in the early 'fifties. Mr. Miller was educated in the Oak Park public school, Oak Park, Ill., and upon leaving behind him his school days, went to Chicago, Ill., where he found employment with the Crane Company, world renowned manu-

facturers of valves, fittings, etc., for steam and water use. He was sixteen years of age at this time, and his first remuneration was at the rate of \$4.00 per week. After ten years of faithful and intelligent service, by which he won the favorable opinion of those above him, and during which he was promoted to position after position of increasing responsibility, he came to Terre Haute as manager of the Terre Haute branch of the Crane Company. His new ideas combined with policies of sound development and an astute sense of business judgment have done much to help the growth and development of this business at Terre Haute, and as the business has prospered, the city has correspondingly benefited. Mr. Miller is well-known in fraternal organizations, being a York and Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and finds a medium of expression for his business ideas and ideals in his membership in the Terre Haute Rotary Club. In March of 1907 he married Miss O'Connor, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Albert M. Mitchell, M. D., who is one of the younger members of the Terre Haute medical profession, was born in this city February 13, 1889, the son of Melvin Douglas and Ida J. (Greiner) Mitchell, both of whom came to Terre Haute in early life and here celebrated their wedding ceremony. They were the parents of two children: Helen, who died in infancy, and Albert M., the subject of this biography. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Mitchell was Isaac A. Mitchell, of Ripley, Ohio, where he was born in 1832. He was a soldier during the Civil war, and died in Kentucky in 1902. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Mitchell were William H. and Margaret (Rogers) Greiner, the former of whom was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and came to Terre Haute with his wife, who was a descendant of Captain Rogers, of Revolutionary War fame, when their daughter, the mother of Dr. Mitchell, was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Greiner reared a family of ten children, five of whom are now living. The father died at Terre Haute in 1883 at the age of fifty-four years, and his wife passed away in this city in 1876, aged forty-six years. The Greiner family were members of the United Brethern church, while the Mitchells were communicants of the Christian church. The father of Dr. Mitchell was a cooper by trade, and has held various positions with Terre Haute business houses, being at present employed with the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company of this city. Dr. Albert M. Mitchell was reared in the city of his birth, where he attended the Sixth Ward School, now known as the Thompson school, and also went to the Wiley High School, from which he was graduated in 1908. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky., and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that school in 1913. After serving his internship, Dr. Mitchell entered upon the active practice of his profession in Terre Haute, where he has since continued with

gratifying success, enjoying an excellent clientage. During the World war, he served with distinction in the United States Navy Medical Department for twenty-two months, holding the rank of Senior Lieutenant. He served on both land and sea, and was assigned to the United States Ships Harrisburg and Sierra. He is an interested member and secretary of the Vigo County Medical Society, a member of the Indiana and American Medical Associations, and is secretary of the Terre Haute Academy of Medicine. Fraternally, he holds membership in the Masonic Order, having attained to the Thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. In 1918, Dr. Mitchell was married to Ruth Schaal, of Terre Haute. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Episcopal church of this city, while Dr. Mitchell adheres to the tenets of the United Brethren church, in which faith he was baptized.

William H. Miller, M. D., one of the leading eye, ear, nose and throat specialists of Terre Haute and a veteran of the World war, was born at Savanna, Ill., July 16, 1882. He was educated in the public and high schools at Hanover, Joe Daviess county, Ill. After completing the high school course, he attended Morgan Park Academy, Morgan Park, Ill., and then entered the Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago. He was graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1907, and then served a one year internship at St. Barnabas Hospital at Minneapolis, Minn. After leaving that hospital, he started practicing his profession at Galena, Ill., where he remained until 1916. He then took special work in eye, ear, nose and throat practice, and when the World war broke out, volunteered his services to the United States Government. He was commissioned in the army in May, 1918, and served his country for thirteen months. For ten months of this period he was in the eye, ear, nose and throat department at General Hospital No. 14, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the other three months being spent at the Base Hospital at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. He was honorably discharged from the army in July, 1919, and in September of that year established himself in practice at Terre Haute. He is specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat practice, and is located at 410 Tribune Bldg. Doctor Miller is a member of the national, state and county medical societies, and has been honored by election to the Terre Haute Academy of Medicine. Fraternally, he belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, while in religious matters, he is a member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Miller was married in 1918 to Mildred Jane Key, daughter of well-known residents of Patch Grove, Grant county, Wis. In addition to the above mentioned societies and organizations, Dr. Miller is a member of the Esculapian Society, the Kiwanis Club and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce.

Albert R. Monninger, of Monninger & Dressel, proprietors of the Great Northern Hotel at Terre Haute, Indiana, is without doubt the oldest hotel owner and proprietor in the city, having been continuously in that business for twenty-three years. Mr. Monninger was born October 20, 1860, and attended the old seminary in Terre Haute, completing his education with a commercial course in this city. He then traveled on the road for his father, who was engaged in the wine industry, for a period of thirteen years, and then was traveling representative of H. Hulman & Company for several years, covering Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He decided to leave this position, and having gained considerable experience, pleasant and otherwise, of hotels during his extensive travels, went into the hotel business, in which line of endeavor he has been signally successful. The Great Northern Hotel is known far and wide to the traveling public for the excellence of its service and accommodations, and the reasonable prices asked for them. The hotel is operated on the European plan, and is modern in every detail. Two hundred guests can be accommodated without difficulty, and a cafe is run in connection with the hotel for their accommodation, the excellence of the cuisine making it at once a popular and attractive place in which to dine. On May 17, 1886, Mr. Monninger was married to Lena Dressler, and to them were born two children, a son Albert C., born 1889, died June 23, 1895, and a daughter, Marie Frances—the wife of George C. Foulks, Jr. She is a graduate of the King Classical school and was also a student at Saint Mary-of-the-Woods. Fraternally, Mr. Monninger is a member of Terre Haute Lodge No. 86, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is also a member of the Travelers Protective Association and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Monninger is directly interested in several of the industries of the city of Terre Haute, Ind. He took an active part in civilian war work during the World war, subscribing liberally to the various war fund drives. In his political beliefs he is non-partisan, always supporting the man whom he believes is best qualified to fill the office aspired to.

Henry W. Moore. Henry W. Moore, son of John Dillon Moore and Katherine (Slinkard) Moore, was born on the 29th day of December, 1868, and raised on a farm near the Town of Newberry, Indiana. After graduating at the Newberry schools and attending a county Normal, he had charge of the schools, from which he graduated for three years, after which he attended college at the State University at Bloomington, Ind., where he took the law course and a special literary course. In college Mr. Moore belonged to the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. He was admitted to the practice of law in Greene county, in 1892, and continued the practice there, and in adjoining counties until 1911, when he located in the city of Terre Haute, where he has since enjoyed a very lucrative practice, his business frequently extending into the Su-

preme Court of the United States. On April 10, 1895, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Hallie Edith Haas, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Haas, of Worthington, Ind., and to this union one child, a daughter, Marcella, was born on May 20, 1900. Mr. Moore has always taken an active interest in the affairs of State, and for a number of years was the owner of The Bloomfield Democrat, the Democratic organ of Greene County, Indiana. He has never held public office. The Moore family live in their beautiful home, located on one and one-half acres of ground at 2320 Washington Avenue, where flowers and fruit and chickens and garden truck grow in abundance.

James M. Tilley. In the field of education there are some men who attain prominence on account of special gifts as educators, broad vision and exceptional managerial ability. Such an one is James M. Tilley, superintendent of the Terre Haute public schools. Mr. Tilley was born in the year 1863, near Poland, Clay County, Indiana, the son of Milton and Mary Ann (Mace) Tilley, the former of whom was born in Clay county, Indiana, in 1837, while the latter was born in Tennessee in 1836, but came to Indiana with her parents when she was three years of age. Our subject attended the common schools of his county until he reached the age of twenty years, being graduated from the graded school in 1883. He then became a student at Center school, and cast his first vote in that year. He taught school during the winter of 1884-85, and entered the Indiana State Normal School in the spring of the latter year, from which institution he was graduated in 1889. He then took a post graduate course of one year in the Normal School, and two terms at Indiana University, later graduating from the State Reading Circle in 1900, so that he was thoroughly equipped to become an instructor in public schools. He taught two terms in the Clay county schools and one term in a Vigo county school. In 1889, he was elected to the position of principal of the Knightsville town schools, serving in that capacity for two years, after which he was principal of the Harmony, Indiana schools for an equal period. The following four years found him acting as the able principal of the Clay City High School, following which employment he went to Brazil, Ind. where he taught for two years in the Pinkley street ward school. In 1899, he was elected county superintendent of schools of Clay county, serving for four years here, after which he returned to the Pinkley street ward school in Brazil one year. In the fall of 1905, he accepted the position of supervisor, and in the next year was elected assistant superintendent of the city schools of Terre Haute, working under Mr. Morgan, the superintendent. He continued in that position until 1919, when he was elected superintendent of the city schools of Terre Haute. What Mr. Tilley has done and is doing for the advancement of the cause of educa-

tion is shown in some detail elsewhere in this work. Suffice it to say here that his keen appreciation of all vital issues, combined with his masterly management of the affairs of the public schools of the city make him an almost indispensable factor in the system. On June 26, 1889, Mr. Tilley was united in marriage to Emma A. Light, daughter of Wesley and Hannah (Collins) Light, and their union has been blessed with three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. James M. Tilley, Jr., born July 11, 1890, is a graduate of the civil engineering department of Rose Polytechnic Institute, and is now employed by the Illinois Central Railroad. He served in the Coast Artillery of the United States army during the World war, and was with the American Expeditionary Force for over a year. Milton, the second son, was born August 9, 1894, and is also a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute, now being employed by the National Malleable Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. He served his country during the World war as an aviator. Robert Light Tilley, the third son, was born September 13, 1897, and is a civil engineer, being a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute. As did the other two sons of Mr. Tilley, he enlisted in the army as a Marine in the Aviation Department. Gladys Marie, the oldest of the daughters, was born June 8, 1892, is a graduate of the State Normal School and spent one year at Indiana University. She was a teacher of mathematics at the Seymour, Ind. High School and now holds a position in Pasadena, Cal. Marjorie Mace Tilley was born September 29, 1899, was graduated from Indiana University in 1921, and is now teaching in the Vincennes, Ind. Junior High School. Dorothy Marion Tilley was born August 23, 1902, and is a student in the Indiana State Normal School. Fraternally, Mr. Tilley is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 51, of Terre Haute, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, No. 8800. He and his family are devout members of the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Tilley is an Elder.

Millard M. Moore. The officials of township, county or state are men of integrity of character, and we find that the assessor of Honey Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana, is no exception to this statement. Mr. Moore was born in this county, the son of Alex and Ellen (Petty) Moore, on April 28, 1858. He was the second of eight children, four sons and four daughters, three of whom are living, Millard M., Edith and Samuel. Edith is the wife of Ephraim McDonald, of Prairieton, Indiana, a farmer, and they are the parents of three children, Roy, Frank and Alice. Samuel Moore is in the employ of the United States Government, and when last heard from was stationed at New Orleans, Louisiana. Alex Moore was a native of Vigo county, was reared here, and though a self-educated man, became a minister in the United Breth-

ren church. He was a devout, Christian gentleman, and a lover of good literature. He died in 1909, at the age of seventy-seven years, during which he was never out of his township or county. His wife died in 1883, and they are buried in Hull cemetery. Mrs. Moore was born in Sullivan county, in 1832, the year of the Black Hawk war, and was fifty years old at the time of her death. Millard M. Moore was reared and educated in the common schools of his native community, and while he has spent most of his life as a farmer, was also at one time part owner of a saw mill. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, and since that time has been in business for himself. He has been a careful and thrifty man, and first purchased a thirty acre tract, part of his present holdings. His first marriage was to Rhoda Hagerman, and four children were born to this union, three of whom are now living, Claude, Elza and Lucy May. Claude Moore, a resident of Linton township, is a mine engineer, and owns thirty acres of land. He was educated in the common schools, and is married to Sarah Runkle. Elza, a resident of Farmersburg, Ind., is also a mine engineer, is married to Blanch Hogar, and they have two children, Howard and Lucile. Mrs. Moore died in 1908, and April 2, 1910, Mr. Moore married Mrs. Alice (Simms) Orr. By her first marriage she was the mother of four children, only one of whom is now living, Frederick Orr, who has been engaged in the oil business at Tulsa, Okla. for the past fifteen years. Mr. Orr married Gladys Hughes and they have two children, Malcolm and Harold Bell. The present Mrs. Moore is a native of Vigo county, Indiana, born April 28, 1858, the same day and year as the birthday of her husband, Mr. Moore. She has an excellent education, and at one time taught in the public schools. Mr. Moore is an enthusiastic Republican, and has twice been elected assessor of Honey Creek township, the first time in 1918, and is the present incumbent of that office, showing that he retains the full confidence of the people. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge, No. 156, while Mrs. Moore belongs to Eastern Star Lodge, No. 156. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Moore is the owner of 43 acres of highly cultivated land, and he and his wife are citizens who have gained the high respect of all who know them.

James G. Morrison, D. O., one of the prominent osteopaths of Terre Haute, Ind., was born in Owensburg, Ky., January 8, 1877. He received his preliminary education in the common and high schools of his native city, and at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he was graduated. He then entered the American school of Osteopathy in 1904. He then began practice in Terre Haute, and since that time has been actively engaged in it here. His offices are located at No. 205 Terre

Haute Trust Building, and here he meets his many clients. Doctor Morrison was married May 15, 1907, to Nannie L. Thompson, of Bloomingdale, Parke county, Indiana, and they have three children: Albert Gowans, a student of Wiley High School; George Wayne and Nancy Loree. Doctor Morrison was a student in the Hospital College of Medicine, at Louisville, Ky., in 1899, when he decided to take up the study of osteopathy in preference to medicine, and he now ranks among the leading osteopaths of the city. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and the Kiwanis Club, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Henry J. Mueller, superintendent of mails at the Terre Haute post office, was born in this city, May 23, 1886, the son of Henry F. and Meta (Fredricks) Mueller, the former of whom was born in Germany, in 1838. In 1858, or when he was twenty years of age, he came to the United States, locating at Terre Haute, where he found employment with the Wabash Distillery Company as a coppersmith and steam fitter. After many years of service with this company, he became associated with Prox & Brinkman with whom he continued until the time of his death in 1910. The mother was also from Germany, and was brought to this country when she was an infant in arms. Henry J. Mueller was educated in the German Luthern School on Poplar street, and then attended Brown's Business College. In the fall of 1901, he went to work for Hulman & Company, and later for the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company. In September, 1908, he started working in the post office as substitute mail carrier, and on July 1, 1909, was appointed a regular carrier. In April, 1920, he was appointed superintendent of mails, in which capacity his efficiency and ability have found an opportunity to express themselves. Mr. Mueller is an expert rifleman, and helped to organize the Fort Harrison Rifle Club, of which he is now an executive officer. He was on the State rifle team in 1907, and in 1918 won the National rifle championship at Camp Perry, Ohio. He won the State championship (indoor) in 1916, and in 1922, at Culver. In 1916, 1918 and 1921, he was a member of the civilian teams in the National matches. Mr. Mueller was united in marriage on September 11, 1909, to Maude O. Shepard, daughter of Frank and Addie (Boyd) Shepard, old and prominent residents of Terre Haute, and to this union one daughter, Meta, was born March 2, 1917.

Charles H. Moss, manager and cashier of the National Loan Company of Terre Haute, was born at Center Point, Ind., June 9, 1884, the son of George J. and Sarah C. (Lawson) Moss. The mother was born in Marysville, Tenn., March 5, 1860, and is now living with her son at Terre Haute. The father died at the age of fifty-three years in 1903, and had been a farmer and carpenter all

his life. Charles H. Moss was educated in the common school of Center Point, the Indiana State Normal School, the Union Christian College at Merom, Ind., and took a business course at Indianapolis University in 1906. Upon completing his education, he started to work for J. L. Keech, a produce merchant of Indianapolis, with whom he was employed until 1907. He then came to Terre Haute, to work for John H. Aufderheide, of the Terre Haute Loan Company. He remained here for a short time, and then went to Huntington, W. Va., as manager of a loan company. After three years in that position, he returned to Terre Haute as manager of the National Loan Company, a well-known financial institution of this city, a position which he holds today. He is also general manager and auditor of the O. W. Storer Chain Branch Offices, of which Muncie, Ind., is the home office, and has been most successful in his chosen field of endeavor. He was married on June 30, 1908, to Mary M. Cravens, of Terre Haute, a daughter of J. P. and Rhoda (Ryan) Cravens, old and prominent residents of Terre Haute. Mr. Cravens having been an old and valued employee of the Highland Iron & Steel Company. Mr. and Mrs. Moss are the parents of three children, Charles, Jr., Erla Marguerite and Virginia Mary. Mr. Moss is a Democrat in his political beliefs, and is a first cousin of the late congressman, Ralph W. Moss, of Center Point, Clay county, Indiana, Fifth congressional district. Fraternally, he belongs to the Uniform Rank, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, and Paul Revere Lodge, No. 374, Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Euclid Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Terre Haute. He is also a member of the Kiwanis Club and Chamber of Commerce, in both of which he takes an active interest.

James W. Myers. One of the agriculturists of Vigo county, who has won for himself an enviable reputation as a scientific farmer and keen business man is James W. Myers of Riley township. Mr. Myers was born in this township in 1868, the son of William R. and Loretta (Johnson) Myers. His father was a farmer throughout his entire active life, and became quite successful. He was a Democrat and a member of the Masonic order, while in religious matters he was a devout communicant of the Christian church. Twelve children were born to his first marriage, of whom the following are now living: Daniel, a farmer, married Lucinda Diel; Katherine, married William Davis, a farmer; Martha married Joseph Jeffers, a farmer, and has six children; Miller, who is also farming, married Sarah Diel, and has two children; Clifford, likewise engaged in farming operations, married Emma Goble; Eva married John Staggs, a lightening rod salesman, and has seven children; Cecil, a farmer, married Ollie Larison and has two children; and James W., the subject of this review. After the death of his first wife, Mr. William R. Myers, the father, married Idelica Ray,

and to this marriage three children were born: Fred, engineer for a coal mine, married Laura Dunham and has four children; Ross, a farmer, married Golda Larison; and Hershel, also a farmer, married Lois Heddy and has two children. James W. Myers, whose name heads this sketch, has been a farmer all his life, starting at the bottom of the ladder and winning his way through his own unaided efforts to a position of prominence in the community. In 1887 he married Mildred Green, and they have two children: Josie, Hazel and a foster daughter, Frona. Josie married Edward Larison, and they have had four children, two of whom are now living, Ruby and James Edward, Jr. Mr. Larison is fireman on a steam shovel, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Riley, Ind. Hazel was educated in the common and high schools, and married Ernest Bush, a farmer and miner. They have two children, Glenn and Katherine, and Mrs. Bush is likewise a member of the Methodist church. Frona, their foster-daughter, is living at home with them, and is attending the common schools. Mrs. Myers was one of five children born to James W. and Rachel (Richey) Green, of whom four are now living, Rosa, Jessie, John and Mildred. Mr. Myers is what is generally called a self-made man. He started on his business career at the age of eighteen, had almost no capital, and is now the owner of 120 acres of excellent land. In political matters he gives his support to the Democratic party, and fraternally, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of that religious organization. He and his wife are looked upon as leading citizens of Riley township, and their friends are numbered by their acquaintances.

The National Accounting Corporation, located in the Citizens Trust Building at Terre Haute, is one of the leading accounting firms in the city. It was organized and incorporated under the laws of Indiana in January, 1922, for \$50,000, with Herman J. Mayer as president, G. H. Richards as vice-president, J. W. Fowler vice-president and general manager, C. A. Crawford secretary and F. C. Fisbeck treasurer, and operates in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, giving services in Federal income tax, audits, systems and accounting in general. Mr. Fowler, the vice-president and general manager of this well-known firm, is a native of Kentucky, but moved to Chicago when he was a young man. He received his preliminary education in Kentucky and his professional training in Chicago, making his home in that city until he came to Terre Haute in 1919, as district manager of a firm of Certified Public Accountants. He is the active member of the Terre Haute office, and thanks to his energy, ability and business sagacity, the company is already enjoying a large and lucrative business. It was at the suggestion of several prominent business men of this city, and primarily for

Mr. Fowler, that the company was organized. Mr. Fowler is a certified public accountant and personally supervises all work coming through the offices. He is well versed in Federal income tax, and visits the Internal Revenue Department at Washington about every two months, keeping in touch with all changes in tax laws. The personnel of this organization are of the very highest standard, and are personally selected by its management. All men employed are selected for character and ability gained through years in public accounting. The corporation has enjoyed a very successful year, and is still rapidly growing. It is justly proud of the large number of satisfied clients, which includes many of the leading business and professional firms throughout the territory served by the corporation. Mr. Fowler has been a member of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce for the past three years, and in this way keeps in touch with the business developments of the city.

National Drain Tile Company, the largest drain tile manufacturers in the world, with headquarters at Terre Haute, is one of the leading business firms of the middle west. Of this company it has been written that there is no other drain tile concern in the world that approaches it for size or surpasses it in business management, convenient and economical arrangement of works and quality of ware produced. In this big business, of which it seems necessary to use superlatives concerning almost every feature, perhaps the best thing is the generous spirit which characterizes all connected with it. The company believes in the old motto "Live and Let Live"; all the details of the works are open for closest inspection by brother tilemakers or others interested. The orders filled by this company vary from carload lots of the smaller sizes to those calling for 650 cars or more of big tile, used in drainage district work. While small orders receive prompt attention, the company prides itself upon its ability to handle large contracts with satisfaction to its patrons. When desired, the company takes the entire construction work, not only furnishing the tile, but distributing them along the line, building the retaining walls, laying the tile and completing the drain. The entire business is conducted on business principles. Every detail of the work is recorded daily in black and white. Its system of bookkeeping might be called ideal. It shows the exact number and size of tile shipped and of those ready for shipment; of those in the kiln and those in the drying room. When an order is received it is possible to tell in a few moments when it can be filled. If there is an unusual loss or leakage, it can be located. The company considers this careful system of bookkeeping equally necessary for the small concerns, for it is to this it largely attributes the success it has achieved. For its success is an achievement. It is not the result of some millionaire investment, sprung to life in a day. It is the slow but steady outgrowth of a little,

lonely kiln, built fifty years ago among the cornfields in Highland county, Ohio, twelve miles from the nearest railroad. Its owner, S. C. Cowgill, later the president of the National Company, was then a young farmer. Hearing a chance remark that a tile factory would be a good thing in that neighborhood, as farmers there were beginning to use tile drain, he seized upon the idea, built a ten foot kiln and some sheds, got the best machinery he knew of, and commenced operations. He made \$400 worth of small-size tile the first year, the net profits from which were not a fortune, but he kept on, soon doubling his capacity. In a few years he moved to Cadiz, Ind., where in time he had three kilns and a wagon trade amounting to between three and four thousand dollars a year. He was prospering. In 1880, he disposed of his factory at Cadiz, and bought one in operation at Summitville, Ind., that he might be on a railroad. When natural gas was discovered in his locality, he experimented with it for drying purposes. It worked—but the factory was burned to the ground. Consoling himself that he was at least well rid of his old sheds, he immediately rebuilt in better shape, only to be again burned out thirteen months later. This blow was a severe one, for a combination of circumstances just at that time placed him in close financial straits. But he hesitated hardly a day, then the builders were again on the ground, and the work of rebuilding was being pushed with his usual vigor. This time he increased the capacity of his plant about one-third, and added four more kilns. In 1889, Harry O. Whitney, a young man of enthusiasm and push, became associated with him, and together they continued the expanding process, until in 1895 they had fourteen kilns and corresponding drying rooms. In 1899, the Montezuma plant of ten kilns was built, and in February of 1902, another, still larger, was put into operation at Hillsdale. In October, 1901, Harry O. Whitney, who had been for some months a sufferer with tuberculosis, died in Colorado. During his connection with the business he had always been an inspiration to it, and it is to his energy and business ability that the company owes much of what it is today. His death, and the proportions which the business had now assumed, made the organization of a new company desirable, and in May, 1902, the National Drain Tile Company incorporated with \$150,000 paid up capital, S. C. Cowgill becoming president, J. M. Powell, vice-president, James Luther, secretary, and Lee R. Whitney, treasurer. Since its incorporation the business has expanded wonderfully. Changes were made in the old plants, new plants were added, but since fire has destroyed some of these, the company has fewer plants now than it did at that time. However, efficient business methods enable the concern to produce more tile, and the output is larger than ever. The present officers of the company are S. M. Cowgill, president; James Luther, retired, vice-president; L. R.

Whitney, general manager; F. D. Oakley, secretary and J. V. Houpt, treasurer.

Solomon M. Cowgill, president, was born December 18, 1872, in Highland county, Ohio, on the farm of his father, the son of Samuel C. and Caroline (Macy) Cowgill. His maternal grandfather was a Quaker, and came from South Carolina, while his father was a direct descendant of the Cowgills who come over to America with William Penn. Solomon M. Cowgill was educated at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., the same college which his father attended, and then went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he attended the University of Michigan in 1894 and 1895. He then went to Germany, where he was a student at Heidelberg University for two years, and then returned to Ann Arbor for two years. He next attended Jefferson Medical College, and in 1900 became an interne at the Polyclinic at Philadelphia, Pa. Complying with his father's wishes, he started with the National Drain Tile Company in 1902, holding the office of vice-president. After his father's death, August 28, 1918, he became president of the company, and holds that official position today. On September 25, 1901, Mr. Cowgill was united in marriage with Flora M. Kennedy, of a very prominent family of Lawrence, Kansas, the daughter of William J. and Lucinda Kennedy. In addition to his interests in the National Drain Tile Company, Mr. Cowgill is a director of the Citizens Trust Company and the Vigo-American Clay Company. Fraternally and socially, he is a member of the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and is director of the Terre Haute Country Club. He is a communicant of the Congregational church, and is active in church work of various kinds.

James Luther, who was one of the organizers of the National Drain Tile Company, and at present vice-president and a director, is living retired at Daytona, Florida.

Lee R. Whitney, general manager of the National Drain Tile Company, and one of the most prominent business men in the State, was born July 28, 1866, at Cedar Grove, Franklin county, Indiana, the son of George G. and Eliza A. (Cottrell) Whitney. His great-grandfather came to Indiana from New York State, and his grandfather, father and L. R. Whitney, himself, were all born in the same house on one of the old White Water Valley farms in Franklin county. Mr. Whitney's mother was born in Franklin county, Indiana, the daughter of a native of Connecticut who came to Indiana in an early day. Mr. Whitney's father was born February 8, 1839, was a farmer and stock and grain buyer in Franklin county, Indiana, until 1880, when he moved with his family to Madison county, Indiana. He died in December, 1914. Mr. Whitney's mother was born January 22, 1840, and died October 23, 1910. L. R. Whitney

attended the public schools and was graduated from Fairmount High School, later attending Fairmount Academy. Upon leaving the latter institution, he taught school near Fairmount for five years, and for two years was principal of Fairmount schools. He then became clerk in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Fairmount for one year, and in 1892 accepted a position with S. C. Cowgill as office and sales manager of the drain tile business at Summitville, Indiana, where he remained until 1902, when the National Drain Tile Company was incorporated, with Mr. Whitney as treasurer. Upon entering the tile business, Mr. Whitney was quick to see the possibilities, and has taken a leading part in the enlargement and expansion of the industry. He is progressive, employs the most advanced business methods, and has far-sighted policies, which he pursues with determination and vigor. Mr. Whitney has been general manager of the company since its incorporation, and is also president of the Vigo-American Clay Company. He is president of the State Bank of West Terre Haute, chairman of the buildings and grounds committee of the Union Hospital, and is a member of the board of trustees of the First Methodist church. Fraternally and socially he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, The Rotary Club, and the Fort Harrison and Terre Haute Country Clubs. In addition to his other business interests, Mr. Whitney is vice-president and a director of the Citizens Trust Company of this city. He has always taken an active part in political matters, being a strong advocate for cleaner politics. He was a member of the city council of Fairmount from 1896 to 1898, and was once candidate for mayor of Terre Haute on the Independent ticket, but was counted out at the election. Mr. Whitney was married, September 9, 1890, to Jennie A. Phillips, and they have two sons, Noel C., who is a minor official with the National Drain Tile Company, and Harold E., first teller at the Citizens Trust Company.

Fredric D. Oakley, secretary of the National Drain Tile Company, was born in Fairmount, Ind., May 6, 1870, the son of Ezra N. and Nancy J. (Thomas) Oakley. The father was born January 22, 1846, and died in March, 1897. The mother was born in 1850, and passed away in 1874, when Fredric D. Oakley was but four years of age. The father came from North Carolina to Fairmount, Indiana, when he was a young man, and after working in other stores for several years, started in the general mercantile business for himself, the store being known as "Oakley's." He continued in this business all his life, and attained to a fair degree of prosperity. Fredric D. Oakley was educated in the public schools, and took a course at the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind. He then started to work as a clerk in the office of the Big Four Railroad Company at Fairmount, and when he left the

service of that company he was agent at Fairmount. He then worked for the C., I. & E. Railroad at Fairmount until November, 1903, in which year he became associated with the National Drain Tile Company at Terre Haute. He afterwards became treasurer of the company, and in 1916, was elected secretary. Mr. Oakley was married, September 25, 1893, to Malinda A. Overman, the daughter of Clarkson D. and Isabel (Wright) Overman, who are living retired at Fairmount, where the father was merchant and manufacturer for many years. Mr. Oakley is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk, a member of the Rotary Club, a member of the board of governors of the Automobile Club, treasurer of Fort Harrison Country Club and in addition to his interests in the drain tile business, is vice-president of the Lower Vein Coal Company. He is a member of the First Methodist church, and is in every way highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

Jefferson V. Houpt, treasurer of the National Drain Tile Company, was born in Louisville, Ky., October 21, 1874, the son of William and Sarah (Venable) Houpt. His parents moved to Indiana, and Jefferson V. Houpt was graduated from the high school at New Albany, Ind., in 1893. He then attended Purdue University from 1893 to 1895, and upon leaving school, went to Bedford, Ind., in the engineering department of the old Southern Indiana Railroad, which is now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and whose offices were moved to Terre Haute in 1902. In 1907, Mr. Houpt joined the National Drain Tile Company, and upon the retirement of James Luther, in 1916, became treasurer of the company, holding that office to this time. Mr. Houpt received his early business training under his father, who was a brick manufacturer at New Albany, Ind. Mr. Houpt was married, October 19, 1897, to Olive E. Browning, of New Albany, and they have two daughters, Olive and Helen. Mr. Houpt is a director in the Mechanics Building, Loan & Savings Association. He is Past Master of Euclid Masonic Lodge, No. 86, and when the Young Men's Business Club was in existence was its secretary from 1912 to 1915. He is now a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and in religious matters affiliates with the Wabash Avenue Presbyterian church.

Zeula Alice Nevius, D. O., of Terre Haute, Ind., is one of the leading doctors of osteopathy in this section of Indiana. Dr. Nevius was born in Illinois, and was educated in the public and high schools at Jerseyville, Jersey county, Ill. She then took work in a normal school and taught school for some time, after which she matriculated in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, from which she was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. She took post-graduate work in St. Louis, and practised in that city for about six months. Subsequently she

came to Brazil, Ind., where she practised successfully until June, 1910, when she came to Terre Haute and established herself in practice here. Dr. Nevius resides at No. 667 Oak street, and has offices at Nos. 310-311-312 Rose Dispensary Building, having been in that building for all but two years since she came here. She has been in practice at Terre Haute longer than nearly all the other osteopaths, and has built up an excellent practice. She is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a staunch supporter of the St. Stephen's Episcopal church, of which she is a member. In 1879 in Jerseyville, Ill., she married Henry Nevius of that city. One child was born to this union—Laura A.

G. O. Nicolai, superintendent of the T. H., I. & E. Railroad at Terre Haute, was born in this city August 18, 1883, the son of Gustav and Martha (Rossbacher) Nicolai, both natives of Germany. The father was born in 1843 and died in 1906, while the mother, who was born in 1861, is still living. The mother came to the United States when she was nine years of age with her parents, and the father came when he was twenty-three years old, after performing his compulsory military service in the German army. In Germany he was a bank cashier, and when he first came to this country he was located in Chicago. He came to Terre Haute some time later, and operated a cafe here until his death. Mr. G. O. Nicolai was educated in the Terre Haute public schools, and after completing the high school, took a course in the Garvin Business College. He then became connected with the Stahl-Urban Company of this city, remaining with the firm for six months. He left that concern to go with the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company on March 3, 1901, as a clerk in the purchasing department. He was transferred as a clerk to the light and power department, and was promoted to chief clerk of that department. His next position was that of commercial agent, and finally he was made superintendent, a position which he holds today. He married Mary Cecilia Lyons, May 31, 1910, the daughter of Ex-mayor Lyons of this city, and they have one child, James Frederick, who was born in Terre Haute, December 3, 1912. Mr. Nicolai has a sister, Mrs. Frank Fischel, of Terre Haute, another sister, Louise, the wife of Louis Ballman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a brother, Emil, of Terre Haute. Mr. Nicolai is a Mason belonging to Euclid Lodge No. 573, and holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

North-Raffin Construction Company, which was established in 1919 by Glenn W. North and Isidor Raffin, has quickly taken a position of prominence among contracting firms of the city of Terre Haute. Mr. North was born in Posey township, Switzerland county, Indiana, September 14, 1880, and was educated in the public schools of Patriot, Ind., where he was graduated from the high school. He later attended Purdue University for two years, and

then began as a designer of machine tools at Cincinnati, Ohio. His next position was as cost estimator of steel construction work with the Nolke-Richards Iron Works at Indianapolis, Ind., with which firm he was employed one year. He then went to Lafayette, Ind., as estimator for the Henry Taylor Lumber Company, where he continued for three years, and then was for six years with A. W. Stoolman, of Champaign, Ill. In 1919 he organized the North-Raffin Construction Company at Terre Haute in association with Mr. Raffin, and also the Glenn W. North Company, of Champaign. Both these concerns are now operating successfully, and the business done annually aggregates a million dollars. Mr. Isidor Raffin was born in Chicago, on May 31st, 1890. He received his elementary and high school training in the schools of Chicago and Waukegan, Ill., later graduating from the University of Illinois in 1912 with a degree in engineering. Shortly after graduation he became an assistant to the chief engineer for the Julian S. Nolen Co., Structural Engineers. In 1914 he identified himself with the A. W. Stoolman Co., of Champaign, and became general superintendent for this firm. While with this firm he had charge of the construction of Camp McClellan at Anniston, Alabama. He resigned from this firm in 1919, and together with Mr. North organized the North-Raffin Construction Co., and has since lived in Terre Haute. He is married and has two children, a boy and a girl, both born in Terre Haute, and resides at 1826 S. Fifth street. Mr. North was married to Elizabeth Coles of Ohio county, Ind., and has no children, and resides at 665 Scabury Avenue. Both Mr. North and Mr. Raffin are members of the Masonic lodge. Mr. North belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Raffin is a member of Temple Israel. Both Mr. North and Mr. Raffin are interested in the welfare of Terre Haute, and are identified with all civic undertakings.

Milton B. Nugent, A. B., A. M., county agricultural agent of Vigo county, was born in Daviess county, Ind., March 9, 1887, and was educated in the public schools. He was graduated from the Washington, Ind., High School in 1905, and then entered the Indiana State Normal School from which he was graduated in 1910. He completed the college course in 1911, receiving the degree of A. B., and then taught school for several years. He then went to the University of Wisconsin, where he took an agricultural course, and was graduated in 1916 with the degree of A. M. He taught school in 1917 and 1918, and in the fall of the latter year was made county agricultural agent of Greene county, Ind. In 1921, he was made agent at Vigo county, and came to Terre Haute, where he is now living. The work done by Mr. Nugent is of the utmost importance and benefit to the agriculturists of the county, and by his instructions and field experiments is doing much toward increasing crops in this region through scientific methods. Mr. Nu-

gent was married in 1920 to Miss Arleigh Coker, of Greene county, Indiana, and they have one son, John Gernon. Mr. Nugent is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Linton, Indiana, and is much interested in the advancement and prosperity of the farming population of Vigo County. He is also a member of Richland Lodge No. 205, F. & A. M., at Newton, Ind., and the Kiwanis Club.

Elza Okes. Among the automobile dealers of Terre Haute, one who has recently entered the field as agent for the Jordan automobile, is Mr. Elza Okes. Mr. Okes was born in Sullivan county, Ind., four and one-half miles north of the city of Sullivan, September 12, 1868, the son of William and Mary (Martz) Okes. The father was born near the county line between Vigo and Sullivan counties, on what is now known as the Allen Farm, on the Sullivan side of the line. This farm was settled and cleared by Mr. Samuel Okes, who brought it to a high state of cultivation. The paternal grandfather, Sam Okes, came from West Va., in an early day and settled on the farm with his son William, and lived there until his death when he was eighty-eight years of age. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Okes, Jacob and Manda Martz, came to Sullivan county from Kentucky in the pioneer days, cleared land, and were farming people all their lives. The grandfather lived to be ninety-two years of age and was highly respected in his community. The father of Mr. Okes was educated in the pioneer schools, of the primitive sort that had slab desks. He became a farmer and lived all his life on the home place, near the little town called Williamsburg, where the grandfather had made whiskey before there was any thought of internal revenue. The father of Mr. Okes and his mother also, were devout members of the old Little Flock Baptist church. They had six children, four sons and two daughters, who were given what advantages were possible at the time. The father served in the Union Army during the Civil war as a member of Company F, 115th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Elza Okes was educated in the common schools, and worked on the farm until he was married in 1890 to Miss Lula Owens, of Bedford, Ind., the daughter of James Owens. Mr. Owens had two children: L. D. Owens, now the head of the Historical Department of the Indianapolis schools, and Mrs. Okes, who passed away about 1905, leaving three children, Harold, Vernor and Marie. Mr. Okes married in 1907, taking Laura Nolting, of Linton, Ind., for his wife, and they have one daughter, Dorothy. After Mr. Okes left the farm, shortly after his first marriage, he came to Terre Haute and located at No. 1605 South Eighteenth street, where he has since resided, improving his property until it is now a very attractive home. He first went to work in the car shops at the wage of ninety cents a day, and then sold fruit and vegetables on the street until he was able to start a small grocery and meat business. He began with a

capital of seventy-five dollars, and the business grew rapidly. So successful was Mr. Okes in this enterprise that he accumulated considerable city property and a good farm. In 1921, he sold his grocery business and went into the automobile business, becoming agent for the Jordan car, one of the best and most beautiful cars on the market. His first location was at No. 208 North Seventh street, but he later moved to his present location at No. 200 South Fifth street, where he does business as the Indiana Automobile Company, in which Mr. Anderson is a partner, the latter gentleman having been reared in the automobile business. Mr. Okes is a Republican in politics, but has never sought nor held office of any kind.

Charles Patrick O'Leary. Among those prominent in the political affairs of Vigo county, Ind., may be mentioned Mr. Charles P. O'Leary, county Democratic chairman. Mr. O'Leary was born in Terre Haute September 25, 1895, the son of Patrick and Maria (McCabe) O'Leary, the former of Pittsburg, and the latter a native of Ireland. The family located in Terre Haute about 1882, and Mr. O'Leary entered the contracting business, in which he is still engaged. The son Charles Patrick O'Leary, whose name heads this review, was graduated from Wiley High School in 1915, and in January, 1916, became Deputy County Treasurer, retaining that position until September 5, 1917, when he entered the United States Army for service in the World war. He was a member of the 309th Ammunition Train, and then went to the Officers Training Corps at Camp Taylor. On March 1, 1918, he was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery, standing tenth in rank of 185 commissioned, none of whom were commissioned above second lieutenant. He was then sent to France, and attended an artillery training school at Saumur. This is a famous military school. There Napoleon went to school, and many others of military fame. It is similar to West Point, and has a wonderful riding school which has mirrored walls in order that the rider may see himself in all positions. After three months training at Saumur, Mr. O'Leary was sent to a gas school for three months at Paris, and was then assigned to the Twelfth Field Artillery. He was soon returned to hospital, disabled, and when recovered was assigned to the 80th Field Artillery, with the 7th Division. Again he was sent to the hospital, and then returned to United States and honorably discharged. Taking up the pursuits of peace, Mr. O'Leary supervised the census of the Fifth Indiana Congressional District, and later became a partner with his father in the contracting business, which he still continues. He has taken an active part in Democratic political circles, and on May 6, 1922, was elected Democratic county chairman, winning over Herbert A. Gerding and Donn Roberts. Mr. O'Leary is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and is a devout communicant of St. Patrick Catholic church.

Fred J. Orth. Among the representative families holding high prestige with the citizens of Vigo county is that of Orth, and he whose name heads this review has attained success in his agricultural operations in Otter Creek township. Mr. Orth was born in this county July 15, 1876, the second child in a family of three sons born to Jacob Sturm Orth and Lucy (Witham) Orth. All these sons are living: Frank L., Fred J., and Charles W. Frank L. Orth is a resident of New Castle, Pa., where he is the principal of the high school. He was educated in the Wiley high school, and was graduated from the Indiana State University in 1898. Charles W. Orth is a farmer of Otter Creek township, and married Minnie Robertson. He and his wife have one son, Richard W. The father of these three brothers was born in Warren county, Ohio May 1, 1842, and came to Vigo county with his parents in 1856. He settled in Otter Creek township, and by dint of unremitting labor and careful management acquired 100 acres of land. He was elected trustee of his township, and was candidate for county auditor, but on account of ill health was forced to retire from the race. He was a Mason, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Orth, the mother, was a native of Indiana, born March 24, 1845, and at the age of seventy-seven years survives her husband who is buried in Highland Lawn Cemetery. Fred J. Orth was educated in the common schools, was graduated with the class of 1896 from Wiley High School at Terre Haute, and then took a business course in Akers Business College. He has devoted his life to farming, and has been very successful. He has been twice married, first to Ethel Watts, and two daughters were born to this union: Helen G., a graduate of Garfield High School in the class of 1921, is now a Junior in the Indiana State Normal, where she is preparing herself to teach in the city schools. She is a member of the Methodist church and of the Pi Zeta Sorority. Clarice E., who was graduated from the Terre Haute Normal High School in the spring of 1922, and in the fall entered the State Normal school. She is also a member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Orth, a native of Indiana, died Feb. 24, 1904, at the age of twenty-three years. For his second wife, Mr. Orth married Lula J. Koontz on August 30, 1911, and they are the parents of one son, Frederick J., who is in the second grade of the Normal Training School. Mrs. Orth is a native of Chicago, where she was educated in the common and high schools. Her father, Rev. James E. Koontz, is a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now living at Clayton, Indiana. He was born in Clinton county, Ind., while his wife, Mrs. Orth's mother, was born in Bluffton, Ind. Both are now living. Mrs. Orth has received much training in instrumental music, and is an accomplished musician. Mr. Orth is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is a member of Social Lodge No. 86 of the Masons at Terre Haute. He and his wife are devout

members of the Maple Avenue Methodist church at Terre Haute, in the affairs of which they are active. Their fine estate is called "Walnut Grove Farm," and here their many friends are always welcomed.

Levi Gale Warren. No name is more intimately associated with the history of Terre Haute and Vigo county than is that of the Warren family. This family and its various connections have all played a prominent part in bringing Terre Haute from an obscure position as an insignificant frontier village to its present standing among the cities of the country as an important commercial and industrial center, and of the Warren family none stands out more conspicuously than does Levi Gale Warren, now for many years deceased. Mr. Warren was born in Adams, New York, the son of Bernard Miller and Abigail (Gale) Warren. Bernard Miller Warren was twice married, and was the father of three children by the first marriage, and two, William and Levi Gale, by his second. In 1820, he came to Indiana from New York State, where the Warren family had for a long time been established. The family in this country is descended from John Warren who came to this country with the Puritan immigration of 1630. Indiana was, at the time of the coming of the Warrens, just emerging from its primitive state, and the rough hardships of pioneer life fell to their lot. They stopped for a short time at Morristown, Indiana, a settlement on Blue River, and then came on to Vigo county, establishing themselves in the settlement known as Markle's Mill in Otter Creek township. The father, however, died in about one month after his arrival here, and his widow, bereft of her protector, returned to Morristown with her two sons, William and Levi G., and at that town she spent the remainder of her life, passing away December 3, 1845. Levi Gale Warren received his education in the public schools of New York State, taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the locality in which he was reared. After spending some time at Morristown with his widowed mother, he returned to Terre Haute to take up his business career. He had a genius for commercial management, and his far-sighted methods and astute business sense brought to him a great share of prosperity. He engaged in the packing and dry goods businesses in his earlier years, but later branched out into other fields. He was the organizer and first president of the First National Bank of Terre Haute, and for many years held this official position. He also dealt largely in real estate, acquiring a great deal of property. Warren Park Farm, now the residence of Frank Burch Ijams, his grandson, and one of the fine estates in this part of Indiana, was one of his possessions. The brother of Mr. Warren, Chauncy Warren, married the daughter of Dr. Charles B. Modesitt, famous in the early years of Vigo county. Dr. Modesitt was the first physician to locate in Terre Haute. He



John W. Smith

1870-1871

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L. G. Warren

was born in West Moreland county, Virginia, in 1784, and was graduated from Prince William College at the age of twenty-four. He came west in 1814, and located with his family at Terre Haute in 1818. Although he did not confine his activities entirely to the practice of his profession, he was known throughout western Indiana, and highly esteemed by all who had occasion to call upon him in his professional capacity. He secured the charter for the first ferry across the Wabash River, which he was the owner for many years, and was in various ways instrumental in the early progress of Terre Haute. Levi Gale Warren was a stanch Republican in his political views, and fraternally was a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. In his religious beliefs he was a member of the Congregational church. He was married to Martha Ellen Clark, the daughter of Walter and Sarah (Conway) Clark, residents of Charlestown, Virginia, and to this union were born three children: Sallie W., who married William P. Ijams of Terre Haute, of whom mention is elsewhere made in this volume; Jessie E., now deceased; and Mary Alice, who lives in the old Warren home at No. 417 South Sixth street, in this city.

Thomas Irwin Padgett, M. D., was born at Pleasantville, Sullivan county, Ind., September 16, 1864. He received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native county, and then attended the Hospital College, Medical Department of Central University, of Louisville, Ky., from which he was graduated June 18, 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In that same year he began the practice of his profession at Pleasantville, Indiana, continuing successfully there until 1897, when he came to Terre Haute. Here he practised for some time, establishing himself high in the confidence of the people, and gaining the respect of the other members of the local medical fraternity. In 1901, he went to Jasonville, Ind., where he remained until December, 1921. At that time, he returned to Terre Haute, and has since lived here retired from active medical duties. Dr. Padgett's residence is at No. 1453 South Eleventh street, although he usually spends his winters in the South. He specialized in diseases of children, and won an enviable reputation through his success in treating such cases. He is a member of the Vigo County, Indiana and American Medical Associations, and fraternally belongs to the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Padgett was married in 1884 to Penelope Gilmore, of Sullivan county, Ind., and they had two children, Alta D., of St. Petersburg, Fla., the wife of John E. Young, and the mother of two children, Harry Irwin and Helen Elizabeth, and George D., who has been on the staff of the Indianapolis Star for the past eleven years, married Lila Mayo, a native of Russia, where she was highly educated in music and became an accomplished linguist. Dr. Padgett's first

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wife died October 16, 1897, and on May 3, 1899 he married Mrs. Eva E. Wright, who passed away in 1919. On June 30, 1921, he married Mrs. I. H. Payne, the widow of Dr. W. F. Payne, who died in 1919. She is the daughter of Mrs. H. F. Harlan, of Vigo county, Ind. Dr. Padgett served in the United States army during the World war, enlisting in May, 1917, in the Medical Department. He was commissioned first lieutenant, and was stationed at Camp Custer, Michigan. He served for about one year, and was then honorably discharged. An account of the Harlan family, of which Mrs. Padgett is a representative, will be found on other pages of this work.

W. Robert Paige, one of the leading consulting engineers of the country, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., September 6, 1869, the son of William H. and Mary D. (Gorham) Paige, the former of Oberlin, Ohio, the latter of Ashland, Ohio. W. Robert Paige received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, and then attended Rose Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1891. He has a remarkably fine record as a civil engineer, and is known throughout Indiana and other States. He was connected with the engineering department of Terre Haute for about six years, having charge of the construction of the north and south belt sewers during that time. Mr. Paige was the engineer on the grade between Terre Haute and West Terre Haute who caused the removal of the 800 foot tressle which formerly existed about the center of the grade. He caused a large fill to be put in making a solid embankment from the river to West Terre Haute, although it was thought by many that the waters would wash it away. This was considered a great feat at that time, and brought Mr. Paige into the public eye as an able engineer. In 1904, Mr. Paige was chief engineer for the proposed electric railroad line between Jackson and Vicksburg, Mississippi, and in 1912 was called by the city of Louisville, Ky., as one of a board of five expert engineers who advised that city on street paving matters. He had supervision of the opening of the first tract in the Deming addition of Terre Haute, and in 1920 was appointed engineer for the Terre Haute Park Board. These are only a few of the outstanding accomplishments of Mr. Paige. Much space could be filled in accounts of others equally important, but these suffice to give an idea of the really great work he has done. He was married May 7, 1894, to Mary B. Hunt, daughter of Myron A. and Julia B. Hunt, of Terre Haute, Ind., and this union has been blessed with one child, Mary H. In political matters Mr. Paige gives his support to the Republican party, and he is a devout member of the First Congregational church of Terre Haute. Fraternally, he is a valued member of the Masonic Order, in which he is well-known, being Past Master of Social Lodge No. 86.

Chester A. Pavy, M. D., practising physician and surgeon at Terre Haute, where he occupies a leading position among members of the profession, and commands the confidence and esteem of all who know him, was born at Greensburg, Decatur county, Ind., July 16, 1882. He was educated in the common and high schools of Greensburg, and then spent three years in Franklin College, but coming to the conclusion that he was best fitted for the medical profession, he entered Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, an institution which awarded him the degree of Doctor of Medicine 1911. In that same year, Dr. Pavy came to Terre Haute, and here he has since remained in active practice with modern offices at 1634 South Seventeenth street. He is a member of the Vigo County, Indiana and American Medical Associations, and in fraternal circles is a well-known member of the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Pavy was united in marriage with Minerva Catharine Miller, daughter of prominent residents of Terre Haute.

Josiah Pedlar, proprietor of the Golden Rule Grocery Store, of West Terre Haute, is one of the upright and conscientious business men of that city. Mr. Pedlar was born in Luzern county, Pa., October 16, 1871, the son of Nahum Pedlar, a native of England, who came to America in 1869. In 1878, the family removed to Indiana, settling near Rockville, and there the father was engaged in coal mining. Mr. Josiah Pedlar was educated in the public school of Fountain county, Indiana, and was a coal miner until 1909, at which time he decided that there were larger opportunities for advancement in the commercial world than those presented in the mining industry. Accordingly, he and his brother, John Pedlar, engaged in the grocery business in West Terre Haute, naming their establishment the Golden Rule. This name has been lived up to as a motto, and the confidence and patronage of a great many of the citizens of the city have rewarded the efforts of the Pedlar Brothers to give them honest value and high grade goods. In 1919, John Pedlar died, and since that time the business has been conducted under the style of Josiah Pedlar. Mr. Pedlar has always been ambitious and industrious, and while still a miner was foreman of the Greenfield Coal Company, owned by the Burns & Ray Company, for four and one-half years. All matters of civic importance and movements which have the welfare of the community at heart meet the unqualified approval and support of Mr. Pedlar, and he enjoys high standing in the city. He was married in 1917 to Grace Mason, a daughter of John Mason, of Muncie, Ind., and they have one child, Lois Agnes. Fraternally, Mr. Pedlar is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Frank F. Peker, who, although one of the newer acquisitions to the agricultural ranks of Vigo county, is counted among the more prominent farmers of this section, was born in Terre Haute,

January 27, 1897, the son of William A. and Rosa L. (Schmidt) Peker. His father was a native of Germany, the son of Carl and Louise (Schmidt) Peker, both of Germany, who came to this country in 1861 or 1862, and located in Clark county, Ill., south of Marshall. He was engaged in farming there, and about sixty years ago moved to Terre Haute with his family, and here he retired. Mr. Frank F. Peker's mother, was born in North Terre Haute, the daughter of Frank F., and Ida (Nunnenbruck) Schmidt, who were also natives of Germany. They came to America before their marriage, which was celebrated at Terre Haute, although her home was south of Marshall, Ill., where she lived with her parents. Frank F. Schmidt came to America with his brother, August, and located at Cincinnati, where August died. William A. Peker, the father of Mr. Frank F., was a farmer, and later worked in the railroad shops. When the Terre Haute Brewing Company was organized, he was among the first stock holders, and was employed with that concern as shipping clerk and government man. He was the owner of the farm on which his son now lives, and was very successful up to the time of his death which occurred at Terre Haute in 1918. He and his wife had six children, of whom two are now living: Louise R., now the wife of Mr. Earl Stephens, a farmer living east of Terre Haute; and Frank F., whose name heads this biography. Mr. Frank F. Peker was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, where he was graduated from Wiley High School. He then attended Rose Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1919, and thereafter was for nine months employed with the International Harvester Company. He then spent one year with the Indiana Inspection Bureau, and then took charge of the 160 acre farm in Sugar Creek township, where he is specializing in fruit and hog raising. Mr. Peker was married in June, 1921 to Bessie M. Brown, daughter of Della Brown, of Terre Haute. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the United Commercial Travelers, in both of which he is keenly interested.

Oliver Perry, one of the younger business men of Terre Haute, Ind., was born in Montgomery county, Ky., April 9, 1893, the son of Allen C. and Martha (Alfrey) Perry, both natives of Morgan county, Ky. The father is a farmer and storekeeper, and is one of the prosperous and highly respected gentlemen of his home community. Mr. Oliver Perry was educated in the common and high schools, of Mount Sterling, Ky., from the latter of which he was graduated in 1910. During his school days he became interested in telegraphy, and spent much of his spare time around the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He had a natural aptitude for telegraphy, learned the business very quickly, and when he was but seventeen years of age was offered a position with the Western Union, as manager of the branch at Crystal

Springs, Miss. His ability was soon recognized in the Commercial Department, and after a year at Crystal Springs, he was offered a position in the Traffic Department at Indianapolis, where he remained during the period from 1911 to 1914. He then went to Chicago, but in 1916 returned to Indianapolis. In April, 1919, he came to Terre Haute as a telegraph operator for the Sawers Grain Company. On January 1st of the following year, he was made manager of the Terre Haute branch of this company, who are grain brokers and commission merchants, whose headquarters are in Chicago. The officers of this widely-known concern are: Mr. William Simons, president; George L. Stibbins, secretary and treasurer; and Hon. W. T. McCray, Governor of Indiana, vice-president. Mr. Perry married Inez Hart, of Indianapolis, July 9, 1919, and they have two children, Nancy Claire and Martha Jane. Mrs. Perry is a daughter of Ora A. and Nettie J. (Avery) Hart, well-known residents of Martinsville, Indiana, where they have long resided. Mr. Perry is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and keeps in touch with important civic and business movements through his membership in the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce.

Ransom B. Phillips, one of the large land holders of Otter Creek township, Vigo county, was born at Terre Haute, January 7, 1871, the son of James N. and Julia E. Balding Phillips, the former born at Terre Haute in May 1839, and the latter on October 19, 1846. The father served in the Union Army during the Civil war as Second Lieutenant of Company F, of the 71st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, his commission having been given him on July 22, 1862. He had received a common school education, and spent his life in the pursuits of agriculture. He was a Democrat in politics, and he and his were both members of the Methodist church. He passed away October 3, 1913, and the mother died on December 9, 1905. Both of them are interred in Highland Lawn cemetery. They were the parents of seven children: Charles, Helen, Ransom B., Edith, Linnie, Wallace and Frank. Charles is a dentist at Hastings, Nebraska, having taken the dental course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, he married Lucy Brown and they have four children, he is prominent in fraternal circles, being a Thirty-third degree Mason; Helen married Oscar B. Hall, a farmer, and they have had three children born to them; Edith married A. H. Gillis, a lawyer, who has served two terms as postmaster of Kansas City, Kansas; Lennie married G. Harry Clay, a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute, now a chemist at New York City residing in Montclair, N. J., and they have four children; Wallace married Diantha St. John, and they have two children—he studied to be a dentist at the Indianapolis Dental School, and is now practising his profession at Portland, Ore. He is a Democrat and served as mayor of Sutherland, Oregon; Frank Phillips is a farmer, and married Nettie Bell, by whom he is the father of one child. Mr. Ransom B. Phillips, the

subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools, and took a course of instruction at Brown's Business College in Terre Haute. He has spent his active career as a farmer, and has come to be the owner of some 250 acres of land in Otter Creek township, this county. He has been active in political matters, giving his support to the Democratic party, and served the people of his township as trustee for six years, as county road superintendent for two years, and as county commissioner from District No. 1, for two terms. In all of these important offices he has given excellent service, and his marked ability has won him a host of warm admirers. His father before him served two terms as county recorder of Vigo county on the Democratic ticket, so the name of Phillips plays a conspicuous part in the political annals of the county. Mr. Phillips was married to Cora E. Donnelly, and they have had three children, two of whom are now living, Robert Ransom and Julia Emma. Robert Ransom was born December 10, 1896, and is now farming. He served from August 29, 1918 until January, 1919 in Company H, 78th Infantry, United States Army, at Camp Custer, Mich. Julia Emma Phillips was born May 31, 1907, and is now in the second year of the high school. Mrs. Phillips is the daughter of Joseph A. and Emma (Hall) (Smith) Donnelly. The father was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in Company K, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry as a bugler at the age of sixteen. He was a farmer by vocation and he and his wife were the parents of Cora E., Harry and Irvin P. The mother had been married previously to Joseph Smith, and an account of that marriage and her children by it will be found by referring to the review of Mr. Joseph W. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are of the type of citizens who add much to the community, and their constructive efforts in its behalf commend them to the admiration of the county.

James P. Crawford, deceased. The iron and steel industry of Indiana and Vigo county has owed its development very largely to the efforts of the Crawford family, of which Mr. James P. Crawford was a representative. He was born March 6, 1855 in Pennsylvania, the son of Alexander L. and Mary (List) Crawford. Alexander Crawford was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana when a comparatively young man. He was interested in the iron industry at New Castle, this state, and later came to Terre Haute, where he started the famous old Vigo Blast Furnace for his sons, James P. and Andrew J. The father also bought two rolling mills at Terre Haute, and the sons carried on a very extensive business until the death of Mr. James P. Crawford on May 12, 1899 and Mr. Andrew J. Crawford in 1903. The first iron ore, five tons, that was shipped from Marquette, Mich., was bought by the father, and this was used for experimental purposes. He then built the Wabash Rolling Mill in 1875, and another mill some time later. Mr. James P. Crawford was educated in the public and high schools

of New Castle, Pa., and then commenced his successful career in the iron and steel business. He bought the fine property at No. 709 South Sixth street, and remodeled it for his home, living there until his death, which occurred in New York City, whither he had gone for treatment. He and his wife, who passed away at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1917, were the parents of two children, Emma L. and Mary D., now the wife of John O'Shea, an artist of recognized talent. Mr. James P. Crawford was a coal operator, his mining property having been located near Brazil, Ind., was president of the Terre Haute Iron & Steel Company, and was secretary of Wabash Rolling Mill at the time of his death. He was widely known for his honesty and fair dealing, and there have been but few men in the history of Vigo county who have held a higher position in the esteem of their fellow citizens. His two daughters were educated in the public schools, and also attended Mount Vernon Seminary at Washington, D. C. In 1903, Miss Emma L. Crawford married Mr. Benjamin Halbert Pine, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute. To this marriage one daughter, Mary Frances, was born November 28, 1905. She is a student at Mount Vernon Seminary, Washington, D. C. Mr. Pine is a prominent business man of Terre Haute, and is business manager and secretary of Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Carl C. Pinson. Agriculture and merchandising are two important factors in the development of county, state and nation, and the gentleman whose name heads this record has been engaged in both all his life. Mr. Pinson is so well-known that he needs no especial introduction to the citizens of Terre Haute and Vigo county. He is a native of this county, born February 6, 1887, the third of four children, two sons and two daughters, born to Jeremiah and Mary A. (Rush) Pinson. All the children are now living, the eldest of whom is Carrie, now the wife of Thomas Eaton, a farmer of Vigo county; Cora, the wife of John Skelley, a farmer of Vermilion county, Ind., was educated in the Indiana State Normal school, and was a teacher in Vigo county; Mr. Carl C. Pinson is the third child, and Claude, the youngest, is a resident of Terre Haute where he is employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was educated in the common schools and also took a course in a school of telegraphy, and is married. The father of these children was a native of Edgar county, Ill., where he was born in 1839. He was educated in the common schools of his native community and served in the Union Army during the Civil war, and while in the service of his country, lost a leg at the battle of Shiloh. He is now living retired in this county, and takes a keen interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a member. At one time he was trustee of Fayette township, and in this capacity did excellent work. His wife was a native of Jackson county, Ohio, born March 24, 1856, and died

in 1918. Mr. Carl Pinson was educated in the public schools, and began his business career as a farmer in Vermilion county, and at present owns land in both that county and this. He began life with no capital except the determination to make his life a success, and in this he has eminently succeeded. He spent five years as a general merchant at Libertyville, this county, but has given the major portion of his time to his agricultural interests. Mr. Pinson, on March 31, 1904, married Bertha E. Duck, and they have become the parents of three children as follows: Ronald D., a member of the class of 1923, of Fayette township high school; Roscoe S., a sophomore in the same school; and Robert A., who is in the fifth grade of the common school. Mr. and Mrs. Pinson are giving their sons good, practical educations, fitting them for the higher walks of life. Mrs. Pinson is a native of Edgar county, Ill., born March 28, 1886, a daughter of William H., and Millie (McAdams) Duck. Her father was a resident of Illinois, but is now living in Vigo county. He has always followed the pursuits of agriculture. Mrs. Pinson's mother was born in Vigo county, and here she passed away, September 30, 1911. Both Mr. and Mrs. Duck were devout members of the Church of Christ, as were the parents of Mrs. Pinson. Mrs. Pinson was educated in the common schools, and she and her husband are likewise members of the Church of Christ. Mr. Pinson is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for William Howard Taft. In 1919, he was elected trustee of Fayette township, a position for which he is well fitted. The high school of this township is one of the best in Vigo county, and is the particular pride of the trustee. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 561 of Fayette township. Their home is located in Libertyville, where they are surrounded by their many friends, who hold them in the highest regard.

Riley Pogue, who is the owner of a 220 acre farm in Prairie Creek township, Vigo county, lying at the outskirts of the town of Middletown, Ind., was born in Sullivan county, Fairbanks township, in 1845, the son of William and Julia A. (Piety) Pogue, of Sullivan county. William Pogue was born in that county and township in 1821, and his wife, the mother of our subject, was born in 1826. They were farming people, and were the parents of three children, of whom Riley is the only one now living. His father and mother died in 1872 and 1879 respectively, and are buried in the Pogue family cemetery. Riley Pogue spent his entire active career as a farmer and stock raiser, and attained a considerable degree of success in these combined enterprises. He is now living in well-earned retirement, but still takes an interest in the management of the farm which he brought to such a high state of productiveness. He married Miss Elizabeth Day Denney in 1873, and they became the parents of three daughters, Nettie, Learie and Lurie,

the last two being twins. Their mother was born in 1842, and was a school teacher of merit for some time. She passed away in 1914, and is buried in the Pogue cemetery. Nettie Pogue married Perle Ring, and is the mother of three children, William, Nichols and Nellie, the last mentioned being now the wife of Paul Johnson. Learie Pogue married Cash Morgan, a farmer and stockman, and they have a son, Ray. Lurie Pogue married Roscoe Kester, a farmer of Prairie Creek township, this county, and they have two children, Clebert and Harold, of whom Clebert married Hazel Park. Mr. Riley Pogue, whose name heads this biography, married the second time, taking Mrs. Rosetta Johnson for his wife on October 6, 1916, and they are both members of the Church of Christ. The second Mrs. Pogue was one of ten children, Albert, Virgil, Thomas, Leander, John Harvey, Chauncey, Cora, Oakley, Minnie and Rosetta, born to Eleazer and Mary A. (Keaton) Hunt. Eleazer Hunt was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil war, and fought at many battles including Gettysburg and Murfreesboro. He and his wife are both now deceased, and are interred in True Blood cemetery in Prairie Creek township. Mr. Riley Pogue has done much toward the development of Vigo county, and may look back with satisfaction upon his long and busy life.

Theodore Price, of Riley township, Vigo county, Indiana, is a farmer of long years in this community. He was born in this township September 12, 1850, the third of a family of six children born to Barnett and Lucinda (Pickens) Price, and of this family three are now living, all residents of Vigo county. They are all three farmers and are, beside our subject, Amos C. and Francis, both of whom are married. The father was a native Hoosier, and spent his entire life in the cultivation of the soil. He was a Democrat of the old school, and always supported the principles of that party. He died in April, 1896, and the mother, who was also a native of Indiana, passed away in October 1894. Mr. Theodore Price received his education in the common schools, and remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one. He then began farming operations on his own account, with but little capital except his determination to succeed, and has gradually grown to be one of the prominent agriculturists of the county. He married Miss Eliza Crosley on October 8, 1871, and they have been the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living: Curtis, a farmer living in Riley township, married Malinda Cahill and has two children, Russel and Harry; Vernie, also a farmer in Riley township, married Ruth Smith, and has four children: Betha, the wife of Homer Woodsmall, of Terre Haute, Myrtle, who lives at home with her parents, and Ruth and Esther are home; Herbert, likewise conducting farming operations in Riley township, married Mary Etchison, and they have three children, Thelma, Bertrand and Ernest R.; Flaud, who has for twelve years been as-

sociated with the Viquesney Company, of Terre Haute, married Hazel Schimers, and they have three children: James, Catharine and Mary; Basil, at home with his parents; and Ethel, the youngest, who is the wife of Benjamin All, a resident of Pierson township, and has two children—Dorothy and Mildred. Mrs. Theodore Price is a native of Vigo county, born in 1851, the daughter of David and Hannah (Mullen) Crosley, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Price has increased his property interests until he now owns 347 acres of land in Honey Creek and Riley townships. He is a Democrat, and in 1890 was elected trustee of Riley township, a position which he held for five years, an act of the legislature giving him an extra year. Fraternally, Mr. Price is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 390 at Riley, and was a charter member of the local Tribe of Red Men. He and his wife are citizens of the finest type, and are admired by all their neighbors.

Isaac D. Powers, vice-president and general manager of the Home Packing & Ice Company, Terre Haute, Ind., one of the city's important industries, was born March 4, 1878 at Norfolk, Neb., the son of Isaac and Sarah (Mailer) Powers, old residents of that city. Mr. Powers attended the public schools at Norfolk, being graduated from high school at the age of eighteen. After leaving school he found employment with Swift & Company of South Omaha, Neb., where he worked until 1904 becoming conversant with every phase of the packing industry, and having earned successive promotions until he held the position of Branch House Inspector. In 1904, he went to Jacksonville, Ill., where he organized the Powers-Begg Company, which operated a packing plant, and of which concern he is still president. In 1912, he came to Terre Haute as vice president of the Home Packing & Ice Company, and while most of his attention is devoted to the affairs of this business, he has, nevertheless, numerous other business interests. He is a member of the board of directors of the Terre Haute National Bank and secretary and treasurer of the Terre Haute Tent & Awning Company. The officers of the Home Packing & Ice Company are John McFall, president; J. D. Royer, secretary and treasurer, and Isaac D. Powers, vice-president and general manager. Fraternally and socially, Mr. Powers is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fort Harrison Country Club and the Terre Haute Club. On February 9, 1909, he was united in marriage with Helen Colcan, of Jacksonville, Ill.

Herman C. Prox, president of the Frank Prox Company, manufacturers of complete coal mine equipment and sectional steam and hot water boilers, and one of the more important industries of Terre Haute, was born in this city, November 3, 1869, the son of Frank and Agnes (Middendorf) Prox. Frank Prox was born in Germany in 1840, but realizing that there was greater opportunity for advancement in America, came to this country in 1866, locating

at Terre Haute in 1869. He started in business as a coppersmith, plumber and steam fitter in 1875 at No. 677 Wabash Avenue, where the A. Bauer Drug Company is now located. In 1881, he built a plant where Hulman & Company is now, the growth of his business necessitating a change to larger quarters, and in this location he continued until 1890. At that time, he bought the Phoenix Foundry & Machine Works in association with J. F. Brinkman and W. R. McKeen, the firm name being changed to Prox & Brinkman Manufacturing Company. The old Phoenix plant was used until 1911, when the present enormous plant was built, and the name changed to Frank Prox Company. The construction of the plant is entirely of steel, glass and concrete, and the greatest care was exercised to have it modern in every detail, light and sanitary conditions being of the best. Frank Prox was successful from the very inception of this business, and never experienced any difficulty in developing it due to the fact that he had a thorough knowledge of his business, and was honest and conscientious. From modest beginnings it has grown to be one of the largest concerns of its kind in the entire country. The long and successful career of Mr. Prox was brought to a close on January 20, 1921, at the age of eighty-one years, and Herman C. Prox became president, Robert F. Prox, vice-president, Jacob E. Schoemehl, secretary, and Frank L. Fulke, sales manager. Herman C. Prox married Mattie M. Meldrum, of Buffalo, New York, October 6, 1892. Mrs. Prox is the daughter of old and well-known residents of New York State, and to her and her husband three children have been born: Robert Frank, born August 2, 1895; Adelaide C., born September 24, 1898, and Dorothy H., born March 5, 1902, now the wife of Frank L. Fulke. Mr. Prox is one of the oldest members of the Knights of Columbus at Terre Haute, is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fort Harrison Country Club, Director in Terre Haute Savings Bank, and has been a member of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce since the days when it was known as the Commercial Club. Robert F. Prox, son of Herman C. and Mattie M. (Meldrum) Prox, and grandson of the late Frank Prox, married Aimee M. Kauffman, a Terre Haute girl, who is a graduate of the State Normal School. He was graduated from the Wiley High School at Terre Haute and attended the Rose Polytechnic Institute until 1915. In May, 1917, he became a member of the Federal Reserve Corps, and on November 25th of that year he became a private in the Salvage Division of the United States Army. After two years of meritorious service, he was made First Lieutenant, U. S. A., and when he was discharged from the army he took up a position with Frank Prox Company, of which he is now vice-president. He is a member of the Fort Harrison Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Anton F. Prox, deceased, who has left an indelible impress on the business life of Terre Haute, was born April 13, 1872, in Terre Haute on Seventh street, in the house now occupied by Mayor Davis. He was the son of Frank and Agnes (Middendorf) Prox, the former of whom was born in Papenburg, Province of Hanover, Germany, May 18, 1840, the son of Carl Prox. Mr. Frank Prox received a military training in his youth, and at an early age learned the coppersmith trade. In 1866, he came to the United States, and worked in Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1869, in which year he came to Terre Haute. Here he accepted a position as foreman of the McGregor distillery, and continued with that concern for six years. In 1875 he formed a partnership with D. W. Watson, and did a gas fitting, coppersmithing and plumbing business under the name of Watson & Prox. After two years, he engaged in business for himself at No. 677 Wabash Avenue. His business grew to such dimensions that removal to larger quarters was made, the plant occupying buildings at No. 17-25 North Ninth street, where the Hulman Company is now located. Still further expansion in the business required still larger quarters, and Mr. Prox formed a partnership with W. R. McKeen and John F. Brinkman under the firm name of the Prox & Brinkman Manufacturing Company. The company purchased the Phoenix Foundry & Machine Company in 1890, and erected additional large buildings which occupied a solid block on North Ninth street. In May 16, 1905, Mr. Brinkman retired from the firm, and as Mr. Prox had purchased the stock of Mr. McKeen on March 1, 1902, he thereupon became sole owner of the business. On June 20, 1905 the business was reorganized as the Frank Prox Company with Mr. Frank Prox as president, Mr. Herman C. Prox as vice-president and general manager, and Mr. J. Edward Schoemehl as secretary. The company manufactures steam and hot water heating boilers and mining machinery, and are jobbers of mill, mine, plumbing, steam and gas fitters' supplies. Mr. Frank Prox was an inventor of some note, and among other things invented steam and hot water appliances of great value. Mr. Anton F. Prox, who passed away at his home at No. 230 N. Eighth street on April 20, 1922 was treasurer of the Prox-Burget Plumbing Company, although he had not been active in business affairs for more than a year prior to his death. He was educated in Terre Haute, and then learned the plumbing trade in his father's shop, then located in the second block on North Ninth street. After spending several years in his trade, he became associated with his father in the plumbing and supply business on Wabash avenue. The business then took quarters on North Eighth street, the building being equipped for a plumbing and steam fitting and supply business. When the elder Mr. Prox retired, he disposed of his interests in this business to Mr. Burget, who was thereafter associated with Mr. Anton Prox in the business. The company was one of

the largest of its kind in the city, and did business throughout the State of Indiana. When the new association was formed, Mr. Prox was made treasurer of the concern, and was very active in business affairs until ill health made it imperative that he discontinue his efforts. He was keenly interested in social and civic affairs at Terre Haute, and had many warm, close personal friends. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Bregetta (Rudy) Prox, whom he married in January 8, 1916, and two sons, Frank, Jr., and Joseph.

William J. Ramme, manager of the Terre Haute branch of Morris & Company, internationally known meat packing concern, was born in this city January 11, 1879, the son of Herman and Emma (Sachs) Ramme, the latter of whom was born in Terre Haute in 1860, and the father in Germany in 1856. Mr. Ramme's grandfather came to this country from Germany when Herman, the father of Mr. Ramme, was two years of age, and started the first boot shop in Terre Haute at 905 Wabash Avenue. Herman Ramme was educated in the common schools at Terre Haute, and was connected with the fire department, both volunteer and pay. He then went to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and was with them for thirty-eight years, twenty-seven of which he was an engineer. He died August 12, 1919, still employed by the Railroad company. He was a charter member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The mother is now living at Terre Haute. Mr. William J. Ramme was educated in the public schools of this city, and attended Wiley High School. He left school at the age of sixteen, and went to work for C. H. Goldsmith of Terre Haute, remaining in this employment for twelve years. He next went to work for Morris & Company, wholesale meat and packing company, commencing with that company as a wagon driver. He worked steadily upward, and was advanced to the position of manager of the Terre Haute branch in August, 1915, a position which he holds today. He has held every position with this company from the lowest to the managership, and during his management has seen the business grow fifty per cent. in volume. Mr. Ramme married on February 18, 1903, Jessie Belt, a daughter of C. and Elizabeth Balding (Carlton) Belt of Otter Creek township, Vigo county. Her father was a photographer in Terre Haute, but later became a farmer and coal operator. He is the second oldest Mason in Indiana. Mrs. Ramme is a representative of one of this country's old families, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Ramme have three children: Charlotte, Emma and William H. Mr. Ramme is a Mason and a member of the Travelers Protective Association.

Leslie R. Randolph. The robe of responsibility now rests on the shoulders of the younger generation in professional, official and general business progress. In presenting this review of the life of Mr. Leslie R. Randolph, we present the biography of one of the

younger element in the progress of Vigo county. Mr. Randolph, trustee, of Linton township, was born in Vigo county on January 24, 1889, the second in a family of six sons and two daughters born to John R. and Etta May (Sparks) Randolph. Seven of these children are now living, and six of them are residents of this county, the seventh, Ralph, being a citizen of Parke county, Ind., where he is engaged in general farming. John R. Randolph, the father, was born in Vigo county in about 1852, while the grandfather was a native of Kentucky. John Randolph had three brothers in the Civil war, and is now living retired in a home near his birthplace. His wife, the mother of our subject, was also born in this county, in about 1862, and is now living. She is a member of the Second Prairie Creek Baptist church, and she and her husband are highly respected citizens of the community in which they live. Leslie R. Randolph is a self-educated man, and is constantly improving his mind with good literature. He began his agricultural operations at the age of twenty-two, with but little capital except his determination to be successful in life. He married Eva E. Williams, November 29, 1911, and to this union two daughters have been born, Virginia May, who is in the fourth grade of the public school, and Mary Josephine, who has just entered the common school. Mrs. Randolph is a native daughter of Vigo county, born April 24, 1889. She was educated in the common schools and attended high school for one year. She and her husband are members of the Oregon Baptist church, of Linton township. Her parents are Charles and Laura (Hoggatt) Williams, residents of Terre Haute. Mr. Randolph has taken an active part in local politics, and in 1919 was elected township trustee on the Republican ticket, and has filled that office with great credit to himself. He is a candidate for re-election, and his past record will stand him in good stead at the polls. He has the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to the office of township trustee in Vigo county, and he has also been elected a member of the Advisory Board. Fraternally he is a member of the Red Men, and he has been through all the chairs of that order. His lodge is at Moore's Corners in the northwest part of the township. An interesting fact in the history of the family is that Mr. Randolph's grandfather, Philip Randolph, was the first Republican trustee elected in Linton township. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph are conscientious workers toward the advancement of their township and county, and their fellow citizens and neighbors hold them in high regard.

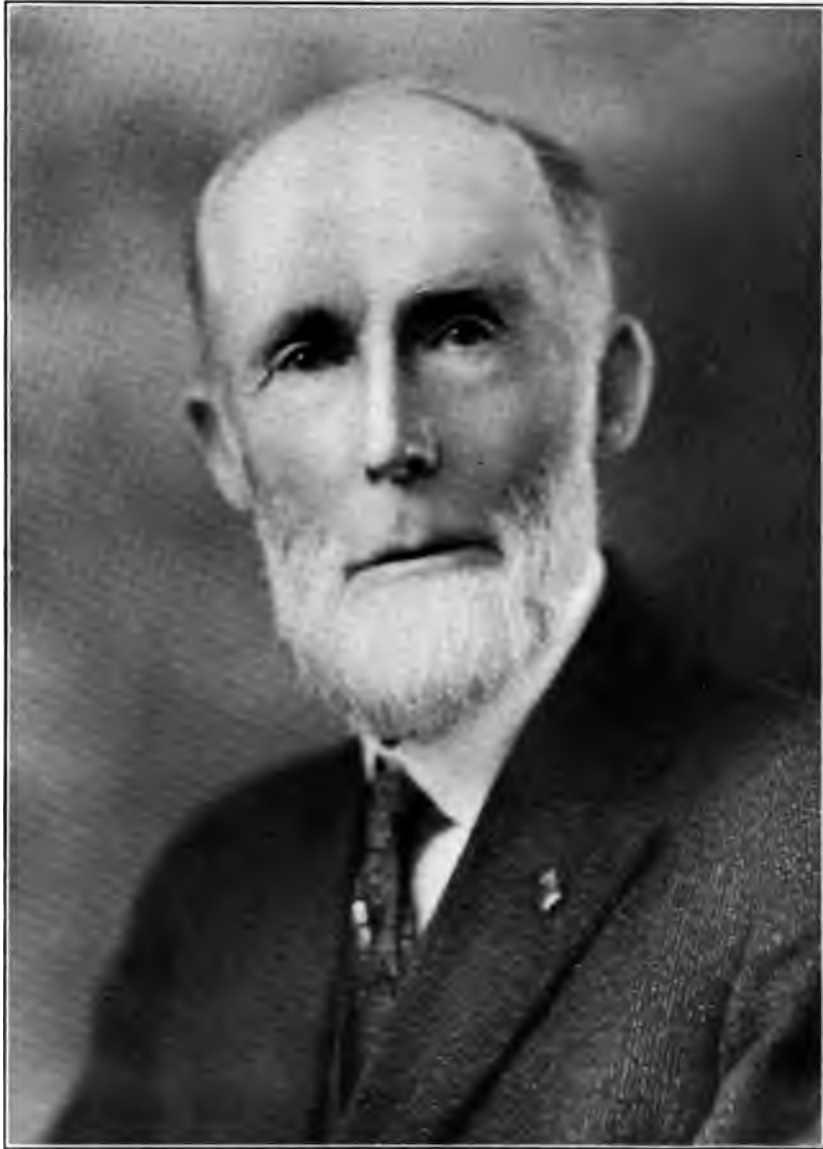
Ewald E. Reiman, president of the Reiman Lime & Cement Company of Terre Haute, is a native of Vigo county, having been born at Terre Haute March 29, 1870, the son of Ernest L. and Hattie (Wittenberg) Reiman, both natives of Germany. Ernest L. Reiman was born in Germany March 8, 1820, and came to Poland, Indiana in 1856, and to Terre Haute in the same year. Here he

engaged in the Provision Packing business, and handled lime and cement, continuing in this business until his death in 1907. His first location was on Wabash Avenue between Second and Third streets, while later he moved the business to Ninth and Wabash. His marriage was celebrated at Terre Haute, and he and his wife were the parents of three sons and one daughter, the daughter dying in infancy. The sons are Ewald E., Frederick A. and Ernest L. Mr. Reiman was financial secretary of the Terre Haute Mutual Building & Loan Company for thirty years. Ewald E. Reiman, the subject of this biography, was reared in Terre Haute, and educated in its public schools. Upon leaving school, he entered the employ of his father, and later became a partner in the business under the firm name of Reiman & Steeg. The company was incorporated under the name of Reiman & Steeg, Lime & Cement Company, and continued under this style until Mr. Steeg's death, when Mr. Reiman took over the entire business under the name of Reiman Lime & Cement Company, and continues in the business to the present time with his brother Ernest L., as a partner. In 1906, Mr. Reiman began to buy the property at 100 North Tenth and One-half street, a valuable property extending six hundred feet along the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. Here the office of the company, as well as the warehouse, is now located. In addition to his interests in this business, Mr. Reiman is a member of the board of directors of the McKean National Bank, vice-president of the Fort Harrison Savings Association, and one of the trustees of Rose Orphans' Home. He is prominent in fraternal organizations of this city, being a Mason, and a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Terre Haute Lodge. He is a member and ex-director of the Commercial Club and the Terre Haute Retail Merchants Association. Mr. Reiman stands in the forefront of Terre Haute's successful business men, and is one of those citizens who can always be counted upon to do his full share in the furtherance of any movement designed to benefit the city or the public. In his religious beliefs he adheres to the tenets of the Episcopal church, of which he is a devout member.

William C. Retz, Jr., proprietor of the National Hotel, one of the well-known hostelrys of Terre Haute, was born in Cleveland, O., in 1875, the son of William C., Sr., and Mary (Imbry) Retz, the former born in Germany in 1849, the latter in Cincinnati, O. William C. Retz, Sr., came to the United States early in life, locating first in Pennsylvania. He then came to Terre Haute, and after a short time here went to Cleveland, and engaged in business. Mr. Retz came back to Terre Haute and married Miss Mary Imbry taking her back to Cleveland with him, where his son William C. Jr., was born. He returned to Terre Haute in 1878 and has since resided in this city. He bought out a butcher business at 12th and Poplar streets and has been very successful. He retired at

the age of 52 years, being then the largest retail dealer in meats in the city. He was one of the organizers of the Terre Haute Abattoir and Stock Yard Company, and has been its president since the date of organization. He is now retired from active business affairs, but still retains his interests in the National Hotel at 17, 19, 21, North 4th St., Terre Haute. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the German Reformed Church, and fraternally is a Mason, having been master of the Terre Haute Lodge several times. He has been on the Board of Directors of the Masonic Temple since the plans for the building were first started and has been honored by his lodge each successive year for his services in its behalf. He and his wife were the parents of six children, William C. Jr., Mary, deceased; Anna, deceased; Caroline; Paulina, deceased, and Bertha. Mrs. Retz passed away May 10th, 1920 mourned by all who knew her. William C. Retz, Jr., was reared in Terre Haute, where he was brought when a small boy and was educated in the public schools and high school of this city. Upon leaving school he went to Japan for four and a half years, and then returned to Terre Haute at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He volunteered for service in Company B, 159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, this company being a Terre Haute Unit, an account of which is given in the Chapter on military affairs elsewhere in this volume. After the cessation of hostilities, he was discharged from the service and entered business with his father at Terre Haute. He is now manager of the National Hotel and is the owner of the restaurant which is operated in conjunction with the hotel. He, like his father, is a Mason, being a member of Humbolt Lodge No. 42. Mr. Retz was married in 1909 to Bertha Schmidt, a daughter of Carl Schmidt, for many years one of the well-known residents of Terre Haute.

William H. Wiley. Pre-eminent among those who have been responsible for the development of the fine system of public schools at Terre Haute stands William H. Wiley, as merely a cursory inspection of the annals of public instruction in this city readily discloses. For nearly forty years, Mr. Wiley was superintendent of schools at Terre Haute, and during that long period of fine and faithful service, as well as during the years in which he served as a member and president of the Terre Haute School Board, the public schools of this city were raised from casual and comparatively insignificant schools, to their present lofty heights as institutions where complete, diversified and scientifically correct, from the educators standpoint, education is imparted to the youth of a large and growing city. Mr. Wiley was born December 28, 1842 in Rush county, Ind., the son of John H. and Katharine (Bracken) Wiley, she a native of Rush county, and he was born in Kentucky, although he was brought to Rush county by his parents when he was but four years of age. His paternal grandfather was from



William H Wiley.

Pennsylvania, and his paternal grandmother was a native of England. The Wileys and the Brackens were pioneers of Rush county, this state, and representatives of the two families have taken a prominent part in the development of that locality. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Wiley, James Wiley, was a soldier in the United States army during the war of 1812. John H. Wiley, the father of the subject of this review, was a farmer in Rush county. From that county he moved to Hancock county, later to Hendricks county, and then to Boone county. Here he bought a farm, but owing to a defective title to the property, lost his entire holdings. Thence he went to Marion county, arriving there when William H. Wiley was nine years of age. The boy attended common school in Hancock county for twenty-five days, and thereafter went to the Marion county schools. He attended the customary winter sessions of the schools of that day until he was seventeen years old, working on the farm during the summer months. He then, desiring a higher education, went to the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, now Butler College, matriculating September 23, 1859 and being graduated in 1864 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1867, he was awarded the Master of Arts degree by the same college. Mr. Wiley was a member of Indiana Gamma of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. During his university career, Mr. Wiley secured leave of absence in order that he might earn money to support himself. He taught school at \$1.25 a day, beginning at sunrise and ending when the sun went down at night. At night he studied his university courses, keeping up with all his work, and successfully standing the examinations at the end of the term. In the summer of 1864, he took a business course at Indianapolis in the commercial college of Bryant & Stratton and that fall taught in the State Line Academy at State Line City. During the first three months in this position, Mr. Wiley was able to save for himself \$6.25 a month, but notwithstanding the meagerness of his savings, he helped with this first money to make up a considerable bonus in Warren county for the soldiers from that district. While at State Line City, Mr. Wiley was examined for military service in the Civil war, but was rejected as being physically unfit for such arduous exertions. After he had taught at the academy for six months, there came a vacancy in the old Fourth District School, now Voorhees School, at Terre Haute. He promptly made application for the position of teacher in this school, and arrived in this city April 1, 1865. He taught at that school from April 3d until July 1, 1865, and then went to the Terre Haute High School, now Wiley High School named in honor of Mr. Wiley, which was then located at the corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets. At the same time he retained his connection with the Fourth Ward School, acting as principal of both. The Terre Haute High School was then two

years old, having been started in 1863 with six pupils, and at the time Mr. Wiley assumed the principalship boasted forty-three pupils. He was principal of the high school until June 3, 1869, when he became superintendent of the Terre Haute public schools. He was at that time twenty-six years of age, and for two years was nominally principal of the high school in addition to being superintendent of the public schools, having an assistant at the high school. He was superintendent of the Terre Haute public schools from August 1, 1869 to July 31, 1906, at which time he retired. After living retired for three years, he was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Terre Haute City Schools in November, 1909, a position which he held for four years, during the major part of which period he was president of the board. In 1885, what is now called the Wiley High School was under construction, and this school took its present name the day Mr. Wiley retired from the superintendency of the public schools. During his trusteeship, the Garfield High School was built, and Mr. Wiley played an important part in securing this fine institution to the city. Since the termination of his term as trustee, Mr. Wiley has lived in well-deserved retirement, with the knowledge that the great accomplishments of his life will live after him, and that the record of his fine works will be perpetuated in the loving and grateful memory of appreciative citizens. Mr. Wiley was married on August 10, 1865 to Miss Eliza Brown of Indianapolis, a classmate of his at college. Mrs. Wiley was the daughter of Ryland T. Brown, professor of chemistry at Butler College, and later secretary of Agriculture in President Hayes' cabinet. Mrs. Wiley passed away August 2, 1916, mourned by all who knew her. She and Mr. Wiley were the parents of the following children, Walter B. and Katharine Mary. Walter B. Wiley, a graduate of the Terre Haute High School and Rose Polytechnic Institute, is now fuel expert for the Illinois Steel Company at Chicago. Katharine Mary Wiley, who is a graduate of the Terre Haute High School and the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, is the wife of William Waite. Mr. Waite, a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute, is the son of Judge Richard Waite, of Toledo, Ohio, and a nephew of Chief Justice Waite of the U. S. Supreme Court. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Waite lived two years in Toledo, then moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where they remained for fifteen years, and are now living in New York City, where Mr. Waite is chief salesman for the Browning Company, builders of locomotive cranes. The Waite home is located at Morse-Mere, New Jersey, and they have one son, William Wiley Waite. Mr. Wiley was again married on December 28, 1920 to Miss Sue Gfroerer, of Terre Haute. Mrs. Wiley was formerly a kindergarten teacher in the Terre Haute schools, and is well-known in educational circles here for her work. Mrs. Wiley received her education in the schools of Terre Haute, and at the Chicago Kindergarten College and has

taught in the Terre Haute schools for the past twenty years.. She is the daughter of Peter and Maria (Shafer) Gfroerer, of Terre Haute. Mr. Gfroerer was a prominent newspaper man of Terre Haute and Evansville for many years. Mrs. Gfroerer was the daughter of Henry Shafer, a prominent pork packer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and one of the original members of the Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Gfroerer passed away January 4, 1892, and Mr. Gfroerer died August 10, 1911. Mr. Wiley has been a member of the Central Christian church of this city since about March 1, 1865, and has always been keenly interested in its affairs. He has belonged to Masonic Lodge No. 19 since about 1872, and to the Terre Haute Literary Club since October, 1883. He is now historical secretary of this latter organization, has been its president on two occasions. He has written thirty-seven papers for this society on many different subjects and has always been one of its most enthusiastic members. In 1875, his ability as an educator found State-wide recognition in his election in that year to the presidency of the Indiana State Teachers Association. He held this position for one year, and that of secretary of the body for three years. He has also been president of the Southern Indiana Teachers Association, and was a member of the State Board of Education for seven years. He is an active member of the National Education Association and has been for many years. In recognition of his splendid work as an educator, Mr. Wiley has recently been elected an honorary member of the Phi Kappa Phi by Butler College. His literary efforts have been numerous and of the highest order. When he was busy with the cares of the Superintendent's office he wrote an excellent book on physical exercise for use in public schools, a book which met with wide-spread favor. He is at this time engaged in writing a history of Public Education in Terre Haute, a work which, when complete from Mr. Wiley's able pen, will be replete with valuable information for the future student, as well as of great interest to the casual reader. Mr. Wiley was the moving spirit in the organization of a public library in this city. Many of his plans met with failure on account of the apparent lack of public interest in such a project, but realizing the enormous value of a library to any community, Mr. Wiley persevered in his attempts, and finally had the satisfaction of not only succeeding in the foundation of a permanent library organization, but of seeing that same library gain rapidly in popular favor and usefulness to the extent that within a comparatively short time Terre Haute could boast of one of the best libraries in the State of Indiana. Mr. Wiley maintains a private library of 2,500 volumes, about 600 of which are professional, and also has a fine showing of Bric-a-Brac. It would, indeed, be a most difficult task for the historian to name any man in the more than a hundred years of this county's existence who has been a more constructive worker toward the proper

and successful advancement of this city, and it will be with wonder and gratitude that those of future generations in this community will read of the life and works of Mr. William H. Wiley.

Charles G. Reynolds, secretary of the A. Z. Foster Furniture Company of Terre Haute, was born in this city August 15, 1872, the son of James B. and Helen (Gilman) Reynolds, natives of Pennsylvania and Terre Haute respectively. The father was born in 1846, and the mother, who is still living, in 1850. Mr. James B. Reynolds came to Terre Haute when he was a very young man, and worked at the cooper trade in the shops of Elijah M. Gilman. He soon went into partnership with his employer under the firm name of Gilman & Reynolds, manufacturers of pork and whisky barrels, and one of the largest concerns of its kind in the middle west. Mr. James B. Reynolds served in the Union Army during the Civil war. He volunteered in Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, a company which was later mustered into the Union service as Captain Dougherty's Company, 103d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He served in that organization until the close of the war, and then came to Terre Haute, where he commenced his business career as above described. The plant of Gilman & Reynolds was located at Second street and the Big Four railroad, and was a familiar one to the older residents of the city, as it was operated by Mr. Reynolds until his death in 1901. Mr. Charles G. Reynolds was educated in Terre Haute, and in 1887 started with the Moffett Drug Store as a druggist apprentice, finally bought out the Moffett Store in 1895, and in 1897 purchased the Hidden & Hedges Drug Store, operating it until 1904. In that year, he went into the Government Internal Revenue Service, as Deputy Collector pursuing that calling until 1920, when he became connected with the automobile financing department of the Citizens Trust Company, with which he remained until January, 1922. At that time he was made secretary of the A. Z. Foster Furniture Company, one of the oldest and finest furniture establishments in Indiana. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Masonic Order and the Mystic Shrine, as well as of a number of other organizations. In politics he votes the Republican ticket, and is well-known in the business and social circles of the city.

Robert Greenleaf Reynolds, owner of "Pleasant View Stock Farm" which is an extremely valuable property of some 120 acres in Prairieton township, Vigo county, Indiana, was born in this township, June 21, 1842, the son of Moses and Katherine (Lambert) Reynolds. Moses Reynolds was born in North Carolina, January 16, 1810, married Katherine Lambert, June 2, 1837, and was the father of three children, Mary L. (Reynolds) Pugh, Robert G., of this review, and Thomas, who died July 26, 1848. The mother was a native of Virginia, born November 15, 1807, and died January 3, 1866. The father died December 9, 1872, and

both he and his wife are buried in the Prairieton cemetery. Robert Greenleaf Reynolds received a common school education, and then started upon his career as an agriculturist. His excellent judgment in all things pertaining to soil cultivation, together with his keen business sense, has brought to him a considerable share of profit and comfort, and he is known to be one of the prosperous farmers of the entire county. He married Louisa F. Overman, March 11, 1868, and to this union the following children have been born: Herbert B., Albert A., Addie R., Hettie C. and Ondus C. Mrs. Reynolds passed away, February 2, 1881, mourned by all who knew her. She had taught school for three or four years, and was a well educated woman. She was a member of the Friends church, and always lived up to the teachings of that religion. Herbert B. Reynolds was born August 2, 1869, received his educational training in the common schools and in a business college, and has spent his life as a farmer. He married Margaret M. Green, January 25, 1899, and they are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Albert A. Reynolds was born, September 6, 1871, is likewise a farmer and is well-known in his community. He married Maude E. Flesher, April 1, 1916, and they are the parents of one son, Harold A. Albert A. belongs to Grange No. 1, to the Odd Fellows, and his wife belongs to the Eastern Star. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Addie R. Reynolds was born, October 14, 1876, and married Elmer R. Cullen, August 16, 1899. They have a daughter, Margaret C., who was graduated from Wiley High School, and entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute in the fall of 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Cullen are members of St. Joseph Catholic church of Terre Haute, and in political matters Mr. Cullen is a Democrat. Hettie C. Reynolds was born October 14, 1876, and married Herbert Gormong, June 21, 1899. They have the following children: Verne A., Inez L., Wayne, Charles O., and Earl J. Mr. and Mrs. Gormong are members of the United Brethren church, and he is a Republican in politics. Ondus C. Reynolds was born July 13, 1880, is a farmer, a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. After the death of his first wife, Robert Greenleaf Reynolds, the subject of this review, was married, August 22, 1885, to Rachel E. Reynolds, and to this marriage three children have been born, Clara B., Myra L. and Maurice C. Clara B. Reynolds married Harry N. Kennett, August 27, 1910, and to this marriage one son was born, Robert N. Maurice C. was born, March 1, 1892, married Mary M. Zeeferman December 12, 1916, and is the father of a daughter, Dorothy Jane. Myra, with her parents, received a common school education and affiliates with the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are always to be counted upon to further any worthy movement in the county, and they are numbered among the leading citizens of this

section of Indiana. Mr. Reynolds was a soldier in the Civil war, being a member of Company F, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under the command of General Dumont. He participated in the battle of Springhill, Ky., and was in the hospital for a time. He was a member of the Home Guards. He served his country faithfully for six months and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, September, 1862, and he is a strong advocate of the principles of the G. A. R.

Omer O. Rhodes, who has gained prominence in the real estate field at Terre Haute, Indiana, was born at Neoga, Ill., in 1882, the son of La Fayette Rhodes, a well-known citizen of that community. Omer O. Rhodes was educated in the schools of his home town, and at the Eastern Illinois Normal school. After leaving school, he taught for a short time, but realizing that his abilities could find more ample expression in business pursuits, he came to Terre Haute, in 1906, where he was for two years associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He then entered the employ of James D. Bigelow, in the real estate and insurance business, and for ten years had charge of Mr. Bigelow's office. In 1920, he became a partner in the firm, one of the most important in this section of Indiana, and they now operate under the name of James D. Bigelow Co. Mr. Rhodes was married, in 1906, to Miss Evelyn O. Phipps, the daughter of Napoleon Phipps, of Janesville, Ill. They have one child, Jane Elinor, now attending school. Mr. Rhodes is a member of the various real estate and insurance associations, the Rotary Club and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Zorah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In his religious beliefs, he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a staunch supporter.

Eli Noble Richey, an agriculturist of Pierson township, Vigo county, where he has been very successful in his farming operations, was born in this county, October 3, 1876, the son of Abijah and Purlina (Richey) Richey. There were ten children in this family, eight of whom are now living, six in this county. Mary, the wife of Jacob Molzen, a farmer of Lovington, Illinois, has three children; Anna, the wife of Henry H. Smith, ex-mayor of Sullivan, Ind., is a resident of Greene county, this state, and has three children; Adrian B., an undertaker at Lewis, Ind., is married and has three children. Abijah Richey, the father, was a native of Kentucky, born October 25, 1839, and at the age of thirteen, came to Riley township, Vigo county with his parents. He was a farmer all his life, and at the time of his death owned ninety acres in Pierson township. He was a soldier during the Civil war in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry under Captain Sanders. He was a great admirer of Lincoln, and cast his first vote for

him. He died, September 10, 1920, respected by all who had known him. His wife, the mother of our subject, was a native of Vigo county, and died June 11, 1906. She and her husband are interred in Taylor cemetery. Eli Noble Richey was reared in Pierson township, and was educated in the common schools. He has been a farmer all his life, and has attained to no small measure of success in his operations. He was married, May 14, 1896, to Rosina C. Dietz, and they have four children, all living: Emery N. was educated in the public schools, completing the second year of high school, and then was employed with the Hulman Company of Terre Haute. He is at present successfully engaged in carpentering. He married Lucile Stout, and they became the parents of one daughter, Dorothy Virginia, but the mother passed away June 13, 1920, and Emery lives with his parents. Tighlman L., a resident of Pierson township, is engaged with a mining and railroad enterprise. He married Blanche Huntwork, and they have one son, Leonard. Ruth May is a graduate of the Pierson High School, has taken work at the Indiana State Normal school, and has taught school for two and one-half years. Her home is with her parents, and she is a member of the Eastern Star at Lewis, Ind. Naomi F. is now in the high school. Mrs. Richey, the mother, is a native of Clay county, Indiana, born May 18, 1879, a daughter of Christian F. and Amelia (Mack) Dietz, the former of whom is still living, while the latter passed away June 30, 1922. The father was born in Wittenberg, Germany, and was twenty years of age when he came to this country. He was a wagon maker by trade, and he and his wife were devout members of the United Brethren church. Mrs. Richey was educated in the common schools, and she and her husband are members of the United Brethren church, in which Mr. Richey has been superintendent of the Sunday School for fourteen years. Mr. Richey is a stanch Republican, and was elected to the office of trustee of Pierson township in 1918, an office which he has filled with exceptional ability. Fraternally, he is a Mason, Lodge No. 29, and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, No. 511, of Lewis, Ind. He makes a specialty of breeding and raising Big Type Poland China hogs, and is a stock raiser of more than ordinary ability. He and his wife are citizens of high character, and are a benefit to the community in which they make their home.

Leonard J. Roach, manager of the Vigo Ice & Cold Storage Company, of Terre Haute, Ind., was born April 5, 1868, in Terre Haute, the son of Lawrence and Susan (O'Kane) Roach, both of whom have resided in this city since 1863. Leonard J. Roach was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, and upon completing his education began working in the Vandalia shops, continuing there for eleven years. He then took a position as traveling repre-

sentative for Hulman & Beggs, wholesale liquor dealers, remaining with this concern for five years. Upon severing this connection, he was employed as a dry guager in the distillery of this company until 1903, when he went to work for the Vigo Ice & Cold Storage Company. This company was organized in 1884, by F. M. Fauve, and had an original output of twenty-five tons of ice a day. In 1920, the most modern and complete exhaust steam machinery made was installed in the plant for the manufacture of ice, and the production now reaches one hundred tons a day. Mr. Roach was made manager of the business on January 1, 1908, and has watched it grow from one of small proportions to its present size. Much of this growth is directly do the astute business judgment and sound policies of Mr. Roach, credit for which is freely accorded him by his associates. Aside from the ice and cold storage business, the company owned and operated the Sunbeam Coal Mine from 1908 until 1914, and at the present time has the largest fruit orchard in Vigo county, this orchard ranking among the finest of the entire State of Indiana. On February 12, 1901, Mr. Roach married Sophia Mogger, of Terre Haute, and to their union two children have been born, James and Louise. Mr. Roach is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Travelers Protective Association and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce. In his political beliefs, he gives allegiance to no particular party, but votes for the man rather than the machine.

Norman L. Robertson, one of the capable agriculturists of Prairieton township, Vigo county, is the owner of a farm of 280 acres of valuable land. He was born in this township in 1886, the son of James M. and Melissa (Kruzan) Robertson, the former of whom was born in 1863. James M. Robertson was married in 1885, and they were the parents of the following children: Norman, Ida, Edith, Augustus, James, Marie, Charlotte, Louis, Dorothy and Ray. The father received a common school education, and then took a course in a business college. He was a farmer, and fraternally was a Mason, while he was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Ida Robertson married George Smith, and has two children, Virginia and George. She had three years of training in the State Normal School, and taught school for eight years. Edith Robertson married Ernest Harlan, and has two children, James and Juanita. Edith taught school for three years, and had both common and Normal school training. Augustus married Mary Bently, and has three children, Julian, Richard and Eileen. James married Bonnie Hurst, has three children, Jack, Thomas and Joseph, and, like his brother, is a farmer. Marie Robertson married Thomas Johnson, and has two children, Dorothy and Jean. Charlotte, who was educated in the high and state Normal schools, is engaged in teaching. Louis, who has a commercial education,

is helping his father in the gravel road contracting business. Ray is a graduate of the high school. Norman L. Robertson, the subject of this sketch, is engaged in farming and in gravel road contracting. He received his education in the public schools, and a commercial college and Purdue University. He was united in marriage with Mary Blockson, and they have become the parents of two children, Walker and Edith. Mr. Robertson worked with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, and then started farming operations on his own account. He had but little capital except his determination to succeed, and he is now the owner of a fine farm, and has built up an extensive contracting business in connection therewith. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and in political matters he votes the Republican ticket. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Robertson was the daughter of Alonzo and Susan (Walker) Blockson. The father was a farmer, well-known in this region, and is now deceased. Mary (Blockson) Robertson, wife of Norman L. Robertson had a high school education and also attended Normal. Mrs. Susie Blockson, her mother, had a common school education and also attended St. Mary-of-the-Woods. She is Scotch-English descent, a Methodist and member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Herman Blockson attends common school and received a business course at Wabash College. Boyd Blockson is a Mason and affiliated with the Methodist church. Esther (Bently) Blockson is a member of the Order of Eastern Star. Lon Blockson, father of Mary Robertson, a farmer and stock grower, of Honey Creek township received a good education in English branches. He affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church of Prairieton. Mr. and Mrs. Norman Robertson are at the present time Worthy Matron and Worthy Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star No. 163, of Prairieton, Ind., and also are members of the M. E. church. All the Robertson women mentioned are members of Eastern Star with the exception of Dorothy Robertson. There were four children in this family, Herman, Boyd, Edith and Mary. Herman married Christina Bannerman, and is now a hotel manager at Vancouver, British Columbia. Boyd married Esther Bently, is a farmer, and is the father of one son, Harold. Edith married William Farmer, and has two children, Boyd and Peter. Mr. and Mrs. Norman Robertson are very highly esteemed among their neighbors, and command their respect on account of the way in which they have worked their way upward to prosperity.

F. M. Rogerson, a funeral director located at West Terre Haute, Indiana, was born near Richmond, Ind., in 1866 on the farm of his father, Edward Rogerson. His parents both died when he was a mere infant, and he was reared by an uncle in Hamilton county, Ind., and in that county he received his schooling. He then went to Kokomo, Ind., where he was employed with M. C. Kitchen

in the undertaking business. He learned the cabinet making art, and in 1891 came to Terre Haute, where for fourteen years he worked in the undertaking establishment of P. J. Ryan, as a licensed embalmer. In that capacity he learned the business of funeral directing and in 1906, having saved a capital on which to start in business for himself, came to West Terre Haute, where he opened an undertaking establishment of his own. As a side line, he does an extensive trade in wall papers, and in both enterprises has been uniformly successful. Mr. Rogerson was united in marriage in 1893 to Miss Idel Seifert, a daughter of Mr. John Seifert, of Kokomo, Ind., in which city the wedding was celebrated. Mr. and Mrs. Rogerson are the parents of one daughter, now Mrs. Wanda Dowdy, of West Terre Haute. Mr. Rogerson is well-known in fraternal circles of his home community, being an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Red Men, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Tribe of Ben Hur and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

John Richardson Root was born in Indianapolis, Ind., February 8, 1878, the son of George Randolph and Amelia (Richardson) Root. His maternal ancestors, the Richardsons, came to this country from England, and were granted land where Baltimore, Md., now stands by King George III. They soon came west, however, and located at York, Ill., and here they imported horses from England and raised fancy stock. Mr. Root now has in his possession prizes won by the Richardson horses. Mr. Root's paternal ancestors, the Roots, went from England to France in 1619. In the latter country they fought in the religious wars, and were forced to flee to this country to save their lives. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. John R. Root married a Humphrey, and both the Richardson and the Humphrey families were of noble lineage, the family coats of arms being recorded in the College of Heralds. Mr. Root's father was born in Greentown, Pa., and his mother in York, Ill. His father became interested in the coal business, and located at Indianapolis, where he founded the George R. Root Wholesale and Retail Coal Company, which was at that time the largest concern of its kind in Indiana. In the latter part of the 'Eighties he purchased the entire output of the anthracite mines, to such an extent had his business grown, and he was the first man to find gas in this State. He formed the Indianapolis National Gas Company, of which he was president, and was in all his undertakings most successful. Mr. John Richardson Root was educated in the Indianapolis graded and high schools, and later studied chemistry with the intention of becoming a mining engineer. His business experiences after leaving college were varied. He first went with the Fire Insurance Inspection Bureau as factory inspector. In 1901 he went to Arkansas to work for the Ozark Slate Company, a St. Louis controlled firm, and was manager of a quarry for the company. In 1905, he be-

gan his association with the Terre Haute Vitified Brick Company, and is now dealing in paving brick under his own name. Mr. Root married Lola Hubbard on January 30, 1914, the daughter of Mr. William P. Hubbard, of South Bend, Ind. Mr. Root is a popular member of the Fort Harrison Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Terre Haute Country Club. He is independent in political matters, voting for the man rather than for the party.

James S. Royse, in addition to being president of the Terre Haute Trust Company, of Terre Haute, Indiana, is a farmer and land owner of considerable importance in Vigo county, residing on his estate just south of Terre Haute. He was born in Vigo county December 19, 1872, the son of John Royse, a native of Butler county, Ohio, where he was born November 27, 1837, and Lavinia M. Royse, who was born in Sullivan county, Ind., October 31, 1845. James S. Royse received his preliminary education in the common and high schools of Terre Haute, and then matriculated in Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute. After being graduated therefrom, he remained on the home farm until September 1898, but in that year came to Terre Haute as a draughtsman in the city engineering department. On July 1, 1899 he became connected with the Terre Haute Trust Company, with which he continued to be employed until May, 1902. At that time he accepted a position with the Terre Haute Savings Bank, but two years later returned to the Terre Haute Trust Company, of which he was made president in May, 1909. His astute direction of the affairs of this company have brought it into a leading position among Indiana financial institutions. Mr. Royse is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, the Credit Men's Association, the Terre Haute Automobile Club and the Terre Haute Rotary Club, in all of which he is actively interested. Mr. Royse has never sought nor held public office, but has always taken a good citizens part in civic and political matters. He was united in marriage December 11, 1900, to Miss Mabel J. Tuller, daughter of John G. and Mary E. Tuller, well-known residents of Milford, Ill., and they have become the parents of two sons: John T., and James S. Royse, Jr.

Samuel D. Royse is a practising attorney in Terre Haute, being a member of the law firm of Cooper, Royse, Bogart and Gambill. Mr. Royse is a native Hoosier, having been born in Terre Haute August 8, 1878, the son of Samuel and Harriet E. (Durham) Royse, the former of whom was born in Butler county, Ohio, on December 6, 1839, and the latter in Vigo county, January 16, 1849. The ancestors of Mr. Royse served in the American Revolution as well as in the War of 1812, and have always taken an active part in the development of the country. Samuel Royse, senior, was a prominent figure in local politics for many years, and served as auditor of Vigo county from 1872 to 1880. His son,

the subject of this review, received his preliminary education in the public schools of Terre Haute, and after his graduation from the Terre Haute High School he attended Michigan Military Academy. He was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Amherst College in 1900, and then, having decided to follow the legal profession, matriculated in the Columbia Law School at New York. He was graduated from this institution in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then returned to Terre Haute, and took up the active practise of his profession. He has taken an active part in the political affairs of the county and state, having served as county attorney for a number of terms, and as Senator from 1909 to 1913. Mr. Royse is a member of the American Bar Association, and fraternally belongs to the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In religious matters he adheres to the tenets of the Methodist church. During the World war, Mr. Royse served with distinction in the United States Army. He volunteered in the army on August 27, 1917, was appointed Captain of Infantry, November 27, 1917, and was promoted to the rank of Major of Infantry on the 15th of August of the following year. He was made commanding officer of the Thirty-ninth Machine Gun Battalion of the Thirteenth Division, and was honorably discharged from the service January 24, 1919.

Benjamin F. Rynerson, M. D. The medical profession is ably represented at Prairieton, Vigo county, Ind., by Dr. Benjamin F. Rynerson. Dr. Rynerson is a native of this county, having been born here May 12, 1858, the youngest of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters born to John N. and Leatha (Chambers) Rynerson. Only four of these children are now living: Samuel, a farmer of Prairie Creek township, this county, who studied medicine and was for a time a pharmacist at Middletown, Indiana, was a soldier in the Civil war, is married and has five children; John L., a resident of Prairie Creek township, took a course in the Farmersburg High School, was a teacher in the county schools, and is the father of three children; Barnett, who lives retired in Clark county, Ill., is a graduate of the Medical Department of Louisville University and was for many years a practicing physician and surgeon. He married Mattie Fisk, and like his brothers, is a Mason and a Republican. The father was a native of Kentucky, and was seven years of age when he came to Indiana in 1826. He was a farmer, and did his share in developing the county from a wilderness to a place of highly cultivated lands. He acquired over 500 acres of land during his life. He was a Whig, and when the Republican party came into existence, supported its principles. The Rynerson ancestors came to America before the Revolutionary war, and are of good old Colonial stock. Mrs. Rynerson, the mother, was reared in Knox county, Ind., she

and her husband were married near Lewis, Ind., but they spent most of their lives in this county. Doctor Rynerson was educated in the public schools, and entered Louisville Medical University in 1886, being graduated therefrom in 1888 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practiced in the vicinity of Middletown, Indiana during most of his active professional career, living on a farm near that community. He married Mary Eunice Davis June 6, 1906, and they have one daughter, Emma D., who has completed the fourth grade of the common schools. Mrs. Rynerson was born in Vigo county, March 9, 1878, the daughter of Charles J. and Mary E. (Ferguson) Davis. There were two children in this family. Mrs. Rynerson and her sister Emma E., a resident of Prairieton township. Her father, who died October 17, 1921 was a successful farmer, owned 635 acres of land in Prairie Creek township and Prairieton and was elected trustee of his township on the Democratic ticket. The mother is still living, aged sixty-three years. Dr. Rynerson is the owner of 405 acres of land, and is considered one of the successful men of the county. He is a Blue Lodge Mason at Middletown, and an Odd Fellow. The doctor and his wife are people of high character, and have been in every way a credit to the county.

George M. Rynick, a leader in civic and business affairs at Terre Haute, where he is manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was born February 17, 1863 at Norristown, Pa., the son of Jacob S. and Catherine (McCalla) Rynick. The father was born in Pennsylvania, February 17, 1821, and died in 1881. The mother was born in August, 1826, and is still living at Norristown at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Mr. George M. Rynick was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from the Bridgeport, Pa., High School in 1881. His first employment in the business world was as an entry clerk for a wholesale grocery house, in which capacity he worked for two years. He then spent six years as order and receiving clerk for the Pencoyd Iron Works, and during the succeeding thirteen years was general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Mauch Chunk and York, Pa. He next became district manager for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York in York and Adams counties, Pa., and in 1907 moved to Baltimore, Maryland to become superintendent of agents for this company at the Baltimore Agency. In 1914, he came to Terre Haute as manager for the company, and has charge of forty-four counties in Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Rynick married Sarah K. Lancaster, of Philadelphia, and they have two sons, William J. and George M., Jr. Mr. William J. Rynick was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1910, and is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. In 1914, he became connected with the New York Mutual Company, and is assistant manager under his father. He is a man of exceptional ability, and no

small factor in the success of the Terre Haute Agency of the company has been his association with it. His astute business methods, his uprightness in all his dealings, and his industry and enthusiasm have combined to make him a very valuable man to his company. Mr. George M. Rynick, Jr., was graduated from Pennsylvania University in 1921. While at the university he became a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and he is now manager of the insurance and savings department of the Farmers State National Bank, of Valparaiso, Ind. Mr. George M. Rynick, Sr., has always been actively interested in civic matters. He served one term as councilman from the Thirteenth Ward in York, Pa., and at Terre Haute is now president of the Union Hospital Association. He is a Republican in his political beliefs, and gives that party his loyal support. Fraternally and socially he belongs to Terre Haute Lodge No. 19 of the Masons, the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Automobile Club and the Terre Haute Country Club. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is keenly interested in its welfare, being an Elder in that church at Terre Haute.

Fred Rush, member of the firm of Rush & Everson, mining engineers, was born in Clinton, Indiana in 1858, the son of James and Dorcas (Andrews) Rush. The mother was born at Clinton, Ind., and the father in Pickaway county, Ohio, although he came to Clinton in 1819 when he was but two years of age. Mr. Fred Rush was early attracted to the engineering profession, taking a scientific course in his earlier school days, later studying civil engineering. He became county surveyor for Vermilion county, Ind., an office which he held with ability and credit for eight years. He then saw that the demand for the services of high grade mining engineers would increase with the development of the Indiana fields, and he established himself at Terre Haute with the intention of following that profession. His abilities have won for him an enviable reputation, and he has for many years been known as one of the leading mining engineers in the locality. His residence at Terre Haute has covered the period of the past twenty-six years, the last twenty of which have seen his offices established in the National Block Building. In 1881, Mr. Rush married Miss Anna Hinkle, of Farmersburg, Ind., and their union has been blessed with two sons: Philip S., who is connected with the R. G. Dunn Mercantile Company, of San Diego, Calif., and Donald B., a civil engineer employed by Robert W. Hunt & Co., of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Rush is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 86, and is also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the Indiana Engineering Society.

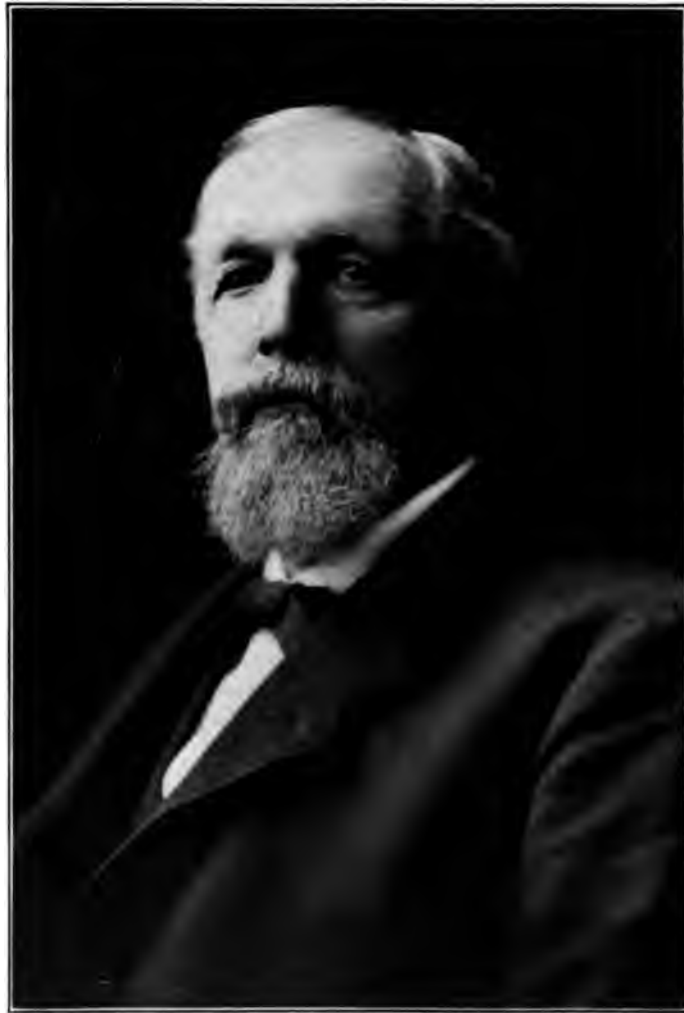
Herman Anton Salchert is one of the successful druggists of Vigo County and Terre Haute, where he is the proprietor of the Buntin Drug Store, located at the corner of Sixth street and Wash-bash avenue. Mr. Salchert is a native of Wisconsin, having been

born at New Franklin, Brown county in that state, February 21, 1880, the son of George J. and Mary Ann (Anheuser) Salchert. His father was born at Calvary, Wisconsin, while his mother was born in Germany, coming to this country as a girl of seven. Mr. Herman A. Salchert received his preliminary education in the public schools of Wisconsin, and then entered the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the degree of Ph. G. He began in the drug business at Oconto, Wisconsin in 1896, and after a time decided that additional education in this particular field would mean much to him in future years. He accordingly went to the Illinois School of Pharmacy in 1899, and was graduated in 1901. He was then engaged as a manufacturing chemist in Chicago until 1904, when he became the proprietor of a drug store. He continued successfully as the proprietor of various such stores until 1911, when he sold out his Chicago interests and purchased the Buntin Drug Company store in Terre Haute. This enterprise has met with gratifying success, and claims one of the largest retail drug trades in this section of Indiana. On January 3, 1905, Mr. Salchert was united in marriage with Miss Anna H. Naber, daughter of Herman and Margaret (Schweers) Naber, well-known residents of Shawano, Wisconsin. Mrs. Salchert was educated in the common and high schools of Shawano, and then attended the Oshkosh, Wis., Normal School. She then studied music under Frederick W. Root in Chicago for several years. After receiving her training at Oskosh Normal, she was principal of the Lincoln School at Shawano for eight years. From her earliest years she has been keenly interested in all things musical, and as a child of thirteen began singing in a choir quartette. She has always been active in church musical matters, and is at present soloist in the First Church of Christ Scientist in this city. Mr. Salchert is independent in politics, preferring to vote for the man rather than for the party. Fraternally he belongs to Lincoln Park Lodge No. 611, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Chicago, Lawn Chapter No. 205 of Chicago, and to the Terre Haute Council. He also retains membership in the National Association of Retail Druggists, through which he keeps in touch with all matters pertaining to the drug business.

Alex Sandison, now deceased, was for many years well known to the people of Terre Haute as the proprietor of the Sandison Hotel. Mr. Sandison was born July 19, 1859 at Catlin, near Rockville, Ind., the son of James and Elizabeth (Scott) Sandison. The father was a pioneer blacksmith, closely associated with Chauncey Rose, and was killed by a horse which he was shoeing. The mother was born in Kentucky, and when her husband, the father of Mr. Alex Sandison, died, she married Mr. Holmes of the Holmes & Briggs Lumber Company. Mr. Sandison had two brothers: Prof. Howard Sandison and David, both now deceased. Howard was

a professor and vice-president of the State Normal School for over thirty years, and David was a farmer. Mr. Alex Sandison was reared and educated in Terre Haute, and when he was quite young started a saloon on Wabash Avenue, where Bauer's drug store is now located. This establishment was one of the finest in the city, and for over twenty-two years remained at the Wabash Avenue location. In 1904, Mr. Sandison opened the Sandison Hotel at Nos. 516-518 North Ninth street, and conducted the business most successfully until he turned it over to his wife, whom he had instructed in the business. He turned the management of it over to her about a year before his death, and she is now conducting it as he would have, were he still alive. Mr. Sandison died August 6, 1916, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a member of the old Wabash Cycle Club and he was a charter member of the Tammany Tribe of Red Men. He was Captain of the only Uniform Rank the latter organization ever had, and also filled every office in the Eagles. He was chaplain of this order, and gained considerable fame as such. When ill health forced him to give up active participation in business and fraternal affairs, he was secretary of the Eagles. He was also a member of the Terre Haute Commercial Club. He was married on December 15, 1888 to Charlotte Goldsmith, of Louisville, Ky., a daughter of John R. and Mary J. (Hoagland) Goldsmith, old residents of Kentucky. Her father was a stock raiser in early life, but later became a railroad contractor, becoming known throughout the middle west in this business. Mr. and Mrs. Sandison had one son, Charles E. Sandison, who was educated in Wiley High School, and is now successfully engaged in concrete contracting work at Vero, Fla. Mrs. Sandison has an orange grove of considerable value in Florida. Mr. Sandison took a prominent part in amateur theatrical entertainments, and was an excellent enterainer in local minstrel shows.

Edwin R. Wright, one of the oldest living pioneers of Vigo county, has taken an active part in developing Terre Haute from a crude frontier village to one of the leading commercial and industrial centers of the country. He was born on a farm about ten miles from this city, March 16, 1832, and until he attained his majority, lived and worked on the farm, attending the schools of the locality during the winter months. He is the son of Jesse Wright, a native of Scotland, who came to this country early in life with his father. Mr. Wright's grandfather settled in the State of North Carolina, was a slave owner, but freed all of his slaves some time prior to the rebellion. When he had given liberty to them, he came to Indiana with his one slave, and since that time the family has been resident in the Hoosier State. At the age of twenty-one, Edwin R. Wright came to Terre Haute to engage in the grocery business, continuing therein until the outbreak of the Civil war. He made every effort to enlist in the Union army, but was never ac-



EDWIN R. WRIGHT



cepted for active service on account of a crippled foot. However, determined to aid the cause of the Union in some way, he engaged in carrying supplies for the sick and wounded. He also took a large number of intensely interesting pictures of various phases of the war, but finally had to give up all his war work on account of illness. He then returned to Terre Haute, and resumed his grocery business, building up an excellent trade which he held until his retirement from active commercial affairs at the age of seventy years. He was always a lover of fine horses, was considered an authority in judging them, and even at the age of seventy, won several prizes driving his own race horses. Mr. Wright, as a boy, came to Terre Haute to see the first train ever to arrive in this city, and at that time the woods were frequented with deer. Later he went to Chicago on horseback, and took loads of grain to that city before the advent of trains. He has always been a staunch Republican in his political beliefs, but although he has always done a good citizen's duty in the exercise of his franchise privilege, and has ever been accounted one of the city's most ardent workers toward civic improvement, he never cared to seek political favor at the hands of the voters. Mr. Wright has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is interested in the affairs of the Terre Haute lodge. In June, 1860, he was married to Annie Strowbridge, daughter of William Strowbridge, and to this union five children were born: Emma, deceased; William J.; Sarah L., deceased; M. Elizabeth, and Edwin J. The Strowbridge family were pioneers of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Wright taught in the first public school of Terre Haute. Miss M. Elizabeth Wright, who lives at the old family home with her father, received her preliminary education in the public schools of this city, and was graduated from the Indiana State Normal School in 1888. She then was engaged as a teacher in the Terre Haute public schools for six years, at the expiration of which she attended Washington University at St. Louis, Mo. Here she specialized in the study of mathematics for one year, and then decided to devote her life to Christian Science. She secured her instruction in Science at St. Louis and at the Metaphysical College at Boston. She was one of the pioneer workers in the cause of this religion at Terre Haute, and the remarkable spread of Christian Science in this locality is due in large measure to the work of Miss Wright. She is a woman of much public spirit, and takes an intelligent interest in political questions of the day, being a member of the Women's Franchise League of Indiana.

John T. Sankey, who is identified in an important way with the real estate business of Terre Haute and Vigo county, was born at Pimento, this county, July 22, 1881, the son of Robert M. and Hyatt (Spears) Sankey, both natives of Vigo county, the former

born in 1844 and died in 1886, the latter born in 1841, and died in 1891. The father was a farmer, and had land near Riley, Ind. At the age of nine years, John T. Sankey and his brothers, H. E. and W. G., were left orphans, and were all alone in the world. The first spring after the mother died, the three boys hoed corn at twenty-five cents a day. Mr. Sankey has two sisters, Cansas Elizabeth, wife of C. E. Wilson, and Gertrude, wife of Clyde Trimmer, of Pierson township. John T. Sankey attended school in Riley, and finished the course of instruction given in the Terre Haute Commercial College, farming during his attendance at that institution to pay his expenses. At the age of twenty-one years he came to this city and found employment in the car accountant's office at the Union Depot for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He continued in that office for two years and seven months, and then became a traveling representative for the Ehrmann Packing Company of Terre Haute. He followed this business for seven years, and then started in the coal business with C. E. Forsythe, organizing the Terre Haute Coal & Supply Company, which Mr. Sankey managed for two years. He then sold out his interest in the concern, and entered the real estate business, in which field he has prospered. He is still interested in farming, and much of his success in business he attributes to his ability to work, a faculty which he acquired in farming. Mr. Sankey married Lulu E. Miller on April 11, 1906. She is the daughter of Louis and Sarah (Myers) Miller, and her grandfather, who is now past the century mark, is still living in Vigo county. To Mr. and Mrs. Sankey two children have been born: Deneta Fae and Geneva Rose. Mrs. Sankey is president of the Parent Teachers Association of Cruft School, and both she and her husband are workers toward the civic betterment of Terre Haute. Mr. Sankey is a Democrat, and is prominent in political affairs in this locality. He is a Knight of Pythias, and in religious matters is a devout member of the First Methodist church.

George A. Schaal, who is now serving his second term as treasurer of Vigo county, Indiana, is a native of this county, having been born at Terre Haute on August 10, 1880, the son of George A. and May E. (Sibley) Schaal, both of whom were born in Vigo county. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Schaal were Frederick G. and Patsie (Woods) Schaal, the former of Germany and the latter of Kentucky. They came to Terre Haute in an early day, and here he was for many years a merchant. The maternal grandparents were Wallace and Elizabeth Sibley, both of whom were natives of Indiana, probably born at Terre Haute, and the grandfather was likewise a merchant in this city. Mr. Schaal's father was educated in the early schools of Terre Haute, and was active in Democratic political circles. He was at one time county auditor, and for many years was chairman of the Democratic County Com-

mittee. His death occurred in 1907, and he and his wife were the parents of four children, George A., Esther C. (Schaal) Oglesby, Fred G. and Ruth M. (Schaal) Mitchell, all of Terre Haute. Mr. Schaal is a Son of the American Revolution, and is past president of the local organization. The Sibley ancestors were in the Revolution, as were also the Woods, the latter having also taken part in the War of 1812. Mr. Schaal was educated in the common schools of Terre Haute, and his first business experience was gained in the insurance field. He followed this business for ten years, and then went into the cleaning business with Mr. Ermisch. His next employment was with the Dishon Poster Advertising Company, of this city, and then, in 1919, he was elected county treasurer. So well did he perform the multifarious and intricate duties of this office, that his re-election in 1921 was made certain, and he is now serving the second term in that office. He is past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of Terre Haute Commandery Knight Templars, No. 16, and a member and treasurer of Zorah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In religious matters he adheres to the tenets of the Episcopal church, and is a member of St. Stephen's church of that denomination at Terre Haute.

Peter J. Scheidel, a well-known business man of Terre Haute, where he is engaged in the meat business, was born in this city, January 12, 1890, the son of John and Anna Marie (Braun) Scheidel. The father was born in Germany on December 11, 1863, the mother in this city on March 12, 1864. The father came to this country at the age of twenty-two years, and was able neither to read nor write English. He first went to Marshall, Illinois, where he remained for one year, and then came to Terre Haute, where he went into the meat business under Charles Seeburger, and later with the Waller Meat Market. He had a great deal of courage, and after learning our language, butcher business, and the customs of the people, opened a butcher business known as "John Scheidel" at No. 300 North Thirteenth street. He commenced in a small retail way, watched the management of the business carefully, was frugal in expenditures, and soon began to prosper. He retired from active business in 1916, and is now living retired enjoying the fruits of his success. Peter J. Scheidel was educated in St. Benedict Parochial School, and finished his education at Jasper College, Jasper, Indiana, in 1904. He assisted his father in the meat business, and when his father retired, formed a partnership with George L. Schaak, the firm being known as Scheidel & Schaak. They do a wholesale and retail business, and in the last two years have installed a modern ice plant. The firm manufactures all sausage products, and does its own killing, assuring customers of the finest and freshest grades of choice meats. Mr. Scheidel mar-

ried Dora E. Gray, a daughter of William and Ellen (Wille) Gray, old residents of Terre Haute, and they have two sons, John William and Robert Fay. Mr. Scheidel is keenly interested in the affairs of the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a member, and also of the Y. M. I. and the Chamber of Commerce.

Lloyd M. Schell. The life of Lloyd M. Schell has been a varied one, and he has been active throughout the whole of it. He has been a citizen of Vigo county, Indiana since 1914, and since he took up his residence in this community has won a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, in December 1857, the eldest of eight children, four sons and four daughters, born to James A. and Rachel (Bell) Schell. Seven of these children are living at the present time, although Lloyd M. Schell is the only one in Vigo county. John E. is a resident of Beverly Hills, California, is married, and is engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and raises fruit on a large scale. William H. resides at Germantown, Pa., is highly educated, having taught for a number of years in various schools, and owns a fine library. He is married. Mr. Schell's four sisters all live in Pennsylvania. James A. Schell, the father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1826, and followed agriculture all his life. The progenitors of the Schell family came from Switzerland. Mrs. Schell was born in Pennsylvania, and lived to the age of ninety-one years, while the father died in 1902, at the age of seventy-six. Mrs. Schell was of Scotch extraction, and she and her husband were highly respected citizens of their home community. Mr. Schell, of this review, was reared in Pennsylvania until he was nineteen. He was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and in a Normal School in Ohio, where he came in 1878. Thence he went to Colorado and New Mexico, and was there until 1893, engaged in mining and the retail meat business. He has seen much of the United States, having been in twelve or thirteen states for some little time. He was in the west for sixteen years, and then returned to Pennsylvania in 1893. There he remained for six years, when he came to Casey, Ill., when the oil fields were opened there. He was engaged in the oil business from 1903 until 1914, and then traded his interests for his present property of 108 acres in Vigo county, where he is now living six miles from Terre Haute on the Prairieton Pike. He married Naomi M. Allen, June 16, 1885, and they have become the parents of seven children, all of whom are now living. Albert E., a truck gardener in this county, married Cora Cox, and is the father of five children. Charles T., who lives in Oklahoma, where he is interested in the oil business, is married and has three children. George M., a farmer in Vigo county, is married and has one child. Edith I., who was educated in the Normal School at Charleston, Ill., was a successful teacher for four years. She is a

trained nurse, having graduated from the Wesley Hospital of Chicago. Addie G. took a business course in the celebrated D. L. Musselman Business College at Quincy, Ill., and is now employed in the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago. Alice M. is the wife of William F. Higgenbotham, an agriculturist of Vigo county, and they are the parents of a son, William Wren. Beulah was educated in the high school, and also took a business course at the Musselman College, being now employed by the American Seeding Company of Chicago. Mrs. Schell, the mother, is a native of Michigan, born in June, 1865, and educated in the common schools. She is the daughter of Lyman and Mary (Wren) Allen, and there were ten children in this family, eight of whom are now living, although Mrs. Schell is the only one in Indiana, the others living in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. Her father was a native of New York, but came to Michigan when he was a boy. He was a farmer and a cattle man, and served in the Union army during the Civil war. He died in 1908, surviving his wife two years, the latter having been a native of Michigan. Mrs. Schell was but three years of age when her parents went to Nebraska, and she was there for seven years. Thence to Bakersfield, California, the family went, during the oil excitement at that place, remaining there three years. They then moved to New Mexico, making the overland trip in a prairie schooner, a trip requiring three months until they arrived at Albuquerque, which was then a small village, having no rail connections. The Allens lived in New Mexico for fifteen years, and there Mrs. Schell met her husband. In 1912, Mr. and Mrs. Schell made a pleasure trip to California and other parts of the west. They are citizens of whom this county may expect much in the way of constructive efforts in its behalf.

Merle Luther Scott, president of the Moore-Langan Printing Company of Terre Haute, which is widely recognized as being a leading factor in the printing business of the middle west as well as of Terre Haute, was born at Fairmount, Ind., May 27, 1891, the son of Alvin B. and Emma (Luther) Scott, both of whom were born at Fairmount. The father was born in 1868 and was in the glass business all his life, having managed and organized several glass companies, notable among which were the Model Glass Company of Summitville, Ind., and the Bell Bottle Company of Fairmount, Ind. His life was brought to a close October 3, 1918, at Pasadena, California, where his widow is still living. Merle Luther Scott was educated in the public schools of Fairmount and in the Fairmount Academy, from which he was graduated in 1909. He then entered the Indiana State University, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1913, taking a course in commerce and finance. In 1915, he started with the T. R. Woodburn Printing Company, one of the large printing companies of the State, and

after a few months became vice-president of the company. He left the Woodburn Printing Company in November, 1921, to take charge of the Moore-Langan Printing & Publishing Company, of which concern he is now president, and the affairs of which he is conducting most ably. Mr. Scott was married, October 15, 1913, at Fairmount, to Georganna Davis, the daughter of Joseph M. and Clara (Cogshell) Davis, old and well-known residents of that community. They are the parents of two daughters, Dorothy Ruth and Sarah Kathleen. Mr. Scott has two brothers and one sister: Cedric L. and Martin I. of Pasadena, California, and Mary W., the wife of S. H. Clements of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Scott is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Rotary Club, and in politics votes the Republican ticket in national issues, but is independent in local elections.

Paul R. Shafer, a member of the Vigo county bar, and in active professional practice at Terre Haute, was born at Claremont, Ill., April 28, 1886, the son of James F. and Zada M. (Stokes) Shafer. The father was born at Claremont, sixty-three years ago on March 15, 1859, was a farmer and stock raiser throughout his active career, and retired from business three years ago. He is vice-president of the Claremont and First National Banks, and is one of the prosperous gentlemen of the community. The mother was born on September 30, sixty-one years ago, in Ohio. Paul R. Shafer was graduated from high school at Olney, Ill., at the age of sixteen years, and then went to Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the University of Illinois, and was graduated from the Law School there in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in that same year, and to the Indiana bar in the following year. He came to Terre Haute and was employed as a clerk with the Terre Haute Brewing Company. He commenced practising his profession alone in 1913, and was elected judge of the city court in November, 1917. He ascended to the bench in January, 1918, having been elected to office by a majority of over 1,400 over Albert Owens. It happened that soon after he assumed the duties of office, the country went "dry," and Judge Shafer had no previous cases by which to govern himself in liquor cases. However, he used his own initiative and good judgment, and it is a significant fact that cases which were decided in his court found similar rulings in like cases in the State Supreme Court. Judge Shafer was married August 28, 1909, to Eva Foster, a daughter of Corban and Angeline (Stanninger) Foster, of Illinois, and to this union two children have been born, Paul, Jr., and James Corban. Judge Shafer is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Kiwanis Club and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce.

James S. Shaffer, M. D., who is engaged in active practice of medicine and surgery at Terre Haute where he has up-to-date offices in the Citizens Trust Building, was born in Harrison county, Indiana, September 23, 1883. He received his preliminary scholastic training in the public schools of his native county, and then went to the Ohio Valley Normal College, Corydon, Ind. He later went to the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind., and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, in 1909, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and is also a graduate of the Kentucky School of Pharmacy, class of 1909. He served an internship of one and one-half years in the City Hospital at Louisville, and in 1911, came to Terre Haute where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, with the exception of one year when he served in the Medical Department of the United States army during the World war. He enlisted for service in September, 1918, and went to the Officers' Training Corps at Fort Riley, Kansas. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, and sent to Base Hospital No. 43 at Hampton Roads, Virginia. He later did six months hospital train service out of Camp Stewart, Va., and was honorably discharged from the army in September, 1919. He returned to Terre Haute to resume his practice, and is now a member of the staff of the Union Hospital, where he has charge of gynecology cases. He is a member of the Vigo county, Indiana and American Medical Associations. Before he was able to complete his medical course, Dr. Shaffer taught school for eight terms, teaching in the country schools and in the high school at New Middletown, Ind. Fraternally he is a Mason and Modern Woodman of America, in which latter organization he has a father and six brothers as fellow members. Dr. Shaffer was married, in 1915, to Irma Mignon Warrick, of Terre Haute, and Mrs. Shaffer is a trained nurse at the Union Hospital. Both Doctor and Mrs. Shaffer are members of the Central Christian church of Terre Haute.

Frederick William Shaley, A. B., M. D., F. A. C. S., one of the talented and successful members of the medical profession at Terre Haute, was born in this city, September 13, 1858, the son of Frederick William and Matilda (Criss) Shaley, the former a native of Hesse Castle, while the latter was born in Ohio. Her father was a pioneer of Owen county, Indiana, where he died. Dr. Shaley's father came to Terre Haute in 1853, and here he became one of the leading figures in the development of the city. The Doctor was the eldest of four children who grew to maturity, and was reared in Terre Haute. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of this city, and later attended Mission House College at Sheboygan, Wis. Pursuing his educational training further, he went to Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, from which he

was graduated in 1881, and having decided to take up the study of medicine and surgery, he took his professional training at Rush Medical College at Chicago. This institution awarded him his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884, and he then returned to Terre Haute, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession with eminent success. He maintains offices in the Swope Block, and has the confidence of a large number of the citizens of this city and vicinity who call upon him in his professional capacity. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Fraternally, he is a valued member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, National Union. Dr. Shaley was united in marriage, February 24, 1886, to Julia Brewer, of Tiffin, Ohio, who had been at Heidelberg University with him, graduating therefrom in the same class. They have been the parents of four children of whom are living: Irene, a professor in the University of Arkansas; Agnes, formerly a high school teacher, now the wife of H. L. Kessler, and the mother of one child, Lisbeth Anne; and Frederick Nelson, who is with the Old Hickory Furniture Factory of Martinsville, Ind., and who married Pauline Comer. Dr. Shaley was Health Commisisoner of Vigo county for two terms, and has been a member of the staff of St. Anthony Hospital for thirty-five years. Politically, he is a Democrat, and gives loyal support to the principles of that party. The pleasant family home is located at No. 1933 North Tenth street, Terre Haute, and here their many friends always receive a hearty welcome.

Louis Silberman, who has been engaged in the furniture business at Terre Haute for over a quarter of century, and is recognized as being one of the leading merchants of the city, is a native of Indiana, having been born at New Albany, Ind., on December 10, 1869, the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Silberman, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in France. Mr. Silberman's father was one of the pioneer business men of New Albany, Ind., and was in business there in the same location for thirty-seven years. Mr. Louis Silberman was educated in the public schools of New Albany, and also attended college for a time. After completing his education, he came to Terre Haute and entered into business. He has been in business on Wabash Avenue for himself for twenty-six years, and when his business was first organized there was only sufficient stock to cover one floor of the building. Under Mr. Silberman's astute management, however, it has grown until it now occupies nine floors as well as a warehouse of large capacity. Mr. Silberman was also the founder of the Superior Mattress Company, which has developed into one of the important industries of the city. There are, indeed, but few men who are able

to realize their ambitions for success in life to the degree that has attended Mr. Silberman's efforts. He is recognized as being one of the leaders in local business affairs, and is president of the Retail Merchants Association of Terre Haute, an organization which is doing much to further the best interest of the retailer. He was for five years a member of the Board of Review, and is in every way a constructive worker toward the advancement of Terre Haute business life. Mr. Silberman is independent in his political views, and fraternally belongs to the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Jewish Lodge, in all of which he is a popular member.

John G. Shaw, secretary of the Terre Haute Savings Bank, was born in this city in 1874, the son of Alphonzo and Nancy D. (McCoskey) Shaw, natives, respectively, of Marshall, Ill., and Terre Haute. Mr. Shaw's paternal grandfather spent most of his life in Marshall, having been one of the early settlers there. He served with the Illinois Sharp Shooters in the Civil war, and later died of wounds received in the service. Other members of the Shaw family were also in the armed forces of our country in its various wars. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Shaw were John B. and Rebecca A. (Joslin) McCoskey, the latter of whom was a daughter of David Joslin, one of the earliest settlers at Riley, Vigo county. John B. McCoskey was a merchant in Terre Haute prior to the Civil war. He later moved to Youngstown, Ind., where he was a justice of the peace and proprietor of a general store. Mr. Shaw's father came from Marshall, Ill., to Terre Haute before the Civil war, and was engaged in the dry goods business here. He later became manager of the Terre Haute House for Tool & Ripley, and then went to Indianapolis as joint owner of the Sherman House with Hawkins. He then returned to Terre Haute, and here he died about 1915. He and his wife were the parents of three children, Mrs. Minnie Stange, John G., and Rockford. John G. Shaw was educated in the old normal at Terre Haute, and in the public schools at Indianapolis, graduating from the high school there. He then took a position in the Bee Line Railroad shops at Brightwood, a suburb of Indianapolis, and there learned the machinist trade. He worked at this employment for four years, but at the first call for volunteers for the Spanish-American war, resigned his position and enlisted in Battery I, First Regiment of the United States regular army, heavy artillery. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Mobile, Ala. He then came to Terre Haute, and worked for the Terre Haute Gazette until that paper was sold out, and then in 1907, became employed with the Terre Haute Savings Bank and he is now secretary of the institution. Mr. Shaw was married in April, 1901, to Miss Amelia F. Berny, of Marshall, Ill., the daughter of Joseph Berny, and to this union two children

have been born, John F. and Spencer W. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Spanish-American War Veterans, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Shaw has always held that industry is the secret of success, and he has worked in only three places since leaving school.

Harry V. Sherburne, vice-president of the Miami Coal Company, of Terre Haute, Ind., and one of the industry's prominent figures, is a native of Vigo county, Ind., having been born at Terre Haute, June 20, 1856, the son of Asa and Mary (Burton) Sherburne, the former a native of New York State, where he was born in 1829, the latter one of the pioneers of Terre Haute, where she was born in 1833. Harry V. Sherburne received his education in the public schools of Terre Haute, and at the age of thirteen years went to Brazil to work in the coal industry. He worked in the capacity of bookkeeper, he became familiar with the basic principles of the industry as well as its details, and consequently has been thoroughly conversant with the working conditions and needs of the miners ever since. Twenty-five years ago he helped in the organization of the Sherburne Block Coal Company, and in 1900 he became one of the organizers of the Miami Coal Company. The officers of this concern are John T. Connery, president; Harry V. Sherburne, vice-president, and James P. Connery, secretary. The management of the mines being left entirely to Mr. Sherburne. His success as a coal operator has been most gratifying to himself and his friends, while he is recognized as being a far-sighted and astute business man. Mr. Sherburne was married in November, 1877 to Rebecca A. Plumb, who came to Brazil, Ind., from England. Mr. Sherburne is a member of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in both of which organizations he is keenly interested.

Harry Herbert Singhurse is one of the leaders in agriculture in Pierson township, Vigo county, Ind. He was born in this county March 29, 1870, the youngest of four children born to Lewis and Asenath (Timmons) Singhurse, of whom two are living, Mr. Singhurse and his sister, Alice. She is the wife of Thomas J. Bond, a resident of Chicago, and they are the parents of two children: Grant and Edna. Lewis Singhurse, the father, was born in Ohio, and was a young man when his parents came to Indiana. The first home of the family was a log cabin, and Lewis spent his entire life in farming. He was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil war, serving in the 85th Indiana Volunteer Infantry under Captain Brant. He was never taken prisoner, but he had a brother who was a prisoner in Libby Prison, where he endured terrible hardships. Lewis Singhurse was a successful farmer, accumulated an estate of 160 acres, and died in 1895. His wife, the mother of the subject of this review, was born in Delaware, came to Ohio, when she was a child, and later to Indiana where she was reared.

Her death occurred February 26, 1901, and she and her husband are both interred in Brown cemetery. Mr. Harry Herbert Singhurse has been a farmer and stock raiser all his life, meeting with gratifying success in all his undertakings. He married Miss Clara Sparks, September 13, 1893, and they have one son and one daughter, both living: Herbert Lynn, was educated in the common schools and was graduated from the Pierson township high school in the class of 1917. He lives with his parents and is engaged in farming on the home farm. He married Mabel Simpson, January 29, 1921. Mary Lucile was graduated in 1920 from the Pierson township high school, and has studied instrumental music. She taught in the Lewis public school, of this county, and is a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Harry H. Singhurse was born in Vigo county, August 30, 1872, the third in a family of four daughters born to Thomas and Mary (Jean) Sparks. Of this family two of the daughters are living, Mrs. Singhurse and her sister Grace. Mrs. Singhurse completed the eight grades of the common school, and took special training at Pimento, procured her teacher's license, and taught in two different schools in Vigo county. Both she and her husband are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Singhurse is a Republican, as is his wife. He has now an estate of 350 acres of land, all of which he has accumulated since 1893, which indicates the success of Mr. Singhurse in his chosen field of endeavor.

Edward B. Sisson, assistant superintendent of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company, one of the largest traction companies of the middle west, was born September 25, 1874, in Edgar county, Illinois, the son of Lewis and Martha (Gentry) Sisson. Both parents were born in Kentucky, and the father is still living at Carbondale, Ill., at the age of eighty-four years. He came from Kentucky when he was eighteen years old, and began farming near Paris, Ill., where he has since resided. He served in the Union Army during the Civil war for eighteen months. Mrs. Sisson, the mother, died in 1915 at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Edward B. Sisson was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, and in 1902 became employed with the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company as a motorman, in which capacity he served for three years. He then was promoted to Inspector of Transportation, a position which he held for thirteen years. In 1918, he was made assistant superintendent of the company, and is now discharging the duties of this office with great credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his employers. Mr. Sisson was married Feb. 27, 1895 to Mary Dunn, of Paris, Illinois, the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Layman) Dunn, the father a native of Ireland, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania. Both were long prominent residents of Paris, Ill., where they died in 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Sisson have one son, Louis, who is a

graduate of Wiley High School. Mr. Sisson has three sisters: Nancy A., the wife of W. B. Wright, of Carbondale, Ill.; Julia, the wife of E. R. Schuman, of St. Louis, Mo.; and Nellie, the wife of A. R. White, of Indianapolis. Mr. Sisson is a Republican in politics and fraternally is a member of Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and in religious matters affiliates with the First Methodist church.

Harrison Smith, who is engaged in the feed business at Terre Haute, was born in Camden, New Jersey, August 13, 1853, the son of William and Sarah (Lewitt) Smith, both natives of England. The father came to this country when he was twenty-five years of age, and settled at Philadelphia, where he was married, and then moved to Camden, N. J. When Mr. Harrison Smith was about eighteen months old, his parents moved to Indianapolis, and there the father started in the tallow and hide business. The father died in 1904 and the mother in 1902. Mr. Harrison Smith was educated in the common schools of Indianapolis, and at the age of twenty-one years, began in the tallow and grease business for himself in Mattoon, Ill. In 1878 he removed to Terre Haute, and started the Terre Haute Grease & Tallow Factory, located near this city on what was known as The Island. He continued successfully in this enterprise until 1907, when he engaged in the feed business at No. 11 South First street, where his office is now located. Mr. Smith was united in matrimony on April 16, 1876 to Katherine Kenny, of Columbus, Ind., and they have one daughter, Bertha, who is a teacher of English at the Wiley High School, Terre Haute, and one son, Harry, living in Hammond, Ind., where he is superintendent of the General American Tank Car Corporation. Harry Smith is married to Rose Schuman, of Crawfordsville, Ind., and they have one daughter: Mary Ruth. He is a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute in civil and mechanical engineering. Mr. Harrison Smith is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he has been interested for thirty-five years, and in the Uniform Rank of which he is quartermaster of the 6th Regiment and ranks as Captain under Colonel Russell. Mr. Smith's success in life is solely attributable to his willingness to work, and in this way he has attained to a position of prominence in the community.

Joseph W. Smith. It is the good fortune of but few men to reach a position of prosperity and prominence in the community of their birth, but such has been the fate of Mr. Joseph W. Smith. He was born in Harrison township, Vigo county, Ind., September 26, 1857, and is now numbered among the substantial citizens of that same township. He is the son of Joseph and Emma (Hall) Smith, the former of whom was born in Indiana on Christmas day, 1822, and the latter in Yorkshire, England on July 24, 1835. The mother was brought to this country in about 1841 by her parents, and they settled immediately in Vigo county. There were four

children born to her and her husband, of whom Charles T. and Joseph W., of this biography, are the only ones now living. The father died in 1862, and the mother in 1920, and both now lie interred in Denney cemetery in Otter Creek township, this county. Charles T. Smith is a farmer of ability, and married Elva Belt. He is a Republican in his political beliefs. Mr. Joseph W. Smith has been engaged in agricultural operations all his life, and has met with no small measure of success. He married Rose E. Coakley, February 27, 1879, and they are the parents of eight children, as follows: Olive, who was educated in the common schools and in Brown's Business College at Terre Haute, married Charles Willis, now deceased, and is the mother of two children; Robert E., a student at Purdue University, is an expert farmer, fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and married to Ruth Hall, by whom he is the father of five children; William Arthur, educated in the common schools and Brown's Business College, is a farmer and a dairyman, married Edna Trueblood and has six children; Mary E., a graduate of Wiley High School and the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, has taught school for three terms; Lawrence Stanley, graduate of the Wiley high school, who is farming with his father, is a veteran of the World war, having served in the 309th Ammunition Train for eighteen months, five of which were spent in overseas duty; Joseph L. C. was a student of Purdue University, and is now a practical and capable farmer, married Reba Schultmeier, and they had one child who died; Mabel E. graduated from the high school, went to the State Normal School for one year, taught school for two years in Lost Creek township, and will enter Maryville College at Maryville, Tennessee in the fall of 1922; and Anna R., a graduate of the high school, is living at home with her parents. Mrs. Joseph W. Smith is the daughter of John and Fanny (Taggart) Coakley, and she and her husband live on their fine estate of 525 acres in Lost Creek township, where they are admired by their many friends.

Ralph E. Smith, a young and progressive merchant of North Terre Haute, Vigo county, Ind., was born in this county July 22, 1891, the eldest of five children, two sons and three daughters born to Elroy B. and Ella (Parks) Smith. All of Mr. Smith's brothers and sisters are living at the present time, and all reside in Vigo county. The father was born in North Terre Haute, and was for many years a farmer and grain dealer. He was a successful and careful business man, and owned 190 acres of land in Otter Creek township. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the Republican party, and was elected trustee of the township at one time. He and his wife were members of the Maple Avenue Methodist church of Terre Haute, and in later years of the Park Avenue church. Fraternally he belonged to the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Red Men. He died June 14, 1914, and his

wife, a native of Illinois, is now living at North Terre Haute. Mr. Ralph E. Smith is a graduate of the Wiley High School of Terre Haute, Class of 1911. Most of his life has been spent in agriculture, but in 1920 he opened a general merchandise store at North Terre Haute in conjunction with his farming operations and dealing in grain. This store has been a splendid success, and Mr. Smith enjoys a trade which aggregates about \$30,000 worth of business annually. He was united in marriage February 20, 1912 to Mary Ethel Solomon, and they are the parents of one son and two daughters, all of whom are living: Alice Laverne, Annetta Gertrude and David Elroy, the two eldest being in the common schools. Mrs. Smith was born in this county July 22, 1892, and is the daughter of David and Addie (Badgley) Solomon, the former of whom died in December, 1915. He was a soldier in the Civil war, serving throughout the entire struggle and receiving his honorable discharge at its close. He was an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Smith's mother was born in New Jersey, where she remained until the age of twelve, when she was brought to Indiana by her parents. She is a member of the First Methodist church of Terre Haute, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith was graduated from Wiley High School in 1910, after which she took a thorough business course, which is now a great aid to her in assisting her husband in the business. She is a devout Methodist, and belongs to the Rebekahs, and was formerly a member of the Pythian Sisters. Mr. Smith is a strong Republican, and is at present precinct committeeman from Otter Creek township. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 826, of which he is financial secretary, and to the Knights of Pythias, both of North Terre Haute. He owns an interest in a farm of 112 acres in Otter Creek township, and is accounted one of the rising and prosperous business men of the county.

Robert J. Smith, of Terre Haute, who is well-known among coal operators in the Indiana field, was born September 23, 1859 near Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio. He is the son of Henry D. and Elizabeth (Patrick) Smith, the former a native of Wales who came to Mahoning county as a boy, the latter born and reared in that county. Robert J. Smith was educated at the Public Schools in Mahoning county and at De Pauw University, from which institution he was graduated in 1881. He then took up the study of law, receiving his degree from Columbia College in 1883. He practiced his profession at Terre Haute until 1903, at which time he formed what is known as the Deep Vein Coal Company. His father was in the retail coal business in Terre Haute, and had opened the coal fields in Clay county, bringing to his son, Robert J. Smith, a realization of the vast opportunities to be found in this business. Some time after organizing the Deep Vein, he

organized the Black Hawk Mining Company and the Princeton Coal Company, of which the last named represents the largest investment. This Company's mine is located in Gibson county, and has been operated since 1912. He was married on January 5, 1889 to Sarah E. Jeffers, a daughter of Uriah R. Jeffers, well-known resident, of Terre Haute, where she was reared and educated. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith two sons have been born: Henry P. and Uriah R. Henry P. Smith married Marion Martindell, of Hamilton, Ohio, and is president of the Ebbw Vale Coal Company. Uriah R. Smith married Opal Gregg, of Terre Haute, and is connected with the Vigo Trucking Company. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which organization he is actively interested.

Charles A. Soules. One of the best known names in Vigo county and Terre Haute is that of Soules. Mr. Charles A. Soules is a farmer, and was also engaged in the great coal industry for many years, and is so well-known that he needs no especial introduction to the people of the county. He was born in this county December 2, 1866, the sixth in a family of eight children born to Origen B. and Frances A. (Watkins) Soules, of whom seven are now living, six in Vigo county, the seventh, James, being a resident of North Dakota, where he is a farmer located at Dickinson. The father was a native of Vigo county, born July 22, 1826, and died in 1908. He was a farmer, and lived through the pioneer phase of the State development, enduring its hardships, and sharing in its triumphs. He began life with but a small capital, but had acquired an estate of almost a thousand acres in Vigo county at the time of his death. He served for six months in the Union army during the Civil war, and in politics was a Republican. He was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged from the service of his country. His wife was a native of Virginia, but was brought to Vigo county by her parents when she was but three years of age. She was a well educated woman, and was a successful teacher in the schools of the county for several years prior to her marriage. She was a member of the Church of Christ, in which faith she died July 22, 1912. She and her husband are both buried in Highland Lawn cemetery. Charles A. Soules was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools of the community. He remained with his parents until he reached the age of his majority, and then began his separate business career as a truck driver. After nine months of this work, he and his brother, James, went into the coal business, sinking a shaft on their father's land. They were reasonably successful in this enterprise, and kept the mine operating for fourteen years, when they sold out, and Charles A. returned to the pursuits of agriculture, in which he has since continued. He married twice,

first taking Mary Slater for his wife, and they were the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Mabel, the wife of Charles McDermott, a resident of Terre Haute, where he is in the postoffice service; Origen W., a farmer, married Mabel Minton and has two children, Charles and Mary; Randolph, who is a miner; and Charles Hobart, who is at home with his parents. All three of Mr. Soules' sons served in the United States army during the World war, and all saw overseas service. The mother of these children died in 1900, and Mr. Soules took for his second wife, October 14, 1901, Anna Lindsey, to which union seven children have been born, all living: Frances, the wife of George Wengel, of Terre Haute, where he is engaged as an automobile mechanic, is the mother of one son, Charles; Christina, John, Mary, Oscar, Pansy and Charles, all are living at home and in the common schools except Charles who is still too young to attend school. Mrs. Soules is a native of Vermillion county, Indiana, and a product of the public schools of Clinton. She is the daughter of William and Christina (Shirkie) Lindsey, and there were seven children in the family, six of whom are now living. The father is living at Terre Haute, but the mother has passed away. Mr. Soules is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 573, of the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 51, and the Knights of Pythias, No. 81, all of Terre Haute. He was elected a member of the County Advisory Board and is now a candidate for the office of Assessor of Vigo county. He is the owner of 140 acres of fine land in Lost Creek township, Vigo county, and in 1916, built his present beautiful home thereon. He is a highly respected man in the community, and his home is the abode of hospitality and good cheer.

Nathan M. Ely. Few things can be more useful to a community than an example set for its youth, the following of which will lead young men into paths of honor, industry, usefulness and success. Such an example is given to the younger generation of Terre Haute and Vigo county by the career of Mr. Nathan M. Ely, whose straightforward business methods coupled with unremitting labor and unfailing loyalty to his employers' best interests, have won for him an ultimate success. Mr. Ely, the owner of the Clay Real Estate Company, a leading real estate concern of Terre Haute, was born in Brazil, Indiana in 1871, the son of George F. and Anna B. Ely. He was educated in the schools of Clay county, and during his summers attended the county normal school. Entering the business world, he was for seventeen years manager for several coal and mercantile companies. At the age of eighteen, he became employed by the Weaver-Getz Coal Company of Chicago, and then worked for Philander S. Mace. At the age of nineteen years, he became manager of a store for the W. R. Risher Company of



Nathan M. Ely

Brazil which was connected with the Crawford Coal Company of Terre Haute. His next position was as manager of the Brazil Block Coal Company which was controlled by the C. & E. I. railroad, and he was then located at Jasonville in the employ of the Freeman Coal Company, of Terre Haute. During all these seventeen years, Mr. Ely had but nine days vacation, and while he changed positions several times during that period, the changes were accomplished without loss of salary. He was never discharged from any position, and has unsolicited recommendations from every firm for which he has ever worked. He has always been faithful in the performance of his duties, and part of his success is due to the fact that he has never been governed by the clock as to when to desist from his labors. As a creditor he has at all times been very lenient, and during the great strike of 1922 of railroaders and miners, he took care of all who were indebted to him. He came to Terre Haute in 1907, where he at once engaged in the real estate business, handling both farm lands and city property from Canada to Mexico and from ocean to ocean. His excellent judgment in business matters and his policy of fair dealing has won for him an enviable reputation, persons listing their property with him for sale or trade having complete confidence in his integrity. Mr. Ely was united in marriage to Roberla O. Barber in 1900. He is a popular member of the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is one of the prominent men in the United Commercial Travelers. In his religious beliefs, he adheres to the tenets of the United Brethren church of which he is a devout member. Mrs. Ely is a Christian Scientist. Mr. Ely is a Republican in politics, and while he has never sought public office, has always taken a keen interest in all political and civic affairs.

Sparks Milling Company. Though a comparatively newcomer in Terre Haute, the Sparks Milling Company has already demonstrated its value to the city by reason of its large output, and the marketing of its products over a large territory, thus carrying the name of Terre Haute to many places which it might not otherwise reach in a commercial way. William L. Sparks, senior manager of the firm, came to Terre Haute in 1909 from Alton, Ill., where the Sparks Milling Company has large mills, and bought the mill where the company is now located. His son, H. D. Sparks, is associated with his father in the business. William L. Sparks has been engaged in the milling business many years, and is recognized far and near as being an authority on every phase of it. The company mills nothing but wheat, manufacturing all its products, and such is the quality of these that they have found favor with the trade over a large territory, the volume of the business steadily increasing from year to year.

Benjamin E. Stahl. State, county or city in beneficent institutions demand men who are well known for the faithful benevolent work to be accomplished in the varied institutions. In the record of Mr. Stahl we find a gentleman who is possessed of those cardinal characteristics, as he is the superintendent of the Glenn Home or the Vigo Home for Dependent Children. He is a native of Marion county, Indiana, born August 17, 1875, and the oldest of nine children, six sons and three daughters, born to Charles C. and Alice (Shank) Stahl. There are seven children living, all residents of Indianapolis except Frederick who resides in Bloomington, Ill., and he is married, and Jesse, of Detroit, Mich., where he is an electrician. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born September 12, 1850, and died in 1898. He was reared in Pennsylvania until the age of 22, and was educated in the common schools and also attended the high school. He came to Indiana about 1872 and this state was his home until death. He was a Democrat in politics and was very active and was an upholder of the Jeffersonian principles of Democracy. His father was postmaster in Pennsylvania until the election of Cleveland. Mr. Stahl's father affiliated with the Lutheran church and his wife was a Methodist. He was present at the battle of Gettysburg and wanted to enlist as a drummer boy but he was too young. Mother Stahl was a native of Indiana, born September 10, 1852, and she is living in Indianapolis. She was a home lover and her home and her sons were her pride and joy. Mr. Stahl is what may be termed a self educated man, having very little school training. He began working at the age of 10 years and the first wages he made was fifty cents per day and was employed by the Atlas Engine works at Indianapolis for fourteen years. He was engaged in other work there for four years. Then he became interested in social service work at Indianapolis, in city mission work among the poor classes and was engaged in city mission work in Terre Haute for ten years, which has given him great experience and as he was so well fitted for this benevolent work he was appointed superintendent of the Glenn Home or Vigo County Home for Dependent Children, May, 1916, and he has ably filled this honorable and responsible position to date. He has entire charge of this beautiful home which is a credit to the state as well as Vigo county and which has 125 children and three teachers. The beautiful buildings and grounds are the pride of the county and city. The buildings are elegantly equipped and there are 60 acres of land. The institution has its own physician and the health of the children is of a high order and during the scourge of the "Flu" not a case was reported. Mr. Stahl wedded Miss Lena Dagley, May 27, 1908, and three children, two sons and one daughter have been born, of which two are living. Margery has a common school education and is a graduate from the Glenn Home High School and passed

three years in Garfield High School. She was also educated in music in Oxford, Ohio and at Terre Haute. She married Orville Jones, and they have one son, Robert. Mr. Jones is a teacher in the high school of Glenn Home. Benjamin, J., is in the fourth grade of school. Mrs. Stahl is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana and was educated in the Crawfordsville High School. She is matron of the Vigo county Home for Dependent Children and is an able assistant to her husband. Mr. Stahl does not allow politics to interfere with his profession or business and is rather Independent. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 86, at Terre Haute and Moose Lodge, No. 1009, and the Rotary Club, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, all of Terre Haute. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and is an ordained minister of that denomination. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl are citizens who command the respect of all who know them and the positions they occupy give them prestige.

Fred A. Stalnaker, manager of the insurance department of the Joseph Mullikin Company, real estate and insurance dealers of Terre Haute, was born eight miles north of this city, February 8, 1888, the son of George W. and Laura A. (Hines) Stalnaker. The mother was born near Middletown, Ind. in 1848, and is still living at the age of seventy-four years. The father was quite young when he came to this State from Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born in 1844. He came to Vigo county, where he spent the remainder of his life, with the exception of the time of his enlistment in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers, in agricultural and stock raising pursuits. Fred A. Stalnaker came to Terre Haute when he was seven years old, and here attended the public schools, being a student in both the Harrison and Collett Schools. He then went to the Terre Haute High School, and later took a course in Brown's Business College. He became engaged with the Joseph Mullikin Company in 1905, as a clerk and collector. His ability and energy have brought him consecutive advancements with this firm, and he is now manager of the insurance department. The company is one of the largest in this section of Indiana, and Mr. Stalnaker's position carries with it heavy responsibilities. On May 16, 1918, Mr. Stalnaker enlisted for service in the World war, and was first stationed at Indianapolis for six months. From there he was transferred to Twentieth Company, Central Officers' Training School at Camp Lee, Va., where he served until he received his honorable discharge from the service in November, 1919. At that time he was offered a commission in the United States Reserve Corps, but declined it. Mr. Stalnaker has been active in political affairs in Terre Haute, and January, 1922, became Republican member-at-large of the city council. He was married on July 19, 1918, at Indianapolis to Ola M. Riley, who was formerly an employee of the

Citizens Gas & Fuel Company, the wedding having been performed with military ceremonies by his outfit, at Indianapolis, Train Detachment No. 1, stationed at the Metropole Hotel. He is well-known in fraternal circles of the city, holding membership in the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Mystic Shrine, the Grotto, the Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion.

Guy Stantz, who is well-known in Terre Haute educational and athletic circles, was born in Owen county, Indiana in 1884, the son of Henry Alonzo and Sarah Matilda (Clark) Stantz. Henry A. Stantz was a farmer, and came very early to Owen county with his father, Jacob, who was a veteran of the Civil war. The Stantz family were Pennsylvania Dutch, and the Clarks were of North Carolina, although both families came to Indiana at an early date in the history of its development. Guy Stantz's great-grandfather Clark was a soldier in the War of 1812. Henry A. Stantz and his wife became the parents of three children, Guy, Opal and Edith. Guy Stantz was educated in the district schools of his county, and in the Worthington High School, from which he was graduated in 1905. He has taught school every year since his completion of the high school course, but in addition has taken the course at the Indiana State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1918. He has taught in city schools eight years in all, part of which was spent in Cleveland, Ohio. He has been with the Wiley High School at Terre Haute five years all together, in the manual training or industrial art department. For the past two years, Mr. Stantz, who was a football and track man in his high school and college days, has been director of athletics at Wiley High School. He has had great success in this field, and the Wiley football team has defeated the Garfield High School of Terre Haute for the first time in history under his mentorship. Mr. Stantz was married on June 9, 1916, to Bernice Fisher, a daughter of John Fisher of Terre Haute. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Knights of Pythias, in both of which he has many warm friends.

Stimson, Stimson & Davis, a law firm which holds an enviable position at the Vigo county bar, is composed of Samuel C. Stimson, James Cameron Stimson and Miller Davis, all able and talented members of the legal profession. Samuel C. Stimson was born at Noblesville, Ind., May 9, 1846, the son of Rev. William N. Stimson, who devoted his life to missionary work for the Presbyterian church throughout Indiana, and died in Oregon in 1903 at the age of ninety-six years. Samuel C. Stimson was educated at Wabash College, from which he holds an honorary degree, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1872. He immediately began practicing law, and his first partner was Richard Dunnigan. Mr. Stimson filled a vacancy as judge of the Superior Court in

1897, was elected to the office in 1898, and re-elected in 1902, serving on the bench in all ten years. In 1907, Judge Stimson formed the law firm of Stimson & Tilley, and in 1912 formed the partnership of Stimson, Stimson, Hamill & Davis, composed of Judge Stimson, his brother, Robert B. Stimson and his son, Miller Davis and Chalmers M. Hamill. This firm continued until 1917 when Robert B. Stimson retired and Mr. Hamill left to take a position as counsel for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. J. C. Stimson then entered the firm which has been since known as Stimson, Stimson & Davis. Judge Stimson was married in 1873, to Maggie Caroline Allen, daughter of Rev. A. C. Allen, of Indianapolis, who served as chaplain of General Benjamin Harrison's regiment during the Civil war. Mrs. Stimson died in 1893, leaving one son, James Cameron. For his second wife, Judge Stimson married Stella Courtright, daughter of Rev. Colvin Courtright, a Presbyterian minister. Judge Stimson has been a member of the bar for over fifty years, and is the oldest practicing attorney in Vigo county, where he holds a most prominent position.

James Cameron Stimson, of the same firm, was born July 7, 1878, the son of Judge Samuel C. and Margaret (Allen) Stimson. After completing his preliminary schooling at Hanover College, Mr. Stimson entered the Law School of the University of Denver, in the class of 1903. He then entered the real estate business, and met with excellent success therein, taking part in many important transactions. In 1917, he formed a partnership with his father and his brother, Miller Davis in the practice of the law. He was married on June 27, 1906, to Lillian Gwyn, daughter of Israel B. Gwyn, and they have three children, Marian, Allen and Helen. Mr. Stimson is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Chamber of Commerce.

Miller Davis, the other member of the firm of Stimson, Stimson & Davis, was born December 6, 1887, the son of Charles M. and Mary Stella (Courtright) Davis. The father, who was an electrical engineer, died when Miller Davis was four years of age, and when he was eight he was brought to Terre Haute by his mother, who here married Judge Samuel C. Stimson. Mr. Davis was graduated from the Wiley High School in 1904, with honors, and then went to Wabash College from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1908, and with the honorary Phi Beta Kappa. He then went to Chicago University, where he entered the Law School, and in 1912 was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. During the World war he entered the United States army, went to the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and was commissioned first lieutenant of infantry. He arrived in France in 1918, with the Eighty-eighth Division, and participated in the various battles into which

this division was thrown. After the signing of the Armistice, he was sent as one of the American students to the Law School of the Sorbonne University of Paris. He was also selected by the Government as professor of English in the French military school at Saint Maixent. Mr. Davis has been active in Republican political matters since his return from the service. In 1920, he was Republican county chairman during the Harding campaign, and held the same office in 1921. On January 1, 1922, he took office as city attorney of Terre Haute, and has since filled that office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens. In 1922 he was elected president of the Wabash College Alumni Association, and in fraternal matters is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 19, of Terre Haute. He belongs to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Davis was married on August 3, 1918, to Cecelia Reagin, daughter of Daniel E. Reagin, a well-known resident of this city, and they are the parents of two children, Miller Davis, Jr., born July 31, 1921, and Barbara Virginia, born August 5, 1922.

Louis K. Stock, Sr., M. D., now deceased, was born in Clarkston, Ohio, May 1, 1852, and received his educational training at Ascension Seminary at Farmingburg, Ind. He came to Vigo county when he was a young man and taught school for some time, but gave up this profession to work in a merchantile establishment at Terre Haute. After teaching six years he began to study medicine, clerking in the store in the mean time, and his preceptor was Dr. W. W. Johnson, a well-known medical practitioner in this city. He then attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati for one term, and then began practising at New Goshen, Vigo county. After practising four years, he continued his studies at the Eclectic Medical Institute, and was graduated therefrom in 1882. He then resumed practice at Lewis, Indiana, where he remained until 1893. In that year he went to Sullivan, continuing his practice there until 1901, when he came to Terre Haute, and opened a private sanitarium at No. 324 Third street in partnership with Dr. Weir. He was in active practice until 1908, when he had a stroke, but after recovering, he continued his medical labors until about 1920, when he gave up active work, and lived retired until his death in February, 1922. He was a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and was an active Mason and Odd Fellow. He took an interest in politics, and was a member of the City Council from the First Ward in 1901. Dr. Stock was married October 2, 1883 to Emma F. Cochran, a daughter of Charles P. Cochran, and they had the following children: Herbert, who was educated in the common and high schools, and died when he was a young man; two sons who died in infancy; and Louis K. Stock, Jr. Mr. Louis K. Stock Jr., was born April 23, 1891, was educated in the public school of Terre Haute, and later attended Wabash Business College. He has been employed with the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-

pany for about four years. He owns the old home at No. 324 S. Third street, and is one of the substantial younger business men of the city. He was married February 11, 1912 to Nora B. Myers, of Vigo county. Mr. Stock is an active Mason and Knight of Pythias, in both of which organizations he is a valued member.

F. M. Stone. For over thirty years F. M. Stone has been a resident of Vigo county, and during that time has won the reputation of being a conscientious citizen who always supports any worthy movement for the public good. He was born in Lawrence county, Indiana April 6, 1852, the second of three sons born to Ralph and Rachel (Burt) Stone. Two of these children are now living: F. M. and his brother, W. M. Stone, a merchant, of Shelbyville, Ill. The father was born in Ohio, and there reared and educated, but came to Indiana when he was a young man. He was a farmer all his life, and was quite successful. He enlisted at Rockport, Indiana, for service in the Union Army during the Civil war. He volunteered under General Hancock, and also served under General Grant, seeing much hard fighting in several battles. He and his wife, a native of Indiana, were both members of the Baptist church, and are now deceased, the father passing away in 1878. Mr. F. M. Stone was fifteen years of age when he moved to Shelby county, Ill., with his parents, and there he was married. In 1890, he came to Vigo county, locating in Otter Creek township. He married Rhoda Cox, November 19, 1877, and to this union four sons were born, of whom only one is now living, B. C. Stone. Mr. B. C. Stone was educated in the common schools and attended a commercial school for two terms. He is now engaged in farming operations, meeting with no small share of success. He is a Republican, and fraternally is an Odd Fellow. He has been twice married, both wives now deceased, and is the father of two daughters: Vesta, the wife of Pearl Barnes, and Mary Frances, who is living at Rosedale, Indiana. Mrs. Stone, the wife of our subject, was a native of Indiana, and was educated in the common schools. She belonged to the Baptist church, in which faith she died August 7, 1915. She is interred in Rosedale cemetery, and a beautiful stone marks her last resting place. Mr. Stone owns forty acres of land on the Rockville pike, and this property is in the highest state of productiveness. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and in fraternal circles is a popular member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 698 at Rosedale, having passed through all the chairs. He is a church member, and has always lived up to the highest ideals of Christianity. He has a multitude of friends who always receive a warm welcome at his home.

N. B. Stover, of N. B. Stover & Company, florists, of Terre Haute, was born at Eaton, Ohio, in July, 1858, the son of Harvey and Melissa A. Stover, and came to Richmond, Ind., with his parents when he was a small boy. There he remained until he was

twenty-five years of age, when he was married to Miss Clara E. Schramm, daughter of Lewis B. and Helen Schramm. To this union one child, W. Gilbert Stover, was born July 27, 1889, who died November 15, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Stover have one adopted daughter, Elsie, now Mrs. Elsie Berg, residing in Indianapolis, the wife of the superintendent of the Indiana fish hatcheries. From Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Stover went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where they bought greenhouses and remained for twenty-three years, doing a large business. They then sold out their interests in that city, and came to Terre Haute, July 1, 1910, starting in business as florists under the name of N. B. & C. E. Stover, the business being owned by Mr. and Mrs. Stover jointly. By fair and courteous treatment they have built up a business second to none in Terre Haute. Mr. Stover is a member of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, is a Mason, and Odd Fellow, a Maccabee, and both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs, of Michigan. Both are active members of the Congregational church, located at the corner of Seventeenth and Sycamore streets, Terre Haute, and are much interested in its welfare. Mr. Stover is interested in every movement for the betterment of Terre Haute, and is a worker in all things pertaining to the advancement of its citizens.

Frank Ewing Strouse, regional chairman of athletics and chairman of the Veteran Employees Association of the Southwestern Region of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is one of the prominent figures in the business and social life of Terre Haute. He was born at Rockville, Indiana, in 1874, the son of David Strouse, who now lives in Danville, Indiana, having retired from the law department of the Pennsylvania railroad, with which company he was district Tax and Claim Agent. Frank E. Strouse was educated in the Rockville public schools, and was graduated from De Pauw University in 1895, having studied law there. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and after his graduation went into the engineering department of the Vandalia Railroad. While at De Pauw he had studied and taught, as assistant to Drs. Brown and Waldo in mathematics, surveying and observatory work in astronomy, so his work with the Vandalia was not entirely strange. He also studied law under Judge A. F. White, of Rockville, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in 1897, being permitted to practice before the Supreme court of Indiana. He became assistant to his father, and later became head of the department. On May 1, 1917, he moved to Terre Haute, and since then has been District Tax and Claim Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has likewise been Regional Chairman of the Veteran Employees Association of the Southwestern Region, the veterans being men of twenty years service, and this region has a membership of over three thousand, who get together once a

year. Mr. Strouse's influence secured the well equipped railroad gymnasium at Terre Haute, and he has spent much of his time in furthering athletics among railroad employees. During his railroad experience he has known personally such men as W. R. McKeen, Col. Richard W. Thompson, John G. Williams, George E. Farrington, W. S. Roney and Major Frank L. Crawford. Mr. Strouse was married September 19, 1901 to Jewel Hunt, a daughter of Judge Hunt, of Rockville, and through the courtesy of the Railroad, the wedding party had a special train from Rockville. Mr. Strouse is a member of the Greens Committee of the Terre Haute Country Club, and has played in many amateur golf and tennis tournaments. He belongs to all Masonic bodies, and the Mystic Shrine. His father is a Thirty-third degree Mason, and very prominent in Grand Army affairs. Mr. Strouse belongs to the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a strong supporter, and member of the official board, and holds membership in the Rotary Club. In addition to his railroad career, Mr. Strouse wrote for the Rockville Tribune when he lived in that town, and there also was City Engineer when the waterworks were put in. He was superintendent of Parks there, and drew the only map ever drawn of Rockville. Mr. Strouse's time is very largely taken up with work in connection with the Pennsylvania System Athletics. The system is divided into four regions and Mr. Strouse is chairman of the southwestern region of which Mr. Benjamin McKeen, a Terre Haute boy, is the vice-president in charge of operation. At the last system meeting of athletics over forty-five thousand were in attendance. The events of the day closed with a baseball game between the lines east and west and was called on account of darkness, score 4 to 4.

Edward L. Swadener, M. D., LL. B., an attorney at Terre Haute, Indiana, born February 27, 1880, on a farm near Paris, Ill., came to Indiana in 1903, completed professional courses of study and training in both law and medicine, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine by Purdue University and the degree of Bachelor of Laws by LaSalle Extension University. He was duly licensed to practice medicine and admitted to the bar to practice law in the State of Indiana. He served as interne in both the City Dispensary and City Hospital at Indianapolis, Indiana, and as assistant physician at the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and as physician in the United States Indian Service from 1907 to 1913, from which latter position he resigned and practiced medicine in Vigo county, Indiana, until the late war. During the war he served as a member of the Vigo county Exemption Board, and when that work was finished in 1919, began the practice of law. Dr. Swadener's paternal ancestry as shown by records in the United States, is as follows; Ephraim Swadener 1834-1901, William Swadener, 1792-1865, Andrew Swadener 17-- -1848, John Swadner 17-- -

1790. The will of this John Swadner recorded in Liber G. M. No. 2, Folio 360, in the court house at Frederick, Maryland, enumerated eleven children, the descendants of whom have spelled the name, Swadener, Swadner, Swaidner, and Sweadner in different localities and generations, and it seems that this John Swadner and his brother, Frederick, are sons of Frederick Swander who came to America in 1732. His maternal ancestry is as follows: Symantha (Lycan) Swadener 1846-1892, Tobias Lycan 1809-1887, Jeremiah Lycan 1780-1855. On June 20, 1911, Dr. Swadener married Iva Boatman, a descendant of John Alden, of Mayflower fame. They have three children, Donald E., born April 5, 1914, and Ruth and Robert, twins, born March 1, 1920. Dr. Swadener is a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a York Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, I. O. O. F., and K. of P., the Chamber of Commerce and the Christian church. He is an active Republican and constant defender of our American institutions.

Charles N. Templeton, secretary and treasurer of the Templeton Coal Company and the Linton-Summit Coal Company, of Terre Haute, was born July 14, 1888 at Perth, Clay county, Ind., the son of John A. and Salome (Penna) Templeton. Mr. John A. Templeton is a prominent coal operator, and extended mention is made of him elsewhere in these pages. He came to Clay county when he was nineteen years of age, and was married in that county in September 1884. Mr. Charles N. Templeton was educated in Linton, Ind., and was graduated from the high school in 1907. He then attended Rose Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in civil engineering in 1913. After leaving college, he went into the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was engaged on the first survey of the Indiana-Frankfort branch of this system. In 1915 he started in the coal business at Linton with the Linton-Summit Coal Company, and in 1916 became secretary and treasurer of the Company, and in 1920 filled the same official positions with the Templeton Coal Company. He helped organize the Peoples Trust Company at Linton, and was a director thereof until he moved to Terre Haute. Mr. Templeton was married on October 4, 1914 to Nellie E. Becker, daughter of Robert I. and Lillie (Bell) Powell, and to this union one son has been born, Charles Richard. Mr. Templeton is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the Fort Harrison Country Club.

John A. Templeton, of Terre Haute, is one of the leading coal operators and producers in the Indiana field. He has been intimately identified with the coal business for over forty years, and is now recognized as an authority on all subjects pertaining to the industry. Mr. Templeton was born June 28, 1860 in Scotland, the son of Robert and Mary (Alexander) Templeton. Mr. Templeton was educated in Scotland, and came to this country with his father

in 1881, settling at Carbon, Ind., where they mined until the spring of 1883, when the father returned to Scotland. Mr. John A. Templeton then went to Cardonia, remaining there until 1884, when he went to Kansas and made a pre-empted claim of 160 acres of land. His financial condition was such at that time that he was forced to become a hod carrier. In the spring of 1885, he went back to Cardonia, and sent for his father, mother, sisters and four brothers. Ten months after the return to this country of the father, he was killed in the old Watson mine, and the rest of the family returned to Scotland with the exception of one sister and a brother, Robert, who still lives in Sullivan county and a sister who went to New York City and still lives there. Mr. Templeton next went to Perth, Ind., and mined for Mr. Talley until 1891, when he went to Linton, Indiana, and leased coal land. Here he sunk a shaft for a wagon mine, known as the Bon Ton Mine. This name was given to the mine by one Daniel O'Leary on account of Mr. Templeton being particular about the class of men he employed. He continued operating this mine, selling by wagon, until 1896, when, with the assistance of Mr. Talley and Mr. Penna, he had a switch installed, and commenced operating it as a railroad mine. In 1897, he sold this mine to Mr. Talley, and became general superintendent for that gentleman, continuing in that capacity until 1917, although he still is advisor for Mr. Talley. During this time as superintendent, he supervised the operation of the Coal Bluff Mining Company, the Shirley Hill Coal Co. and the Western Indiana Mining Company. He next became interested in what is now the Vandalia properties, No. 8 and No. 9, which was really his beginning as a coal operator, and in 1902 he became interested in the Twin Mines. He continued the Twin Mines until 1916, when that mine was purchased from the Coal Bluff Mining Company. In 1913, the Linton-Summit Coal Company was organized by Mr. Templeton. Mr. Templeton at present operates the Templeton Coal Company, the Linton-Summit Coal Company, Glendora Coal Company and has interests in the Knox County Fort Vein Coal Company. The Templeton Coal Company was two years old September 1st, 1922, and its officers are, John A. Templeton, president; Robert Templeton, vice-president; and Charles Templeton, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Templeton's other sons, Cecil and Phil, are salesmen for the Sterling-Midland Coal Company. The Templeton Coal Company operates the Glendora, Peerless, St. Clair and the Penna Mine at Hymera and other mining projects, and arrangements have been made with the Sterling-Midland Coal Company to handle the coal output. At the time the arrangements were made, the Glendora coal was practically unknown except in the immediate vicinity of Terre Haute. The Sterling-Midland people, convinced by chemical analysis and by many hard practical tests that Glendora coal was what they have since termed it "the

wonder coal of the west," immediately started a selling campaign that has since resulted in its becoming firmly established as a premier and favorite domestic fuel in eight different states. The combined output of the Peerless and Glendora mines of the Templeton Coal Company is approximately 2,500 tons daily, while their combined potential capacity is perhaps 5,000 tons daily. Enthusiastic consumers have stated that they would as soon use Glendora as the average anthracite, so superior is it in nearly every way to other bituminous coals.

The Terre Haute Malleable & Manufacturing Company, of which additional mention is made elsewhere in these pages, was organized in 1907, by Chicago capitalists, none of whom is now connected with the business. The present officials of the company are F. R. Benson, president; H. L. Arnold, treasurer, and A. S. Anderson, secretary. Mr. Benson and Mr. Arnold came to Terre Haute in 1914, and took active charge of the business. Mr. Arnold, a native of New York City, coming here from Portland, Ore. The products of this great company are used principally by railroads and automobile and truck manufacturers. They also manufacture agricultural implements. The raw material, pig iron, is obtained from Chicago, Toledo and southern Ohio, and the company consumes an average of 12,000 tons of coal annually, which comes from Kentucky and local mines. The average annual finished product amounts to 9,000 tons, in the manufacture of which it is found necessary to employ 325 men. Thus it may readily be seen that the Terre Haute Malleable & Manufacturing Company is one of the most influential factors in the commercial and laboring problems of a city which boasts many large industries of varied character.

Gus H. Tessman, manager of the Tessman Lumber Company of Terre Haute, Indiana, was born in Illinois, March 26, 1873, the son of August and Ernstena (Retka) Tessman, both natives of Germany who came to this country after their marriage, locating in Illinois. They lived on a farm for some time, and then moved to Arcola, Ill., where the mother died, the father thereafter making his home with Gus H. Tessman in Terre Haute until his death in 1918. They were both members of the Evangelical church, and had two sons: Charles, of Pawpaw, Ill., and Gus H. Gus H. Tessman was reared on his father's farm in Illinois, attending the public schools of the locality in his youth, and took his father's place in the flouring mill at Arcola at the age of thirteen years, on account of the illness of the elder man. He was for two years employed in the Arcola State Bank, and during the rest of the time until 1906, was in the lumber business at Arthur. In 1906, he came to Terre Haute to take a position with the Reese-Snyder Lumber Company, having charge of the office of this concern until 1913, when he

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engaged in the wholesale lumber business as manager of the Tessman Lumber Company with offices in the Terre Haute Trust Building. The success of this company has been a source of great personal gratification to Mr. Tessman, as well as having brought to him a considerable amount of financial gain. Mr. Tessman was married in 1893, to Retta Ehlenbach of Arcola, Ill., and they are the parents of one daughter, Elvada, the wife of Colonel Thompson. Colonel Thompson was one of the first volunteers for the army during the World war, was quickly promoted to a first lieutenancy, and served for the duration of the war in the Engineer Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Tessman have an adopted daughter, Pearl, aged fourteen years. Mr. Tessman volunteered his services to the government during the World war, and was accepted. For ten months in 1918, he averaged eighteen hours of hard work every day as purchasing agent for a construction division, and this meritorious service was highly commended by his superiors. He was in the service of the Government until December 24, 1918. He and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Tessman holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Terre Haute.

Frank B. Thomas, proprietor of the Thomas Auto Top Company, one of the successful business enterprises of Terre Haute, located at No. 904-6 Poplar street, is a native of Columbus, Ohio. He was born in that city in 1868, and was educated in its public schools. He then learned the trade of manufacturing buggies and carriages with the Columbus Buggy Company, with whom he continued for some time. In 1906, he came to Terre Haute, knowing that here there awaited him larger opportunities for success, and in 1909, he established his present business. This industry has grown and expanded to keep pace with the great increase in the use of the automobile, and now Mr. Thomas has the satisfaction of owning one of the leading businesses of its kind in this section of Indiana. Mr. Thomas was married at Columbus to Beulah B. Burger, of Indianapolis, and they have had two children: Rhea, who passed away January 24, 1922, at the age of thirty-one years, was an accomplished musician, and for a time was organist at the Liberty Theater of this city. She was the wife of Thomas Lucas. Raymond, the other child of Mr. Thomas, is associated with his father in business. He was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, where he was graduated from the high school, and also attended the Indiana State Normal School at this city. He took an active part in military affairs during the World war, and in co-operation with Richard Henry organized Company A, in Terre Haute, for service in the United States army. He served from the early part of 1917, until after the close of the war, both in this country and overseas for eleven months, and was first sergeant of

the unit. After receiving his honorable discharge from the service, he returned to civilian life in Terre Haute, and has since been in business with the Thomas Auto Top Company. He married Jane Goldsmith, and he and his wife are prominent in the younger social life of the city. Frank B. Thomas is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in all his civic relations is accounted one of the conscientious upbuilders of the community.

J. Edward Thomas. For more than half a century the name of Thomas has been familiar to the people of Terre Haute and Vigo county. The name is linked with blacksmithing and with military affairs in the minds of the citizens of this city. J. Edward Thomas was born in Terre Haute, February 7, 1872, the son of John J. and Caroline (Klaus) Thomas, the latter of whom is now deceased. The father was born in Ohio, in 1841, and served through the entire Civil war in the Union army. He enlisted in the Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry as a private in 1861, and was honorably discharged in 1864. J. Edward Thomas was educated in the schools of Terre Haute, and entered his father's blacksmith shop when he was a boy, and has continued therein successfully ever since, in association with his father who, at the age of eighty-one years, is still active in the business. The father built the present shop at the corner of Third and Poplar streets fifty-one years ago, and it is one of the land marks of the city. At the time of the Spanish-American war, J. Edward Thomas enlisted as a private in the Indiana National Guard. This was in May, 1898, and the organization was the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was transferred to active service as a first lieutenant and served until the close of the war, being discharged November 23, 1898. The Indiana National Guard was reorganized after the war, and Mr. Thomas was made captain of a Terre Haute infantry company, and served as such for three years, when he resigned. In 1917, he was given a commission as captain to organize Battery F, of the Second Indiana Field Artillery, and this battery was inspected by the governor of the State. However, for some reason or other, this organization was never mustered into the federal service, and it was disbanded, most of the men entering other units. Mr. Thomas has been active in fraternal circles at Terre Haute, is past master of Social Masonic Lodge, No. 86, is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, an Elk, and was captain of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias from 1903 to 1921. In his political beliefs, he is a staunch upholder of the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Thomas was married, March 7, 1894, to Julia A. Woodall. Mrs. Thomas was born January 19, 1872, at Terre Haute, the daughter of Robert and Anna (Schreech) Woodall, of Vigo county. Robert Woodall was first lieutenant in the First Indiana Volunteer Cavalry regi-

ment, and served his entire enlistment with honor and distinction. Mrs. Thomas early took a keen interest in the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans, and is past State president of that society. She did charity work for the organization from 1892 to 1910, and in this work became interested in the study of modern osteopathy, called physical cult-opathy, and in 1910 entered the International College of Drugless Physicians at Chicago. There she studied four and one-half years. She was graduated therefrom in 1915, although she practiced one and one-half years before she received her diploma in clinical work. The author of this method of treatment is Barnard MacFadden of New York, whose fame has spread over the entire world. In 1917, Dr. Thomas began practice in the Odd Fellows Building, Room 205, where her offices are still located. She specializes in Hydro-Therapy, dietetics and medical gymnastics. She has been most successful in her chosen profession, and through her splendid work has won the confidence and esteem of many of the best people of Terre Haute. Dr. Thomas is also a Republican in politics, and in religious matters is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She is an enthusiastic member of the Eastern Star and the Pythian Sisters, and both she and her husband are highly respected citizens of this community.

John L. Thompson, cashier of the Indiana State Bank, is well known to the financial interests of Terre Haute. Mr. Thompson was born in southern Illinois, December 19, 1888, and was educated in the common and high schools of Carbondale, Ill. His first business experience was gained in a bank at Carbondale, and in 1906, when the Indiana State Bank was organized at Terre Haute, he came here and took a position as clerk with that institution. His ability in financial matters found ready recognition with this bank, and in 1913, his services were rewarded by his election to the position of cashier of the bank, a position which he now holds. In this position of trust he has many occasions to exercise his astute business and banking sense, and his value to the bank is unquestioned. Mr. Thompson was married in Terre Haute in 1920, to Marie Owen of this city, and they have one child, Helen Marie. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, and is popular in the social life of the city.

Fred J. Tiedman, one of the organizers of the Wadley Company, a wholesale produce concern with headquarters at Terre Haute, Indiana, was born March 20, 1863, in Brooklyn, New York, the son of Henry and Louise (Piercy) Tiedman. When he was quite young, he moved to New Jersey with his parents, attending the public schools there. After leaving school, he worked for Meyer, Merkle & Ottman, printers, in New York for two years. He then went to work for a produce company in Jersey City, New Jersey, dressing poultry for the wholesale trade, and remained in this em-

ployment until he was twenty-one years of age. He then moved to Indianapolis where he was employed by John A. Sullivan in the same kind of business for a short time. He was transferred to Vincennes, Ind., and from there to Terre Haute, the plant of his company being located where the Kintz Lumber Company now stands. S. P. Wadley finally took over the business, and Mr. Tiedman continued to work for him. Mr. Wadley then sold out the business to A. Jerden, and Mr. Wadley and Mr. Tiedman went to Dubuque, Iowa, where they operated a business, having plants also at Iowa Falls and Waterloo, Iowa. In 1912, they sold out their entire business to Swift & Company, and Mr. Wadley retired from active participation in commercial affairs. Mr. Tiedman returned to Terre Haute, and in 1913 organized the Wadley Company in Partnership with S. C. Wadley, son of S. P. Wadley. In 1915, they opened another plant at Paris, Ill., and in the following year, one at Indianapolis. In 1917, they bought out the George Leeg Company at Mattoon, Ill., and in 1918, acquired one at Columbus, Ind., where they now have a very fine and up-to-date plant, and at present the building of another plant at Pana, Ill. is in progress. The expansion of their business has been healthy, and success has come to them in no small measure. Mr. Tiedman married Ella Daniels in 1907. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose and of the Travelers Protective Association. He is not bound by the dictates of any particular political party, but always votes for the men who are, in his opinion, the best candidates for the offices.

John S. Shirkie is a representative of a family of coal operators which has made an enviable reputation for itself in the history of the mining industry in Indiana. He was born May 4, 1880, at Carbon, Ind., the youngest of four sons born to Steward and Jean (Haggerty) Shirkie. These four sons, Hugh, Edward, Steward and John, all of whom are mentioned individually in this work, made humble beginnings in the mining world as miners, the family home at Carbon having been a log cabin, and they have risen to a place of great prominence among operators in the Indiana field. John S. Shirkie was educated in the Clinton, Indiana High School, and upon completing the prescribed course of instruction in that institution, entered upon his career in the coal business in association with his brothers. The parents were originally of Scotland, and there the father lived until the eldest child was born. The family then came to the United States, locating first at Middlesex, Ind., and later at Carbon, where John S. Shirkie was born. The interests of the Shirkies have been increased from year to year, until now their holdings ramify the choicest portions of the Indiana coal fields. The business has grown to such proportions that it was found necessary to maintain a branch at Chicago in order more



John S. Shirkie



easily to keep in touch with that territory, and to facilitate operations at that point, John S. Shirkie has taken up his residence in Chicago, although a considerable portion of his time is spent in Terre Haute. Mr. Shirkie was united in marriage with Margaret Canaday.

Adam Tressel, deceased, who was for many years one of the well-known residents of Terre Haute, was born in New Cumberland, Ohio, September 22, 1837, but came to Poland, Ind., when he was a young man. At Poland, he taught for some time in the local schools, and then removed to Staunton, Ind., where he engaged in the mercantile business. While he was thus engaged at Staunton he married Catherine Carpenter, a native of Clay county, Ind. Soon after his marriage, he disposed of his business interests at Staunton, and returned to Poland, where he embarked in a merchandising enterprise which proved very successful. He continued in that town for about two years, and then came to Terre Haute, where he lived until his death in 1912. His wife survived him for nine years, passing away in 1921, in this city. He was engaged in the grocery business when he first came to Terre Haute, but later went into the drug business. He was, however, deeply interested in various real estate ventures, and finally gave his entire attention to such projects, meeting with excellent success in this field of endeavor. He retired about ten years prior to his death, having attained to a sufficient degree of prosperity to permit him so to do. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and was also much interested in politics, although he never aspired to hold public office of any kind. He and his wife were devout members of Central Presbyterian church at Terre Haute. They had six children, as follows: Lilly May, now the wife of Dr. Charles R. La Bier; one who died in infancy; Harry Edgar, who died at about four years of age; Edith A., now the wife of Charles T. Inman; Mrs. Maud Yingling, of Canton, Ohio; and Mrs. Ruth Welsh of Schenectady, New York. All the children who survived were educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, and all were graduated from Wiley High School of this city. Charles T. Inman is an accountant with the wholesale department of the Deep Vein Coal Company, of Terre Haute, one of the largest operating concerns in the Indiana field, and he and Mrs. Inman are now living at the old Tressel homestead at No. 218 South Thirteenth street.

Horace E. Tune, active member of the firm of Tune Brothers, who own and manage the large clothing store at the corner of Fifth street and Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, Ind., was born August 4, 1867, at Shelbyville, Tenn., the son of William T. Tune. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his home city, and then attended the University of Tennessee from 1885 to 1887. After leaving school, he entered the clothing business

at Springfield, Mo., working for the Tune-Schneider Clothing Company until 1896. He came to Terre Haute twenty-six years ago, and organized the firm of Tune Brothers, selling a complete line of men's furnishings. The firm when organized was composed of John M. Tune, Lewis T. Tune, Horace E. Tune and John D. Steele of Terre Haute. The store was then located at 515-517 Wabash avenue, but in 1899 was removed to its present location, the rapidly increasing business necessitating the change to more commodious quarters. Of the original firm, Horace E. Tune is the active member now, John M. Tune is deceased, Lewis T. is connected with Bradstreet at St. Louis, while Mr. Steele still retains his membership in the firm. In 1914, Mr. Tune married Estelle Juntgen, of Kansas, Ill., a daughter of old and well-known residents of that city, her parents locating there in the early 'Fifties. Mr. Tune has a keen sense of civic pride, and may always be counted upon to do his full share toward the advancement of any movement intended to develop and improve Terre Haute. He served on the Board of Safety under Mayor Bidaman, and on the Park Board under Mayor Hunter. He is prominent in Masonic circles, having been treasurer of Terre Haute Lodge, No. 19, for the past twelve years, as well as being worshipful past master of this lodge. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is identified with other business interests as well as that of his clothing establishment, was made president of the Morris Plan Bank in 1920, in the organization of which he assisted at its inception in 1916, and is a director of the First National Bank of Terre Haute.

William Thomas Turman, head of the department of writing and drawing at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, was born in Turman township, Sullivan county, Indiana (the township having been named for his ancestors) in 1867, the son of Return J. and Perlina (Wible) Turman, who were pioneers in that community. Benjamin Turman, Professor Turman's great-grandfather, located in Sullivan county in 1910, coming from Bedford county, Virginia, and erected a fort for the protection of the people in that section of the country. Professor Turman's father was a farmer throughout his entire life in Turman township. Professor Turman was educated in the country schools, and was graduated from Union Christian College, at Merom, in 1894, although he had taught school for some time prior to his graduation. In the fall of 1894 he came to Terre Haute as head of the department of writing and drawing, at the Normal School. Professor Turman was married in September, 1894, to Miss Margaret A. Fisher, of Mount Carmel, Ill., a daughter of Elhanan Fisher, and to this union two children have been born: Arthur, a graduate of the University

of Chicago, served during the World war in the Six Hundred and Third United States Engineers, and later in the Second Engineers. He participated in the march into Germany after the signing of the Armistice, and was a teacher in the department of geography and geology in the A. E. F. University at Baune, France. Ruth, the other child of Professor and Mrs. Turman, is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and is a teacher. Professor Turman has prepared a set of copy books, which are valuable in teaching writing. He is a member of the National and State Teachers Associations, and is an active member of the Art Association of Terre Haute. He makes a great many paintings of scenes in and about Terre Haute, and has exhibited at Wanamaker's in Philadelphia and John Herron Institute. Most of his paintings have been made in Deming Woods. He is chairman of the County Board of Charities, and in every way evinces a readiness to assist in any civic improvement.

Arnold Utterback, M. D. One of the well-known medical practitioners of Vigo county, Indiana is Dr. Arnold Utterback, of New Goshen. He is a native of Bath county, Kentucky, born August 5, 1885, and is the second of three children, all sons, born to Harmond E. and Emma (Arnold) Utterback. Caleb, the Doctor's older brother, is a resident of Lexington, Ky., where he follows the barber trade. He was educated in the common schools and took a course in Kentucky State University, following the profession of teaching for a number of years thereafter. He is a Democrat politically, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He married Effie Wilson, and they have one daughter, Ruth. Frank, the Doctor's younger brother, is also a resident of Lexington, but is at present a student in the embalming school at Indianapolis. Harmond E. Utterback, the father is a native of Bath county, where he was a farmer. He received a good common school education, and was highly respected in his home community. Mrs. Utterback is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while her husband is a communicant of the Baptist church. She is a sister of William E. Arnold, who was the editor of the Pentacostal Herald, and is now holding that position with the Kentucky Methodist Herald. Dr. Utterback was educated in the common schools, and then entered the Sharpsburg Male and Female Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903. He followed this with a two years' course in Transylvania University, pursuing a liberal arts course, that institution being the oldest university in the State of Kentucky. Having decided upon a career in the medical profession, he then entered the University of Louisville in 1908, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1912. Since that time he has been in active practice at New Goshen, Ind., and has built up an extensive clientage. He has his own dispensary and owns a splendid library, keeping fully abreast with the

improvements constantly being made in the profession. His practice extends into Vermilion county, as well as throughout the northern and northwestern part of Vigo county. Dr. Utterback married Mary Hansel on June 26, 1919. She is a native of this county, the daughter of John and Emma (Hay) Hansel, well-known citizens of Vigo county, both of whom are now living at New Goshen, where they are members of the United Brethren church. Dr. Utterback is a Democrat, and has always upheld the true Jeffersonian principles of that party. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Samson No. 561, of New Goshen, and Mrs. Utterback is a Pythian Sister and a member of the Rebekahs of New Goshen.

John F. Van Vactor is a capable and efficient agriculturist of Lost Creek township, Vigo county, where he and his brother, Charles B., are owners of 233 acres of valuable land. Mr. Van Vactor was born June 22, 1878, in Lost Creek township, the son of Benjamin F. and Josephine (Dickerson) Van Vactor, the former born in Butler county, Ohio, May 22, 1852, and the latter born in 1856. Their marriage was celebrated on May 22, 1877, and of their children, Ellis R., Charles B. and John F., the subject, are living. The father was a farmer all his life, and was considered to be quite a successful man. He was a Republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He had a common school education, and in religious matters adhered to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father died April 17, 1920, and the mother February 19, 1922, and both are interred in Highland Lawn cemetery. Ellis R. Van Vactor was born September 29, 1882, and is engaged in farming at Scranton, North Dakota. He married Mariam N. Nichols, and they have three children, Glenn, Orval and Robert. Charles B. Van Vactor was born October 6, 1884, is the proprietor of a restaurant in Terre Haute, and is a musician of talent, playing a cornet in the Terre Haute Band. John F. Van Vactor married Bertha P. Helmstetler on March 4, 1904, and to this union ten children have been born, of whom eight are now living: Ben H., Ruth A., Audrey E., Charles R., Russell C., Mary Eva, Helen Fay and John F., Jr. Mr. Van Vactor received a common school education and attended the Terre Haute Business College for six months. He engaged in farming with his father until he was married, and he then commenced business for himself. He operated a coal mine for about six months, and during the remainder of his time has been actively interested in his farming enterprises. Mrs. Van Vactor is the daughter of Henry W. and Parsie (Dickerson) Helmstetler, and a review of them and of their children will be found in the biographical record of Murray F. Lowish, elsewhere in this volume. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Van Vactor, Ben H. has had two years in the high school, Ruth A. has had one year, and all are attending common school.

except the two youngest, Helen F. and John F., Jr. Although he has been energetic in his business life, Mr. Van Vactor has taken time to interest himself in political and other matters of importance in the township and county life, and he and his wife are popular in the social affairs of their community. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 57, at Terre Haute, Ind., and is a member of the Encampment.

Harvey Valentine, whose success as a wholesaler of meats has brought him to a position of prominence in the commercial life of Terre Haute where he has been connected with the meat business for the past thirty-two years, was born at Greencastle, Pa. May 1, 1871, the son of Isaac and Amanda (Miller) Valentine. Mr. Valentine moved to Middletown, Ind., with his parents when he was four years old, and in that city attended the public school. In 1884, he moved with his parents to Fairfield, Ill., and two years later came with them to Terre Haute. His father opened a meat market at Twelfth and Poplar streets on April 17, 1890, and Mr. Valentine immediately started working for him. He continued in his father's employ until he was able to buy out that gentleman's interests in the business on August 1, 1897, from which time until 1907 he continued the business on his own initiative. On September 15, 1907, he organized the firm known as Valentine & Company, Wholesale Fresh Meats, starting in business in the present location at Taylorville with a capital of \$520. That there was a demand for a business of this nature at Terre Haute has been demonstrated to his utmost satisfaction, the business having grown from its humble beginnings to be a business of \$750,000 a year. The output of the plant is about 300 hogs, 80 cattle, 50 sheep and calves and 8,000 pounds of sausage a week. The officers of the company are: Harvey Valentine, president; I. T. McGlone, secretary; Miss Lena Valentine, treasurer. Mr. Valentine married Ida C. Dickey of Fairfield, Ill., on May 18, 1898, and four children have been born to them, Lena, Mildred, Carl and Dorothy. The father of Mrs. Valentine was a well-known resident of Fairfield, and served as sheriff of Wayne county, Illinois. Mr. Valentine is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and takes a good citizen's interest in all civic affairs. He was city councilman during the Lyons administration, serving with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents from 1908 to 1912. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce and the Knights of Pythias.

Vigo-American Clay Company. Following the plan laid down by the Maker of this world, natural laws have been working for millions of years to provide the materials necessary for the manufacture of the best of building materials cheaply along the banks on the west side of the Wabash River near Terre Haute.

Richard Dahlen and John Dailey discovered a location near the town of West Terre Haute where there was a good supply of shale suitable for the manufacture of hollow building tile, underlaid with coal suitable for burning this ware. In the year 1901 they organized the Vigo Clay Company including A. Herz, Andrew J. Crawford, Eugene Duenweg, Josephus C. Davis and Henry Preston, and started a factory which has done a great deal to develop this city by furnishing high grade building material cheaply. Aside from this local market, they developed a wide market for this material. The American Clay Company was organized in the year 1908 by Frank R. Hale, John Dailey, L. R. Whitney, S. M. Cowgill, F. D. Oakley and James Luther, and built a large modern kiln for the manufacture of the same goods about a mile south of the Vigo Clay Company's plant. In the year 1910 they doubled the capacity of this plant, making it the largest kiln of its kind in America, and at this time, Mr. Hale resigned his position with the Vandalia railroad to take charge of the operation of the enlarged plant. These two companies consolidated in the year 1915 under the name of the Vigo-American Clay Company with Frank R. Hale as General Manager and H. C. Stickel as Secretary-Treasurer, which positions they still hold. The other officers of the company at present are L. R. Whitney, President and Richard Dahlen, vice-president with Wilson Naylor Cox, S. M. Cowgill and John F. Kehoe as the other directors. This company employs about two hundred men, and under normal conditions ships about four thousand carloads of building tile and brick annually to a market covering twenty-four states, the Dominion of Canada, Mexico and Cuba. It owns sufficient shale and coal to continue at this rate about a century, and can increase this capacity indefinitely whenever the market may justify. Frank Robert Hale was born at Bois, Ill., August 14, 1869, his father, Robert K. Hale being a direct descendant of Robert Hale who settled in Charleston, Mass., in the year 1630 and became the founder of a family well-known in the history of this country, including Nathan Hale, Edward Everett Hale and others. His mother, Marcella E. Chadwick was born on the fourth of July, and was a descendant of the old English family of Chadwick, her father, Judge Samuel Chadwick, of Michigan, being Commissioner of Pensions at Washington where he died of sunstroke while addressing a large open air meeting. After graduating from high school and attending Benton Harbor College two years, he entered the employ of the C. W. & M. Ry. (Now Michigan Division of Big Four), as night operator at Benton Harbor, working fourteen hours nightly for \$20.00 per month. However, he was promoted rapidly, and during twenty-two years of continuous railroad service, held in turn the following positions: Operator at Warsaw and Goshen; cashier at Benton Harbor; first operator for the Vandalia line when it was extended to St. Joseph; operator at

Collinsville and Indianapolis; agent at Hibbard and Plymouth; City passenger and ticket agent at Terre Haute; the first stenographer used by Mr. W. R. McKeen, (who was then president of the Vandalia Line), and then agent at St. Joseph, Mich., including charge of the across lake traffic to Milwaukee and Chicago. While there, in 1896 he married Hattie Alice Wise, whose father was a merchant at Lake Maxinkuckee and whose grandfather was one of the earliest settlers and first school teachers in that region. They have two daughters, Lillian who is now a senior in DePauw University and Mary Alice, who is eleven years old. When the north end of the Vandalia Line was bid in by its bond holders at a receiver's sale, he became general manager and made the road pay so well that at the end of the year, the bondholders were able to lease the road advantageously to the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, connecting at South Bend and running to Clinton, Ia., and he became superintendent of the entire line with office at Kankakee, Ill. Two years later when this line was absorbed by the New York Central Lines, he returned to the Vandalia Line as local freight agent at Terre Haute, which position he held eight years until he resigned in 1910 to become general manager of the American Clay Company in which he had become interested as one of the original incorporators two years before. Under his management its kiln has been improved and trebled in size until it is now the largest kiln of its kind in America, a consolidation has been effected with the Vigo Clay Company, and he is now general manager of the consolidated Vigo-American Clay Company. For six years he has been the director representing the Indiana and Illinois manufacturers in the Hollow Building Tile Association, and as chairman of the traffic committee of that association has by a four year's fight assisted in finally securing from the Interstate Commerce Commission an order establishing more uniform rates on brick and building tile, and removing local discriminations. During the war he was a member of the war service committee which assisted the government in securing the hollow building tile which it needed quickly and in large quantities to aid in the development of its war facilities. At the same time he was also an active member of the County Council of Defense for Vigo county, a member of the Liberty Guards, and also of other agencies used by the Government. He is a Knight Templar, a Shriner, a member of the Terre Haute Rotary Club, Fort Harrison Country Club, director of the Citizens Trust Company, and a trustee and treasurer of the First Methodist Episcopal church.

H. C. Stickel, secretary and treasurer of the Vigo-American Clay Products Company of Terre Haute, Ind., was born at Miamisburg, Ohio, the son of William H. and Isabella (Cameron) Stickel, the father a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the mother born at Knightstown, Ind. H. C. Stickel came to Terre Haute when he

was but five years of age, and as a boy had a newspaper route and worked in a carriage shop. He reported on newspapers for four years, having been on the staffs of the Evening Journal, the Morning Express and the Evening News. He left journalistic work to enter the auditor's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and after that was in the Revenue Service for seven years. However, he could see no opportunity for great advancement in the Revenue Service, and consequently left it to go with the American Clay Products Company. He continued as a valued employee of that concern, and when, in January, 1915, it was merged with the Vigo Clay Company under the name of the Vigo-American Clay Products Company, he was made a director and the secretary and treasurer of the new company, official positions which he has held ever since. As an indication of the high esteem in which Mr. Stickel is held by manufacturers and business men in general throughout the State of Indiana, it may be mentioned that he was elected a director of the Indiana Manufacturers' Association in 1920, and has recently been re-elected to that office for two more years, an honor which has never heretofore been bestowed upon any man. Mr. Stickel was married on Thanksgiving Day in 1904, to Lula Moulden, of Martinsville, Ind., and they have one son, William H., who is a student at the Indiana State Normal School. In his religious affiliations, Mr. Stickel is a member of the Washington Avenue Presbyterian church, and is popular in the civic and social life of the city.

Fred R. Waldron. In the world of business, commerce and industry, perhaps the most important single agency is advertising, and as a specialist in this field, Mr. Fred R. Waldron, of Terre Haute has gained more than local success. He was born at Urbana, Ohio, October 12, 1881, the son of James H. and Sophia Waldron, the former born at Dayton and the latter at Lancaster, Pa., in 1849. Mr. Waldron received his education in the High School at Springfield, Ohio, and was graduated from Wittenberg College in 1903. On October 20, 1904 he was married to Mabel, the daughter of Isaac and Letitia Pearl, of Springfield. Mr. Waldron began his business career in the Advertising Department of "The Springfield Ohio Democrat," which newspaper was bought soon afterwards by Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, and consolidated with "The Springfield News" forming with "The News" of Dayton, the News League of Ohio. Governor Cox retained Mr. Waldron as Advertising Manager of "The Springfield News" which position he held until 1909 when the position of Advertising Manager of the Terre Haute Post was offered him by the Scripps-McRea League of Newspapers. In less than a year after coming to Terre Haute, Mr. Waldron was promoted to the position of Business Manager of this newspaper, developing it from its beginning to a position of promi-

nence and influence in the community. In the fall of 1915, Mr. Waldron determined to enter into business for himself along the lines of his chosen profession, and opened "Waldron's Advertising Agency" in the Opera House Block, specializing in Direct Advertising. The demand for such an agency was quickly demonstrated and the business grew steadily and expanded until within a few years he had surrounded himself with a large and capable force of assistants and is rendering service to a growing clientele throughout western Indiana and eastern Illinois. While specializing in Direct Advertising and equipped for an extensive mailing service, Mr. Waldron devotes most of his time to the preparation of Advertising copy and in the direction of advertising campaigns. Immediately upon entering into business for himself, Mr. Waldron became a very active member of the Rotary Club of Terre Haute, doing much to bring this organization to prominence in the community and serving it as secretary for a period of five years, during the strenuous activities of the World war. During the period of the World war, Mr. Waldron represented the Government through the Department of Justice as Chief of the American Protective League in Vigo County, an organization composed of 135 confidential agents distributed in every line of commercial, labor and social activity throughout the county. Several hundred cases falling under the Selective Service and Espionage Acts, were successfully handled through this organization. Mr. Waldron is an active member of the Terre Haute Advertising Club and fraternally is a Mason, having attained to the Thirty-second Degree in the Scottish Rite, is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In political matters, he actively supports the Republican ticket and in religious connection is an ardent worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, serving as president of the Official Board of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Terre Haute since 1914. He is also a member of the State Finance Committee of the Indiana Area of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Waldron make their home at 670 Swan street.

Nathan G. Wallace, who has for over fifty years been a resident of Vigo county, is one of those men who has attained prominence in both public service and private enterprise. He was born in Owen county, Ind., July 16, 1866, the son of David M. and Ann Elizabeth (Ecret) Wallace, and came with his parents to Vigo county in 1871, settling on a farm in Riley township where he received his earlier education. In 1875, he came to Terre Haute with his father, and continued his schooling in the graded school of the Second Ward. He then moved back to the farm in Riley township in the fall of 1881, where he engaged in farming and stock raising for fifteen years. In 1896, he returned to Terre Haute, locating in the neighborhood of Twelve Points, where he has since

resided. On December 19, 1897, he purchased the grocery store then owned by George Phillips, and which he has greatly enlarged and still owns. In 1906, he was elected auditor of Vigo county on the Democratic ticket, and was re-elected in 1910, serving with marked ability for eight years. After retiring from the office of auditor he continued looking after his business interests at Twelve Points, and in 1919 was active in organizing the State bank of Twelve Points, was, and now is, a member of the board of directors of that institution, and was by the board elected its first president, which official position he now holds. He is also president of the North Side Realty and Loan Company. Mr. Wallace was active in all matters pertaining to issues involved in the World war, and was especially so in soliciting for the sale of Liberty bonds. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 390 at Riley, Ind., and of Paul Revere Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 374, as well as of the Knights of the Tents of the Maccabees, Tent No. 121. On March 24, 1886, Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Mellie Collister, daughter of William and Ella Collister, and to their union the following children have been born: William D. aged thirty-two years, is chief engineer of the maintenance of way department of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company with his office in Terre Haute, is married and has two children, a boy and a girl: Hugh E. is twenty-eight years of age, was in the service of his country during the World war as an aviator, after which he was with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for some time, and is now secretary-treasurer of the Acme Coal and Lime Company, of which he is half owner, located at Tenth and Poplar streets, Terre Haute; Arthur G., aged twenty years, is now a student of the Indiana State University; two other children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are members of the Christian church and are active in its work. They have always been interested in all charitable efforts in behalf of the poor and needy, giving freely aid and money to those coming under their observation. Mr. Wallace is one of the substantial business men of Terre Haute, and is highly respected by all who know him. As president of the North Side Realty & Loan Company, he at present, is directing the building of a bank office building at Twelve Points, where the present Twelve Point State Bank will be located.

William C. Walter, who is well-known in the automobile business at Terre Haute, where he is proprietor of the Walter Battery Service, and exclusive representative for this district of the Willard Service Battery Company, was born in Clark county, Ill., April 16, 1884, the son of John F. and Mary (Imle) Walter. Both parents were born in Germany, the father in 1847 and the mother in 1850. They moved to Terre Haute in 1897, and here the father died in 1908, while the mother is still living in this city at No. 465 South Fifteenth street. Mr. William C. Walter was educated in the

public school in Illinois and at Terre Haute. He worked for the American Car & Foundry Company for four years, and during that time was promoted from apprentice to machine man. He then was employed with the Central Manufacturing Company for one year, and in March 1904 went West, working for the Sansimon Cattle Company on wind mills and gas engines until 1909. In June of that year he returned to Terre Haute and became associated with the Terre Haute Automobile Company, and in May, 1911 took charge of the repair and battery service departments for that company. In 1914 the battery service had developed to such an extent that Mr. Walter was placed in charge of that department alone. On June 26, 1920, he took over the battery service from the Terre Haute Automobile Company, and formed the Walter Battery Service Company. He has been connected with battery service for fourteen years, and is thoroughly conversant with all details of the business. Since 1920 it has increased five times in volume. Mr. Walter married Margaret Millette on November 26, 1912. She is a native of Ohio, the daughter of James and Margaret (McCafferty) Millette, and she and her husband have two children, Lee Maurice and Margaret Ann. Mr. Walter has one brother, Fred, who is also a resident of Terre Haute. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Chamber of Commerce, and in political matters is independent, voting for the man he believes to be best qualified for the office.

Thomas J. Ward, well-known to the business men of Terre Haute and Vigo county as public accountant, was born in Fayette township, this county, February 26, 1865, the son of Thomas and Anna (Balfe) Ward. The father was born in 1836 in Washington county, Maryland, but spent most of his life in Indiana. He was a nursery man and fruit grower, and was prominent in Democratic political affairs. He died February 25, 1915, and the mother passed away December 10, 1910. Thomas J. Ward, whose name heads this biography, was educated in the public schools, and attended the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, and the Terre Haute Commercial College. He taught in the common schools for a time, and attended the Normal School during vacations from 1886 to 1890. After completing his course in the commercial college, he began keeping books for Cook, Bell & Lowry, wholesale druggists, of Terre Haute, remaining with this concern until 1917, when he entered the Internal Revenue Service. In 1919, Mr. Ward supervised the opening at Chicago of the offices of the Government Internal Revenue Service, and resigned from this service in 1921. During this period of service with the government he was Chief of Division No. 10, located at Gary, Ind., for four counties, namely, Jasper, Newton, Porter and Lake counties, Ind. On February 1, 1921, the present firm of Spencer & Ward, Public Accountants, was formed, and no small measure of material success

has come to it since that time. Mr. Ward married Grace Newton September 24, 1895, the daughter of Henry and Emily (Spaulding) Newton, old residents of Youngstown, Ohio. Mrs. Ward's father died in 1904 and her mother in 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are the parents of two children, Arthur N. Ward, a traveling salesman, and Rowena Florence, the wife of Mr. John R. Crapo, a retail druggist located at the corner of Seventh and Seabury streets, Terre Haute. Mr. Ward has five sisters, Mrs. Horace Hinton, of Terre Haute, Mrs. J. H. Bolton, of St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Mrs. P. Malone, of Terre Haute, Miss Jennie Ward, a school teacher in St. Louis, and Miss Rose Ward, a school teacher in Oakland, Calif. Mr. Ward is a member of the Lions Club and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, and politically gives his support to the Democratic party.

John Webster, who has lived on the Webster homestead in Nevins township, Vigo county for fifty-two years, is one of the well-known farmers of this locality. The land on which he now lives was entered by his grandfather, Reuben Webster, March 18, 1837. Thirteen hundred acres of land were entered by him at that time, and the deeds to the land are of the old sheep skin variety, and are signed by President Martin Van Buren. John Webster was born in Parke county, Indiana, in 1853, the son of Daniel and Mariah (Hartman) Webster. John is the only one of three children in this family who now survives, and his father died August 13, 1895, and the mother in 1858. John Webster has been a farmer all his life, and has been most successful. He married Elizabeth Studley, and seven children were born to this union, only four of whom are now living: Salome Belle, Ethel Pearl, Jesse Carl and James Weaver. Salome Belle Webster married Lester Stuart, a coal miner, and they have three daughters, Gladys, May and Nina; Ethel Pearl Webster married Marion Compton, a bank boss at a mine, and they have two children living, Reva and Maxwell; Jesse Carl Webster is fire boss in a mine; and James Weaver Webster, a miner by vocation, married Hazel Spoor, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Dorothy. Mrs. John Webster is the daughter of Sandford and Sarah (Redick) Studley, the former of whom was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Fifty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in 1886, and the mother died in 1898. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Webster; Mary Jane; Anna, now Mrs. Hardy; Luella, who married William Ferguson and has four children living; and Theotis, who served in the United States army during the World war. Daniel Earl Webster, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Webster, passed away on the threshold of a great career. He was born May 7, 1884, received a common school education, and from boyhood was attracted to the ministry. He was a great student of

the Bible and taught a Sunday school class in the Methodist Episcopal church at Terre Haute. He was studying earnestly to become a minister of the Gospel, when he contracted tuberculosis, from which dread disease he died on November 4, 1912. He lies interred in the Webster cemetery, where a monument is erected in loving memory. It was a bitter blow to his father and mother that he was taken in the very prime of his young life, but they find comfort in the happy memories of their fine son. Mrs. Webster is a devout member of the Methodist church, and has been active in its affairs since she was sixteen years of age. She and her husband are citizens of sterling worth, and have done much toward the upbuilding of the county.

Lewis B. Webster, who is prominently identified in educational circles at Terre Haute, where he is an instructor in the Wiley High School, was born in Perrysville, Vermilion county, Indiana, June 14, 1873. His parents were Stephen and Rebecca Jane (Betzer) Webster, now deceased, both of whom were natives of Chillicothe, Ohio. They came to Vermilion county in about 1857, where they lived on a farm until they died. Lewis B. Webster was educated in the graded and high schools of Perrysville, and attended the teachers college of Onarga, Ill., for two summer terms. He then came to Terre Haute to enter the Indiana State Normal School, and since his graduation from that institution in 1899, has been teaching with the exception of a period of six years when he was employed in the post office. He had begun his pedagogical work even prior to his completing the Normal course, and after leaving the Terre Haute Post Office, he went to the Wiley High School in 1907. Since that year he has been constantly engaged at that school, although previously he had taught physics and chemistry for one year at the Indiana State Normal School. He instructs classes in botany and agriculture, and his success in his profession has made him a valuable member of the teaching staff of the city schools. From 1909 until 1919, he also taught in the Veterinary College at Terre Haute, those years covering the entire life of that institution. Mr. Webster was united in marriage in 1901, to Miss Grace C. Wright, of Brazil, Ind., and they are the parents of a son, Lewis A. Mr. Webster is a representative of one of the old families of the country. His maternal grandparents were from Pennsylvania, and his paternal grandparents were from Virginia. His grandfather Webster was in the famous Hull surrender of the War of 1812, when General Hull capitulated, and his great-grandfather Webster served under General Washington during the Revolutionary war. His uncles, Chris and Crate Webster, both met hero's deaths in the Civil war, and the history of the entire family is one in which to take a pardonable pride. Lewis B. Webster is a Republican, and while he takes a good citizen's interest in political

matters, has never sought public office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in fraternal circles is a Knight of Pythias and a Mason.

Frank L. Wedel, M. D., a practising physician and surgeon of Terre Haute, where he has been professionally engaged since 1914, is a native Hoosier, having been born in Clay county, Indiana, September 22, 1884, the son of John and Lena (Zerlenger) Wedel. When he was about three years of age, his parents took him to Illinois, where they located, and where the father died in 1892. Mrs. Wedel is still living. Dr. Wedel was educated in the public schools of his home community, and then entered Vincennes University, from which he was graduated in 1906. He then taught school for some time, but having made the decision to become a physician and surgeon, he entered the Northwestern Medical College at Chicago, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1912. He served an internship of one and one-half years at Wesley Hospital at Chicago, and then, in 1914, came to Terre Haute, thinking this a good field in which to practice. This expectation has been fully realized, for Dr. Wedel has been eminently successful in this city. He has offices at No. 112 North Seventh street, and is a member of the staff of St. Anthony's Hospital. Dr. Wedel was married in 1910, to Mrs. Elsa Meskinnen of Lawrence county, Ill., and to this union three children have been born: Marjorie, Francine and Charlotte.

Mosheim S. Weills, cashier and vice-president of the State Bank of West Terre Haute, and also vice-president of the Wabash Savings & Trust Company, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1858, the son of Solomon and Lydia (Schaeffer) Weills, both of Preston county, Virginia. The father was born February 12, 1818, and the mother was born February 12, 1826. Mr. Weills was six years of age when his mother died, and his father passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. Mr. Weills was educated in the common schools, and was graduated from the high school at Tippecanoe, Ohio. He then went to Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, and was twenty years old when he left this institution. He engaged in farming operations for three years, and then went to work at the hardware business at Rochester, Ind. He became a partner in the firm, which was known as Weills & Peterson, and continued in the business for eight years, at the conclusion of which he came to Terre Haute with the C. C. Smith Sons Company at Third and Wabash avenue, likewise a hardware business. He was engaged with this business for fourteen years, and then went in with the State Bank of West Terre Haute, of which he is now cashier and vice-president. He is likewise vice-president of the Wabash Savings & Trust Company, as noted above, and occupies a position of eminence in the Terre

Haute financial life. Mr. Weills was married in February, 1878, to Mary Stahl of Greenville, Ohio, who died in 1903. He has six children, all college graduates. Mr. Weills is a Republican, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Masons, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

J. Paul Welch, one of the well-known contractors of Terre Haute, where he specializes in street paving and sewer construction, was born in Pierson township, Vigo county, Indiana, February 19, 1877, the son of James H. and Mary E. (Thomas) Welch. His paternal grandfather, Paul K. Welch, was a pioneer of Vigo county, and the Thomas family were early settlers here, both families having played a valuable part in the development of the county. Mr. and Mrs. James H. Welch, the parents of J. Paul Welch, were farming people, both now deceased, reared a family of six children, four of whom are now living. J. Paul Welch was reared on the home farm, and was educated in the public schools and Brown's Business College of Terre Haute, and after completing the course in the latter institution he remained in Terre Haute as an employee for a grocery store. He remained in this position for two years, and then found employment with a firm of paving contractors. Later, he went into business for himself, and has been very successful. He is a careful estimator, and always lives up to the spirit as well as to the word of his contracts, having thus earned an enviable reputation as a reliable contractor. He owns valuable property at Nos. 815 and 817 South Fifth street, and lives at the latter place with his wife, formerly Miss Clara Hosler, a native of Owen county, Indiana, whom he married at Terre Haute. Mr. Welch is a representative of one of the old established families of this country. His maternal great-grandfather, General John Thomas, served as a soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary war, as commander of Kentucky troops, and was known at that time as Old Pap Thomas. He is a member of the Fort Harrison Country Club, and fraternally is a Free Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

Frank J. Weldele, of F. J. Weldele & Company, printers of Terre Haute, was born in this city on December 29, 1873, the son of George and Mary Elizabeth Weldele, both natives of Germany. When 12 years of age he worked after school and on Saturdays in the printing offices of Simeon Locke and C. W. Brown. After completing his education in the public schools of Terre Haute, in 1888, Mr. Weldele took a position with the printing company of Moore & Langan of this city, where he learned all the details of the printing business. He was with this firm for 17 years. In April, 1904, he engaged in the printing business for himself in partnership with John V. Lundstrom, on Ohio street, where he continued until November, 1917. At that time the firm opened its present plant at No. 25 South Fifth street. This enterprise has

prospered to the eminent satisfaction of its owners and they are known throughout the State as printers of unusual merit. The present business was established through the purchase of the Terre Haute Printing Company, which had for years occupied a prominent place in the industry. Mr. Weldele was married on April 18, 1895, to Bertha S. Himmelbauer, daughter of Simon and Katherine (Maier) Himmelbauer, of Terre Haute, and to this marriage four children have been born: Frances, Walter, Mary and Frank J., Jr. In political matters Mr. Weldele gives his support to the Democratic party, but has never sought nor held public office. He is a member of the German Reformed church. Fraternally, he holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, Euclid Lodge, No. 573, Free and Accepted Masons, the Terre Haute Commandery, Zorah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., and in Lodge No. 86 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is also a member of the T. P. A. and U. C. T. Mr. Weldele has long been a prominent figure in Terre Haute amateur theatricals, and his services are usually in demand for occasions of this sort. His expertness and cleverness have been effectual in numerous theatrical successes, and the liberal co-operation which he has given the Elks and Knights of Pythias in Years past has won him a wide circle of friends. He is an entertainer of no mean ability, and some of the most enjoyable features of public entertainments, such as the Elks annual show, have been numbers designed and produced by Mr. Weldele.

Richard A. Werneke is not only a distinguished member of the Vigo county bar, but is also one of the prominent and influential Democratic political leaders in the State of Indiana. Mr. Werneke was born in Terre Haute May 1, 1883, the son of August A. and Susan Damarias (Kelley) Werneke, the former a native of Putnam county, Indiana, and the latter of Terre Haute. Mr. Werneke's maternal grandparents were Andrew P. and Bridget Kelley, who lived most of their lives in Terre Haute. Andrew P. Kelley served in the Civil war as captain of a ship on the Mississippi River, and his wife lived to the age of ninety-nine years. Mr. Werneke's paternal grandfather, August Werneke, was born in Germany, but came to this country early in life. He owned one of the pioneer tanneries in Indiana, located at Greencastle, and married a Miss Scott of Indiana. August A. Werneke, the father, was a musician and printer in Terre Haute all his life, and he and his wife, both of whom are now deceased, had the following children: Albert (deceased), Richard, Eleanor, Raymond, Carl and George H. (deceased). Mr. Richard A. Werneke was educated in the Catholic and public schools of Vigo county, and his first employment was as a page in the Terre Haute City Court. He then took up the study of law under Albert J. Kelley, and was admitted to the bar in 1910. He became a partner in practice of Judge P. O. Carver

of this city, and after some years of successful practice with this gentleman, went into it for himself, and still continues alone. He is a member of the County, State and American Bar Associations, and is a charter member of the Indiana Democratic Club. He has served in all capacities in the Democratic political organization, commencing in his boyhood days. He was city Democratic chairman the first time the entire ticket was elected, and has been very active in State politics, drafting platforms and other work. He has many times been a delegate to the State Democratic Convention, and is widely recognized as being one of the leaders of the party in Indiana. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the Vigo Circuit two terms, serving from 1914 to 1917, and is the only candidate ever nominated for a third term. Mr. Werneke was an enthusiastic supporter of the cause of the United States during the World war, and gave most of his time to aiding in some form of civilian war work. During the early part of the period of this country's participation, he was a member of the legal advisory board of Draft Board, No. 2, and he raised the company funds for Companies B and H of Terre Haute, so that they were able to leave the city for training camps fully equipped. He also helped to raise the fund for Company A, and assisted Herman Hulman in the organization of the Vigo County War Chest Fund. Mr. Hulman originated the War Chest idea, and it was adopted by nearly every community throughout the United States. Mr. Werneke left in October, 1919, for France as a Knights of Columbus secretary, and after a few months of this effective service, returned to Terre Haute in February, 1920. Mr. Werneke was married, September 10, 1910, to Mina A. Wynn, of Redman, Ill., and to this union one child, Richard A., was born, August 14, 1917. Mr. Werneke is a popular member of the Knights of Columbus.

Frank A. Wey, who has for many years been prominent in political and civic affairs at Terre Haute, where he is engaged in the monument business, was born at Allentown, Pa., August 6, 1850, the son of Francis and Agnes (Van Valser) Wey. When he was eight years of age he went to St. Joseph, Mo. to live with his uncle, and remained there until he had completed his schooling. In 1865, he came to Terre Haute and learned the trade of paper hanging and decorating, continuing in that business for five years. He then started in the grocery business at No. 1029 South Second street, but in 1879 left that enterprise to go into the monument business with his brother, Charles J. Wey. Since that time Mr. Wey has been identified with this business, most of the time located on Walnut street, and the firm was known as Wey Brothers. These two gentlemen have taught the monument business to many men who are now engaged therein. In 1900, Charles J. Wey, who is

living at No. 310 Willow street, left the business, and is now engaged in public work, being superintendent of bridge building for Vigo county. Frank A. Wey continued the business alone until 1917, when he admitted his son, Richard, to partnership, the firm being known as Frank A. Wey & Son. Mr. Wey has always been prominent in politics in Terre Haute, and was elected to the city council in 1892, serving two terms under Mayor Ross. He was candidate for the nomination as mayor on the Democratic ticket in 1898, but lost the nomination to Mr. Steeg by one vote, Mr. Steeg later being elected mayor. Mr. Wey was chairman of the committee that won the case to open Ohio street, and in 1910 was candidate for the city council against John Jensen. In 1920, he was elected a delegate from the first ward to the Republican State Convention at Indianapolis, and for many years was known as the Little Chief of the Strawberry Hill Reservation. His son, Richard A. Wey, served during the World war in the United States army as a member of the Ninety-first division, a California organization. He was a corporal in the infantry, fought on three sectors in France, and was in the front line trenches for thirty days. He was honorably discharged from the service, and returned to civilian life at Terre Haute. He was married, January 25, 1921, to Miss Rebecca Powell. They have one daughter born September 21, 1922, named Betty Louise. Frank A. Wey married Anna Seaman Klumpp, who was born at 1023 S. Third street, Terre Haute, and died on the same lot at 1029 South Third street in 1916. She and her husband were the parents of seven children, Agnes, wife of C. S. Phillips of Carbon, Indiana, a jeweler; Frank, Jr., who is in the insurance business in Oklahoma City; Charles A., in the furniture business at Litchfield, Ill.; Gertrude, the wife of Charles T. Dye of Los Angeles, Cal., who is in the transfer business; Harry R., a farmer and grocer at Mount Pleasant, Ind.; Raymond C., a druggist at Dana, Ind.; and Richard A., who is associated with his father in business.

R. S. Wheeldon, who is engaged in the grocery and meat businesses at West Terre Haute, Ind., is widely known as a minister of the International Holiness church. Mr. Wheeldon was born in Kentucky in 1873, the son of Green Wheeldon, a farmer who lived all his life in the Blue Grass State. Mr. Wheeldon was educated in the schools of his home community in Kentucky, and in 1904 came to Vigo county, locating at West Terre Haute, and has been in the grocery business practically ever since. In conjunction with the grocery establishment, he does an excellent trade in meats, and he has been eminently successful in business since his arrival in this city. But it is in the cause of Christianity that Mr. Wheeldon has done, and is doing, his greatest work. He is an active minister in the International Holiness movement, and has been regularly working in the cause for the past year and a half. He works among

all classes and sects, and is scheduled ahead for addresses throughout several States. Mr. Wheeldon was married in about 1893, in Pulaski county, Kentucky, to Dessie Alice Hays, a daughter of H. C. Hays of Eubank, Ky., and to this union two children were born, Effie O. (Wheeldon) Scott and Bertha. Mrs. Wheeldon passed away January 26, 1903, and Mr. Wheeldon was again married, taking Lola Phelps for his wife on March 17, 1905. Mrs. Wheeldon was a resident of Coffee county, Kansas, but was born in Indiana, and the marriage was celebrated at West Terre Haute. To this second marriage two children, Elmer and Vera, were born, and two others died in infancy.

William R. White, one of Terre Haute's successful business men who has practically retired from active participation in commercial life, was born December 9, 1854, the son of Nathan W. and Elizabeth (Crafton) White, and came to Billtown, near Brazil, Ind., with his parents in 1885, from Spencer county, Kentucky. He attended the district schools near Brazil until he reached the age of thirteen. In that year, his mother died, and in the following year he came to Terre Haute where he went to school for two more years. His first employment was as the driver of a grocery wagon, a capacity in which he continued for about five years, learning the fundamental principles of the business through observation and experience. He then formed a connection with a bakery and restaurant, and was thereafter employed as a traveling salesman for a confectionery house for seven years. He then engaged in the wholesale and retail ice cream, confectionery and oyster trade at 525 Main street, Terre Haute, in which business he continued for six years. He next was in the grocery business, handling meats in conjunction with the groceries, and kept this establishment for fourteen years, selling out to Jeff Patton in 1902. He thereupon opened a similar business house at the corner of Fourth and Cherry streets, selling out after four years to move to a new location at Fourth and Hulman streets where he was in business for about five years. After living retired for one year he entered the wholesale liquor business with Ed. J. Walsh, remaining in this business for several years. After giving up this enterprise, Mr. White lived a retired life for five years with the exception of supervising the management of his farms. In July, 1922, he became one of the organizers of the White & Pritchett Company, 20 South Seventh street. He is president of this company which does a real estate and insurance business. In 1879, he was united in marriage to Hannah M. Roseman, daughter of Frank Roseman, the Roseman family being one of the pioneer families of Vigo county, coming here from Germany at an early period in its development as one of the leading counties in the State of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. White have one daughter, Mrs. Stella C. Reiman, and two granddaughters, Mary and Willa,

the former of whom is in school at Romo, Va., and the latter at the King Classical School at Terre Haute. The family are members of the Episcopal church, and are interested in its welfare and progress. Mr. White was active in aiding all movements designed to promote the success of the American arms during the World war, and is highly respected as a business man and citizen.

Perry S. Whitecotton, one of the prosperous farmers of Lost Creek township, Vigo county, was born in the township in which he now resides on December 6, 1864, the fourth in a family of four sons and four daughters born to John D. and Mary Jane (Taylor) Whitecotton. Of these children four are now living, all in Vigo county, as follows: Frances, the wife of Alfred Price, a farmer of this township, was for some years a successful teacher, and is the mother of six children; Perry S., the subject of this review; Aetna L., a farmer and dairyman of Lost Creek township, married Viola Triplett and have five children living; and James T., with the Terre Haute Pure Milk Company, married Hattie Marion and has five children. The father of this family was a native of Vigo county, born February 7, 1838, and died February 10, 1921. The father of Mrs. Whitecotton was one of the grand old men who served his country during the Civil war. He was a member of the Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was under the command of General Sherman, on the march to the sea. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain and the siege of Atlanta, Ga. He served his country three years. He was present at the Grand Review at Washington. He also was in the pivotal battle of the war at Gettysburg. He was taken prisoner and was confined in the Libby prison and underwent the terrors of a rebel prison pen. He was a stanch Republican and a member of the G. A. R. at Terre Haute and a member of the Masons at Riley, Ind. He was a successful farmer all his life. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren church, in which he was an officer. His wife was also a native of this county, was reared here, and died April 29, 1878. Perry S. Whitecotton was educated in the common schools and began his business life at the age of seventeen as a farmer. His first wages were ten dollars a month, and from those small beginnings he has progressed to be one of the leading farmers of the county. He married on August 8, 1889, Laura Belle Turner, and they have had three children, two of whom are living, Audrey Ethel and Roscoe McKinley. Audrey E. Whitecotton was educated in the Indiana State Normal School, and is the wife of William Charles Howe, a resident of this county, and they have one child living, Laura Marie. Mrs. Howe is a member of the United Brethren church and her husband of the Missionary Baptist church. Roscoe McKinley Whitecotton was educated in the common schools and for one year attended the high school, and is living at home

with his parents. He served in the United States army during the World war, enlisting in the cavalry, which was later changed into artillery. He was sent to Columbus, Ohio, and thence to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and then to Camp Jackson. He was honorably discharged with a character rating of "Excellent," and then returned to farming on the home place. He is a stanch Republican, and voted for his trustee, Mr. Dickerson, although he was at the time of the election stationed at a camp in South Carolina. Fraternally, he has passed through all the degrees of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge at Terre Haute, and is active in the affairs of the organization. Mrs. Whitecotton is a native of Effingham, Ill., where she was born March 15, 1869, a daughter of William and Marie (Harper) Turner, the former of whom died May 6, 1920, and the mother is now a resident of Vigo county. Mr. and Mrs. Whitecotton are both Republicans, Mr. Whitecotton having cast his first presidential ballot for Benjamin Harrison, and Mrs. Whitecotton her first for President Harding. Mr. Whitecotton has been manager of the Warren Soules estate for ten years, and has been eminently successful in this enterprise. Mrs. Whitecotton is a cordial genial lady, and she has been her husband's guide and counselor in the establishment of their happy home and in the rearing of their children to be honorable citizens of their native county.

Edward W. Whitlock, who has for many years been in the cement contracting business at Terre Haute, was born near New Goshen, Vigo county, Indiana, November 10, 1870, the son of William and Harriet (Lindsey) Whitlock, the father was born in Staunton, Va., while the mother was a representative of one of the early families of Vigo and Vermilion counties. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Whitlock were both Virginians, and in 1854 drove through to New Goshen, Indiana, where the grandfather, Braxton Whitlock became a farmer, locating near Sandford, Ind. His maternal grandparents were James and Adaline (Hunter) Lindsey. They came to Vigo county from Hamilton, Ohio in the days of the old Indiana Furnace, and the grandfather was for many years employed in buying and hauling ore for this furnace. John Lindsey, an uncle of Mr. Whitlock's mother, was a captain in the Union army during the Civil war and became very popular with his comrades. Mr. Whitlock's father was a plastering contractor, and also owned and operated the first horse power thresher at New Goshen. He was widely known throughout that part of the county as a mechanic, and was much respected. He and his wife had two children, Edward W., the subject of this sketch, and James Frederick, of Little Rock, Ark., formerly with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company here. Edward W. Whitlock was educated in the common schools, and learned the trade of plastering with his father. He followed

this trade for some time, and then took up concrete work. In January, 1893, he came to Terre Haute, and worked at his trade as a journeyman for ten years, then went into the contracting business, and has been very successful. He has lived in his present home at No. 1203 North Ninth street for twenty-nine years. Mr. Whitlock's ability and honesty have brought him many choice contracts, and he has earned a well deserved prosperity. In addition to his city property, he and his wife are the owners of a fine farm in Fayette township, this county. Mr. Whitlock was married, in 1893, to Miss Elizabeth Strole, of Fayette township, daughter of John H. Strole, originally of Virginia, but later a prominent farmer in Fayette township, now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock two sons has been born, Raymond (deceased) and Eugene S., who was graduated from Rose Polytechnic Institute June 7, 1922, in the engineering department, and is now with the American Bridge Company at Gary, Ind. Mr. Whitlock is a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 573, Free and Accepted Masons, is a Knight Templar, and carries a life membership card in Zorah Temple order of the Mystic Shrine.

Frank E. Wiedemann, M. D., member of the medical fraternity of Terre Haute where he is engaged in active practice, was born in Saline County, Illinois on June 29, 1872. He gained his preliminary education in the common and high schools of Harrisburg, Ill., as well as two years at the Southern Illinois Normal University. He entered Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1894. Later Dr. Wiedemann took post-graduate work in most of the leading cities in this country, and has also had post graduate training in Europe. These periods of additional study were interspersed with active practice, he having come to Terre Haute in 1894 upon his graduation from Rush. Here he commenced practicing, and with the exception of his post-graduate periods of study and time consumed in travel which is his "hobby" has been continuously engaged in professional duties in this city. Success has come to Dr. Wiedemann in no stinted measure, at present he gives special attention to diagnosis and gastro-intestinal diseases. Dr. Wiedemann is interested in various business and industrial organizations of Terre Haute. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Esculapian Society, Sons of the American Revolution, member of the Presbyterian church and is interested in literary work. He is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and York Rite Mason, belonging to the Mystic Shrine. He is an active member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, and is constantly engaged in research and study to keep himself abreast with the changes and advances made in his profession. Dr. Wiedemann has three sons, Rudolph, Virchow and Theodore. Rudolph Wiedemann is a graduate of Rose Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute and is now associated with the General Electric Company of New York City.

Virchow, a graduate of Northwestern University, is now with the Pacific Steamship Company at Seattle, Washington. Theodore is a student in Wiley High School, Terre Haute and makes his home with his father at No. 1530 S. Sixth street.

Homer L. Williams, well-known automobile dealer and prominent business man of Terre Haute, was born at Brook Haven, Miss., December 18, 1880, the son of Thomas and Annie Eliza Williams, the former of whom is now deceased, while the latter is still living at the age of sixty-four years. Both Thomas Williams and his wife were natives of Mississippi, and the grandfather of Mr. Homer L. Williams was an officer in the Confederate Army during the Civil war. Mr. Williams was educated in the public schools of Brook Haven, and then took a course in a business college at Macon, Ga. When it came time for him to enter the business world, he decided that there were better advantages for a young man with ambition and the capacity for hard work in the North than in the South, and he came to Terre Haute, arriving in this city in 1901. He wasted no time in securing a position, and immediately found employment with the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company's store at Terre Haute. So great was his industry, and so quickly did he demonstrate an aptitude for business management, that after eleven months with this company he was promoted to the office of manager of the local branch. For eighteen years he continued manager of the store, and the business developed and grew so rapidly that it quickly took place among the leading Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company stores in the country. It was a distinct loss to the company when Mr. Williams resigned the managership of the concern to engage in the automobile business, but so gratifying have been the results of this venture, that Mr. Williams has felt more than justified in making the change. He does an extensive business in the automotive trade, maintaining extensive sales rooms and shops at 131-133 North 4th street. Mr. Williams is a Democrat in politics, and has taken an extremely active and healthy interest in the civic welfare and improvement of the city of his adoption. He was elected president of the Terre Haute school board in August, 1920, and was re-elected to this important position in 1921, and is serving the best interests of public education. He has served as president of the Park Board, a position of no little responsibility since the State laws have delegated increased authority to such boards. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and is Past Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, serving in 1913 and 1914, was later treasurer of this organization and is now a trustee. In his religious views, Mr. Williams adheres to the tenets of the Episcopal church, being a communicant of St. Stephen's Episcopal church of this city. On December 21, 1903, Mr. Williams was married to Louetta May, daughter of N. C. and Mina

Gregg, of Terre Haute and to this union one son has been born, Ernest C., who is now seventeen years of age. Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams took part in civilian war work during the World war, aiding the cause of the Allies in every way possible. Mr. Williams served creditably as secretary of the North Side Exemption Board during the entire war, and Mrs. Williams was chairman of the Surgical Dressing Department of the local Red Cross organization.

Edward Jennings Willis, D. C., son of William R. and Carrie A. Willis, was born December 26, 1896, in Paxton, Indiana where he received his common school education. After his graduation from the New Lebanon High School, he worked on the farm until 1918, when he enlisted in the navy. While in the service of his country he was first stationed at Chicago, and from there was sent to Minneapolis. He was then sent to Harvard for instruction in wireless telegraphy, and was honorably discharged from the navy in February, 1919. At this time he entered the Palmer College of Chiropractics at Davenport, Iowa, and was graduated therefrom in 1921 with the degree of Doctor of Chiropractics. He immediately commenced his practice at Twelve Points, Terre Haute, his sister Elizabeth, aged twenty-three years, who is also a graduate chiropractor from the same college, being associated with him in the office at Twelve Points. Ethel G. Willis, another sister, likewise is a graduate of the Palmer College, and has an office at the family home at 1312 Second Avenue. A younger sister, Jennie who is twenty years old, lives at home, as do Dr. Willis' two brothers Harold and William E., aged seventeen and fourteen respectively, both attending school. The Doctor's father is the owner of a grain and feed store at Second and Ohio streets, Terre Haute. Drs. Willis & Willis are enjoying a large and growing practice, have the complete confidence of their clientele and are meeting with well-merited success.

Marlon H. Winslow, president of the Winslow Government Standard Scales Works, is a leader in business affairs at Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Winslow was born February 15, 1864 in what used to be Cumberland Mills, Maine, but is now Portland, the son of Edward B. and Juliet (Hamblen) Winslow, and is a direct descendant of Josiah Winslow, who came to America on the Mayflower. The house erected by his great-grandfather is still standing, and is now occupied by relatives of Mr. Winslow. His grandfather lived to be ninety years of age, and his father, who was born in 1824, died in 1905, at the age of eighty-four years in Terre Haute. Mr. Winslow's mother was born in 1827 in Portland, Maine, and died in Terre Haute, February 28, 1905, just four days after the death of the father. On the mother's side, the Bartletts were prominent seafaring people, although her father was a brick contractor. Both of Mr. Winslow's parents were Quakers, and married late in life, Mr. Winslow being their only

child. Mr. Winslow was educated in the common schools of Brown county, Kas., where his parents moved in 1868. This was during the trying times following the Civil war, and in addition they experienced losses during the famous grasshopper plague. The father was permanently crippled, and when Mr. Marlon H. was only twelve years old he plowed thirty acres with a twelve-inch plow, and raised twelve hundred bushels of corn thereon. In 1889, he came to Terre Haute, and started with the United States Scale company as a roustabout, and learned the scale business. He worked for this concern until 1895, when he invented a railroad track scale, and the present company was organized. The business began in a very small way, and in the first eight months, after hard work, netted only \$.25. He was fought from the very beginning by a larger scale company, but he persevered, and it was only after ten years that the litigation in connection with his business was settled through the efforts of Mr. V. H. Lockwood, of Indianapolis, who is the present attorney for the company. During the twenty-eight years of their business career, Mr. Winslow has been assisted by his wife, who, for the first three years had a coal and feed business and the first scale he made was sold to her. He has since improved his patents very materially. When he first started in, scales were made with nine or ten sections, and more than one thousand parts. Improvements have steadily been made, and now the scales manufactured have only four sections and three hundred parts. Before the end of the year 1922, he will have one on the market with only two sections and forty parts under the platform. Mr. Winslow makes the most efficient railroad scale on the market, and it is sold solely on merit. The company was incorporated in 1915, and has developed to a vast extent, bringing Mr. Winslow a considerable degree of prosperity. Scales are marketed all over the United States, and are being used in Mexico and the Panama Canal zone. Mr. Winslow was married September 4, 1884, to Ida May Mellison, a daughter of William and Margaret (McBride) Mellison, of Patterson, N. J. Mrs. Winslow's mother was born in Ireland, and came to the United States when very young, both she and her husband being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow are the parents of no children, but they are great lovers of children, having raised and educated twelve, of whom they are very proud. Mr. Winslow is a member of the National Scale Men's Association, and fraternally, is a Life Member of the Scottish Rite Masons, also a Knight Templar, a Shriner and an Odd Fellow. In politics he votes the Republican ticket nationally, but in local elections casts his vote for the best man. The firm's officials are Mr. Winslow, president; Mrs. Winslow, secretary and treasurer; and Mr. George M. Miller, who has been with the company for seventeen years, foreman and director. Mrs. Winslow has five brothers and sisters, as follows: Mrs. M. Moore, of

Lindsey, Calif.; Mrs. Roy Ripple, of Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. George Duerson, of Kansas City, Kas.; Mr. D. C. Mellison, of Kansas City; and Sam J. Mellison of the same place.

John Benjamin Wisely, professor of English at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, where he is head of the English Department, was born in Owen county, Indiana, at Vandalia, in 1865, the son of John Wisely. The father was born in Philadelphia and spent his early life in Allegheny City, Pa. He came to Owen county when a young man, and took a farm in the hill district of that county, and there he spent the remainder of his life. He had three sons and three daughters, one of whom, Harvey, was a soldier in the Civil war. John Benjamin Wisely was given his preliminary education in District No. 3 school, LaFayette township, Owen county, and took a summer normal course at Patricksburg under Robert Spear, a pioneer teacher in that part of Indiana. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Wisely taught school in District No. 9, LaFayette township, and then attended Valparaiso University for two terms. He then returned to his home and taught for another year, and thereafter went to the Indiana State Normal for two years. He next returned to his home and taught in the village of Vandalia for one year, and again came back to the Normal school, from which he was graduated in 1885. He became principal of the Seventh Ward School at Terre Haute, a position which he held for three years, and then went to the University of Michigan and later the University of Indiana, from which latter institution he was awarded his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890. He became head of the English Department at the Normal school at St. Cloud, Minnesota and remained there until the fall of 1894, when he came to Terre Haute to become head of the English Department of the State Normal School here. He has since held that position, and is widely known as a teacher of ability. During the summer months, Professor Wisely resides on his farm, near Terre Haute, but makes his trip to the Normal school daily. He is the author of "Studies in the Science of English Grammar," 1896, "New English Grammar," 1900, "An English Grammar," 1910, and "Language Lessons," 1910. Professor Wisely was married in 1898, to Alice Cook Wright of Bridgehampton, Long Island, N. Y., and they are the parents of four children, Edson Wright, a graduate of the University of Illinois, and now a teacher at Casey, Ill.; Jean Scott, a teacher in East Chicago, and a graduate of Indiana State Normal school; Horace Rose, a freshman at Leland Stanford, Jr. University; and John Benjamin, Jr., a student in the Normal High School at Terre Haute. Professor Wisely is a member of the Elks lodge, and belongs to the State and National Teachers' Associations, the National Council of Teachers of English, and has belonged to the Terre Haute Literary Club for the past twenty years. He is on the Board

of the Union Hospital Association, and is chairman of the Big Brother Committee of the Elks. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian church, and is an active worker toward its welfare. He is a member of the Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts.

Frederick M. Wood, D. O., D. C., of Terre Haute, Ind., was born in Clay county, Indiana, May 20, 1884. He attended the common schools, and the Bridgeton, Ind. High School, from which he was graduated in 1899. He was variously employed for some years, and then, having been attracted by the profession, decided to become a chiropractor. Accordingly, he entered the National College of Chiropractic, and was graduated therefrom in 1914, with the degree of D. C. He began practising in Terre Haute, and has met with such success here in his chosen field of endeavor, that he has resided here ever since. His friends are many, and his clientele large, and he maintains offices at Nos. 207-208 Opera House Building. Doctor Wood was married October 10, 1907, to Winnefred G. Adams, born near Rosedale in Vigo county, and they have had five children, Kenneth C., aged fourteen; Norman, aged thirteen; Forest M., who was killed by an automobile February 4, 1920, at the age of eight years; Maxine Rozella, aged ten; and Clark O., aged four. The Doctor and his family live at No. 1522 South Tenth street. He is past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge, and is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

D. Russ Wood, prominent financier and business man of Terre Haute, where he is president of the Citizens Trust Company, one of the leading financial institutions of Indiana, is a native Canadian, having been born at Montreal, November 27, 1876. When he was five years of age, he moved with his parents to Colorado Springs, Colo. Here he received his preliminary education in the common and high schools, and later became a student at Colorado College. For a few years after being graduated from this institution, he was employed by the Crosby Ehrich Syndicate, brokers in mining stock, and for a period of two years was this firm's representative on the Stock Exchange of Colorado Springs. Giving up this position, he went with the Vandalia Railroad Company, now part of the great Pennsylvania system, in the capacity of engineer. His service with this company covered the years from 1898 to 1903, and at its expiration Mr. Wood became manager of the Terre Haute Vitrified Brick Company, in which position he continued until the year 1906. At that time, he became president and treasurer of the A. Z. Foster Furniture Company, one of the large establishments of the city, Mr. Wood succeeding his father-in-law, A. Z. Foster, the founder of the business. In addition to his interests in this business, Mr. Wood has for many years been recognized as one of the leaders in local financial circles, and he now devotes

all of his time to the complex duties of president of the Citizens Trust Company of Terre Haute. Fraternally, Mr. Wood is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and in political matters gives his support to the Republican party, although he has never sought nor desired public office. That he is an enthusiastic worker toward the betterment of Terre Haute's business and civic conditions is evidenced by his having served as president of the Young Business Men's Club, a director of the Union Hospital, and president of the Terre Haute Retail Merchants' Association. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

Thomas R. Woodburn, president of the T. R. Woodburn Printing Company, one of the largest printing establishments in Indiana, was born in Owen county, Indiana, November 25, 1879, Thomas R. Woodburn was educated in the schools of Clay county, Indiana, and came to Terre Haute in 1893. He started in the printing business in his present location in 1903. This company does many times as much work as it did in 1910, and in addition to its printing business, is firmly established as one of the leading school supply concerns of the middle west.

William Lincoln Wright, well-known member of the agricultural population of Otter Creek township, Vigo county, Indiana, was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, August 9, 1860, the son of William and Charlotte (Robertson) Wright. There were ten children in this family, of whom four are now living, William Lincoln Wright, the only one in Vigo county. The father was born in Vermilion county, where he followed farming all his life. He was prominent in the affairs of the Republican party in Vermilion county, and was elected county commissioner at one time, as well as trustee of his township. He was a Mason and he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. The mother was also a native of Vermilion county, and both parents are now deceased, the father passing away in 1892, and the mother in 1910. Mr. William L. Wright was reared and educated in his home county, and has spent his life as a farmer and merchant. For thirteen years he was a prosperous merchant of Clinton, Ind., beginning his business life at the age of about eighteen years. He married Rebecca E. Cale, October 30, 1884, and to this union four children, all living, have been born: Helen, the wife of Maxwell S. Johnson, a resident of Clinton, Ind., was educated in the Clinton High School and the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute, from which she received her degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1911. She took additional educational training at the Indiana State University and the Columbia University of New York City. She taught in the Clay City High School in 1911, and since 1912 has been teaching in the Clinton High School. She has taken instruction in instrumental music,

is a member of the Tri-Kappa sorority, and belongs to the Methodist church. Sarah is the widow of William Kelley, formerly a resident of Clinton, and has one daughter, Esther Marie. She likewise is a graduate of the Indiana State Normal school, and belongs to the Methodist church. William C., who lives with his parents in Vigo county, is a graduate of the Clinton High School and Wabash College. He taught chemistry at the Sullivan High School for one year, and was a chemist at the Aixtone Plant during the World war. At present he is taking the medical course at the University of Michigan. He is a Mason and an Elk. Eleanor, now the wife of Clifford Wampler who is connected with the Terre Haute Loan & Trust Company, was graduated from Clinton High School in 1917, attended the State Normal for two years, took a course in Brown's Business College at Terre Haute, and taught school for two years. Mrs. Wright, the mother of these children, was born in Augusta, Va., December 26, 1861, and was ten years of age when she was brought to Vigo county by her parents. She has spent her life since that time in this and in Vermilion counties. She is a cordial and social lady and her home and honored children are her pride and joy. She has nobly filled her place as wife and mother. Mr. Wright is a Republican in politics, and fraternally, is an Odd Fellow at Clinton. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Otter Creek township. He has always been interested in farming, and has had the satisfaction of seeing success attend his efforts in this field of endeavor. He has acquired an estate of 240 acres of good land, and this farm is known as the "Morgan Place."

Maurice Wrin, farm manager for the Sisters of Providence at St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, Ind., was born in this township November 10, 1869, the son of Humphrey and Mary (Buckley) Wrin, both natives of County Kerry, Ireland, who came to this country, were married in Massachusetts and located at Terre Haute. Later, the father became a farmer, but was first employed in railroad construction work. Both the parents died in Fayette township, this county, and had six children: John, Cornelius (deceased), Maurice, William, Joanna, and Mary (deceased). Maurice Wrin was educated in the schools of his locality, and farmed on the home place until after he was of age. He then took a position with the Sisters of Providence, in which he had charge of the horses and carriages before the days of the automobile. He retained this position for eight years, and was then for a like period engaged in farming for himself in Sugar Creek township, and he is now the owner of ninety-six acres of land in Fayette township. In March, 1918, he became farm manager at the Sister's farm, in which capacity he continues today. Mr. Wrin was married in May, 1905 to Miss Anna Murphy, a daughter

of James Murphy, of Vigo county, and to this union the following children have been born: Joseph A., Michael M., James H., John P., Leonard A., Margaret M., and Maurice F., all of whom are now living. Fraternally, Mr. Wrin is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Holy Name Society, and in his religious beliefs is a devout communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

George S. Wyatt, a successful contractor of West Terre Haute, Ind., was born in Laurel county, Ky., July 20, 1854, the son of Lemuel and Martha (Robinson) Wyatt. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Wyatt, Jonathan and Martha Robinson, were natives of Holland, but came to Laurel county, Ky., early in life, and there Mr. Wyatt's mother was born. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Wyatt, James and Rebecca Wyatt, came from England to Virginia while Kentucky was still a part of the Old Dominion State, but when Kentucky was formed, they moved to the new State, and there Lemuel Wyatt, the father of Mr. George S. Wyatt, was born in 1812. He and his wife had eight children, and after her death in 1857 he remarried and had four children by this second marriage, in all, six sons and six daughters. A family picture was made when the youngest child was forty-four years of age, and at that time all the family were still living. The father, who was a farmer, remained all his life in the Rock Castle River district of Kentucky, and was most successful, acquiring about seven hundreds acres of fine land. He was also a blacksmith, and was widely known throughout Kentucky. His death occurred in 1886. Mr. George S. Wyatt was educated in Kentucky, but had few educational advantages at that time. He worked on the home farm when he was very young, and was very ambitious. Desiring to go to the seminary at London, the county seat, he was told by his father that if he would prepare a forty-acre field for a crop he might attend. Young as he was, he courageously attacked this task, and obtained the right to gain further knowledge at the seminary. When he was twenty-two years of age, he had thoroughly mastered the high school course at the seminary, and he then taught school for six years, in which profession he was most successful. He gave up that work, however, to travel for a group of men in London, Ky., subleasing star mail routes throughout a large area for which this group had contracted with the Government. He followed this work from 1885 until 1895, during which time, because of the change in areas operated by his firm, Mr. Wyatt traveled from just east of the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. His work called upon him to travel on steamship lines, railroads, stage coaches and by horseback, in fact, every place the United States Mail went in his territory. In 1894, his headquarters were for a time at Terre Haute. He then returned to Kentucky to a farm which his father

had given him, and this he greatly improved. He had a saw mill and a stave mill in conjunction with his farm, and built a fine residence. He lived on the farm for about twenty-five years, and then moved to London, Ky., in order that his children might attend Sue Bennett Memorial College. There Mr. Wyatt was a contractor for six years, and then in 1913 moved to West Terre Haute. Here he bought a large lot, and erected his present fine home, one of the best in West Terre Haute. He has engaged in contracting work here, chiefly in building, and has met with eminent success in all his undertakings, attaining to additional prosperity in his new location. Mr. Wyatt was married in 1876, to Mary L. Evans, who was born and reared in Kentucky, and they have become the parents of the following children: Edward, Minnie A., Mary Leona, Elmer E., Ola, Maggie Emma, Bertha Myrtle, Herbert L. and Jennie E., all of whom are living except Elmer E. Fraternally, Mr. Wyatt is a member of the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Red Men and Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Florence M. Wynkoop, D. C., one of the prominent chiropractors, of Terre Haute, Ind., was born in Boone county, Ind. She was educated in the common schools and was graduated from the Lebanon high school. She then did nursing work for some time, and then entered the National School of Chiropractic at Chicago from which she was graduated in 1916, with the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic. She did some post-graduate work in the same institution, and then in the same year came to Terre Haute, and established herself in practice with offices at No. 208 Rea Building. She has been most successful, and has a large and profitable clientele. She has treated nearly every known disease, and has obtained very pleasing results. She has been a resident of Terre Haute for eighteen years, and numbers many of the city's most influential people among her friends and clients. She is a director of the Business and Professional Women's Club, of Terre Haute, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Her residence is at No. 1921 North Center street, and here she receives her many close friends.

Arthur J. Yenowine, whose thirty years of efficient and faithful service with the American Railway Express Company has brought him the reward of appointment to the position of agent for that organization at Terre Haute, is a native Hoosier, having been born at New Albany, Ind., February 11, 1872. His parents, Francis M. and Harriet Yenowine, were pioneers of Floyd county, Ind., both having been born in Georgetown township, that county, in 1835 and 1839 respectively. Francis M. Yenowine was a musician of considerable talent, and served as such in the Union Army during the Civil war from 1861 to 1864. He served with the Eighty-first Indiana Regiment (cavalry), and went through several hard

campaigns with the organization. Arthur J. Yenowine attended the common schools of Georgetown township, Floyd county, and then took a business course at Louisville, Ky. He spent his early life in farming, and was thereafter engaged for a short time as bookkeeper for a Louisville business house. In 1892, he entered the employ of the American Express Company at New Albany, Ind., as a clerk, serving in this capacity for one year. He was then transferred to the express messenger service on the Monon railroad, running between Louisville and Bloomington, Ind., and was later on the Big Four railroad in the same service. From this position he was appointed agent of the Vincennes, Indiana office of the company in 1907, and in 1911, was promoted to traveling auditor for the company. In 1914, he was made agent of the American Express Company at Terre Haute, succeeding Mr. J. D. Brown, and on July 1, 1918, was promoted to the position of agent of the American Railway Express Company at Terre Haute, which important and responsible position he holds today. Mr. Yenowine is a strong Republican, and during his residence at Vincennes, Ind., served on the council of that city. He is a popular member of the Masonic Lodge No. 19, of Terre Haute, and holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce. In religious matters he is a member of the local Christian church. April 1, 1892, Mr. Yenowine was married to Martha, daughter of John W. and Alice (Crum) Pritchett, of Anchorage, Ky., and to this union two children have been born: Pink Maud and Francis. Francis Yenowine is also employed by the American Express Company, and was given the position of Assistant Chief Clerk to the Division Superintendent at the age of twenty years.

Everett T. Zaring, M. D., who lives at No. 1832 N. Ninth street, Terre Haute, Ind., and who enjoys an excellent practice, was born in Putnam county, Ind., May 3, 1883. His earlier education was gained in the common and high schools of Reelsville, this State. From 1902 to 1906 he was a student in the Medical Department of the Indiana State University, at Indianapolis, winning the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the last year. He began the practice of medicine at Reelsville, where he remained for two years, thereafter going to Westphalia, Knox county, Ind., for a like period. Desiring a larger field, he came to Terre Haute in 1910, and has since been in active practice here. He is a member of the state and national medical associations, and fraternally is a valued member of the Red Men, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Knights of Pythias, member of No. 86 A. F. and A. M. and Knights Templar, belonging to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is also an active member of the Terre Haute Kiwanis Club. Dr. Zaring was married June 20, 1906 to Laura Tucker, of Putnam county, Ind., and they are the parents of two daughters, Myrtle, born December 21, 1908, and Frances E., born August 3, 1910.

W. P. Zimmerman, secretary and treasurer of the Hall-Zimmerman Coal Company, prominent coal operators of Terre Haute, was born September 14, 1877 at Brazil, Ind., the son of Col. W. H. Zimmerman and Maria (Niblock) Zimmerman. Col. Zimmerman was a well-known operator in the Indiana coal fields, having organized several large companies, among which were the Otter Creek Coal Company and the Niblock, Zimmerman & Alexander Coal Company of which he was secretary, treasurer and general manager. He was also identified with the Brazil Block Coal Company as secretary until 1889. Col. Zimmerman was a schoolmate of President McKinley, and was Colonel of the Ohio Regiment in which McKinley served. Col. Zimmerman promoted McKinley to a sergeancy and they were close personal friends always. He also was a personal friend of Gen. R. B. Hayes, who became president. Col. Zimmerman and his wife became the parents of three children: our subject, Arthur H. of Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. Nelle Harper, of Oberlin, Ohio. W. P. Zimmerman received his preliminary education in the Brazil public schools, and then attended Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., from which institution he was graduated in 1898. After leaving the university, he entered the employ of his father, working for him until 1906 when he organized the Hall-Zimmerman Coal Company, of which he has since been secretary and treasurer. In 1916, he enlarged his operations, organizing the Zimmerman Coal Company, of which he is president. Under the preceptorship of his father, he learned the secret of success in the coal business, and aided by his native ability has risen to a place of prominence in the industrial life of the community. Mr. Zimmerman was married to Helen M. Hall, of Brazil, Ind., in 1900, and two children have been born to them, Kathryn and Betty. Mr. Zimmerman is well-known fraternally and socially, being identified with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fort Harrison Country Club, the Brazil Country Club and the national and local Chambers of Commerce.

John A. Austermiller, who is in the internal revenue department of the Federal Government as a collector at Terre Haute, was born in this city March 3, 1869, the son of August and Denia C. (Steinberger) Austermiller. The father was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and in 1845, when he was fifteen years of age, came to the United States. For about seven years he was variously employed, and then in 1852 he began as a freight handler in the Vandalia depot. He soon was put in charge of the shipping department, and served long and faithfully with that company. The mother was also born in Germany, but was brought to this country when she was but an infant. Mr. John A. Austermiller was educated in the graded and high schools of Terre Haute and was graduated from Rose Polytechnic Institute in 1890. Upon leaving

college, he was employed in the office of a grain company for five years, and was city assistant engineer for three years, and assistant county engineer for two years. He then went into the engineering business for himself, continuing until 1901, when he became a deputy revenue collector for fourteen years. In 1915, he became connected with the Majestic Distilling Company, a position which he held for three years. He next became assistant engineer for three and one-half years, and in July, 1921 again started as deputy collector of internal revenue, taking charge of the Terre Haute office December 1, 1921. Mr. Austermiller was married in December, 1900 to Anna G. Schurz, of Terre Haute, and they have one son, John A., Jr., a graduate of the high school, and now a student at the Indiana State Normal School. Mr. Austermiller is a Republican in politics, and is interested in the welfare and advancement of Terre Haute and Vigo county. A brother of Mr. Austermiller, Samuel, was born in Terre Haute October 29, 1863. He has been associated with Paul Kuhn & Company for thirty-six years, is now superintendent of the property, and has been secretary of the Indiana Milling Company. He was married June 30, 1904 to May Carter, of Terre Haute, and they live on Margaret Avenue, east of the city of Terre Haute.

Harry J. Baker, a well-known and highly respected member of the Vigo county bar, was born in Grafton, Va., now West Va., October 15, 1859, the son of John A. and Catherine M. (Harriott) Baker, who came to Terre Haute in 1880. The father lived retired here, having formerly been a master mechanic with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. He and his wife moved to Topeka, Kas., toward the close of their lives, and in that city both of them died. They had four children, three of whom are still living. Mr. Harry J. Baker was educated in the common and high schools at Hamilton, Ohio, and in 1884 was graduated from the University of Michigan with his degree of Bachelor of Laws. In September, 1885, he began the practice of his profession in Terre Haute, and has since that time remained here in active practice. He has been most successful, and now commands a position of importance among the legal fraternity in this city. He was deputy county clerk one year under Mr. L. N. Smith, but has held no other public office. Mr. Baker was married September 11, 1888 to Miss Elizabeth Hamill, the daughter of Samuel Hamill, a prominent attorney of Terre Haute for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker two children have been born, Hamill Wood and Donald.

Walter C. Ely. It is the fortune of but few men to attain as high a degree of prominence in any community as has Mr. Walter C. Ely at Terre Haute. Born on a farm near Sylvania, Ohio, on September 23, 1861, the son of Henry C. and Delia E. (Kent) Ely. Mr. Ely has entirely through his own efforts risen to a commanding position in the iron and steel industry of the country, as well as

holding numerous important positions in financial, charitable and educational institutions. He was educated in the public schools near Sylvania, Ohio, at Raisin Valley Seminary, Adrian, Mich., and at the Ohio Northern University of Ada, Ohio. His first employment after finishing his scholastic training was as a teacher, and he followed this profession for one year. He then became deputy county auditor of Lucas county, Ohio, at Toledo, continuing in this capacity for five years. The ensuing two years were spent in the Internal Revenue Service, and he then became secretary and treasurer of the Marion Steel & Iron Company of Marion, Indiana. In 1899, that company sold out to the Republic Iron & Steel Company, and Mr. Ely remained at Marion for two years as manager of the plant as well as of an additional plant acquired there by the Republic Company. In 1901, Mr. Ely severed this connection, and with others organized the Highland Iron & Steel Company, Mr. Ely becoming its first treasurer and general manager. He held these offices until recently, when he retired from active management of the affairs of the company. He is at present vice-president of the company. During the years that he guided the destiny of the Highland Iron & Steel Company, it developed into one of the leaders in the industry in Indiana. This company has just recently been merged with the American Chain Company, of Bridgeport, Conn. In addition to his interests in the iron and steel industry, Mr. Ely has been much sought after by other institutions of Terre Haute, his sound business judgment being recognized as a distinct asset to any concern with which he associates himself, and he is a member of the boards of directors of the Terre Haute Trust Company, the Indiana State Bank, the Morris Plan Bank and the Terre Haute Water Works. He is president of the Board of Managers of Rose Polytechnic Institute, and in this office is doing much to further the growth and rational development of the school. He is also a director of the Rose Orphans' Home, which was founded by the great Chauncey Rose, who is mentioned at length throughout this work, and is president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Terre Haute, which is at present engaged in a drive to procure funds for the erection of a more suitable building. Mr. Ely is an inventor of no mean ability, his principal labor in this field having been the invention of the Ely Rotary Furnace and the different appliances used with it. Mr. Ely was united in marriage in 1901 to Miss Charlotte A. Walter, of Waukesha, Wis., and they have become the parents of six children: Walter C., Jr., Delia K., John H., Philip H., Richard N. and Charlotte E., all of whom are living. Fraternally, Mr. Ely is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine at Terre Haute. He is a director of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, and socially retains membership in the Terre Haute Country Club, the Chicago Athletic Club and the Columbia Club, of Indianapolis.

Clarence J. Freeman, a leading coal operator of Terre Haute, came to this city fifteen years ago from Linton, Ind. He is a member of the important firm of C. J. & W. J. Freeman, who are operators of several of the large mines of the Indiana coal fields, the most important of these mines being the well-known Glen Ayr Mine. The Freemans took charge of this mine in 1896 when it was operated as a wagon mine by the Glen Ayr Coal Company. Very little had been done up to that time in the development of this valuable property, and the Freemans immediately commenced a systematic plan of improvement. Tracks were built, new shafts sunk and other steps taken to bring it up to a high state of production. The mine takes in several acres of coal property, and is one of the largest individual mines in this section of the country. The equipment for its operation is of the most modern and approved type, and nothing is left undone to safeguard the lives of those employed in mining the coal. Mr. Freeman was married in October, 1902, and has two daughters, Marie Louise and Jane. He has never sought political office, but has always done his part toward the betterment of the city. In his fraternal affiliations, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

George Adolph Gagg, deceased, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., and came to Terre Haute when but a child with his parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Gagg. He was educated in the public school of Terre Haute, and attended college at Piqua, Ohio, where he made his home with his grandfather. After leaving college, he accepted a position with the old Prairie City Bank at Terre Haute. He later became cashier of the Terre Haute Savings Bank, and after six years in this capacity was engaged as financial man by Mr. Crawford Fairbanks, and was thereafter located in New York, being associated with the Eastern Trust Company in which Mr. Fairbanks was interested. Two years later, he returned to Terre Haute to take over the financial matters of concerns in which Mr. Fairbanks was interested, and to look after his investments generally. He became secretary of the Wabash Realty Company where his financial ability was widely recognized, his diplomatic and expert handling of large financial matters making him an authority in these lines. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason, past master of Lodge No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons, and a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Governor Claude Matthews made him a member of his staff with the rank of Major. He was a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, and was patron of the drama, arts, club life and sports. He took a singular interest in young men and women striving to better themselves, and his liberal assistance enabled many to attain success. His response to charities was prompt and generous, and while never a wealthy man, calls on his liberality must often have been met at personal sacrifice to himself. During his life Major Gagg was highly es-

teemed both for his business ability and for his genial and sincere companionship. In 1916, he married Anne Filbeck Hayman who survives him.

Morton Filbeck Hayman, the son of Mrs. Gagg was born in Terre Haute in 1889. He was educated in the Wiley High School, and studied engineering at Rose Polytechnic Institute, where he became a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He then went into the northwest with the Mountain State Telephone Company, and there had a very valuable experience. When the United States entered the World war, Mr. Hayman enlisted in the 405th Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, and received his training at Camp Lewis, Washington. He was sent to France in 1918, and was slightly gassed in battle. At the time of the signing of the Armistice, he was in the American Expeditionary Force in France, and later attended the University School Detachment at Poitiers Vienne. After his return to this country, and after receiving his honorable discharge, he entered Purdue University. Feeling that it was his duty to remain near his mother, he accepted a position with the Citizens Telephone Company of Terre Haute, and soon became traffic manager of the company, a position which he now holds. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is one of the popular and able younger business men of Terre Haute.

Ray G. Jenckes, deceased. No name is more intimately associated with the progress and development of Terre Haute and Vigo county than is that of Jenckes. Mr. Ray G. Jenckes, a representative of this pioneer family, was born in this county July 11, 1847, the son of Joseph S. and Isabella Mary (Greene) Jenckes, the father born at Providence, Rhode Island, and the mother at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. They were married at the Burnett House in Cincinnati, at the time the most famous hotel in the United States, and one of the headquarters of Gen. George B. McClellan during the Civil war. Their honeymoon was spent at the home of Henry Clay at Lexington, Ky., and thereafter they came to Vigo county, locating at what is now Highland Lawn. Mr. Jenckes was a graduate of Brown University, and a very accomplished gentleman. He was prominent in early financial matters here, and was one of the first cashiers of what is now the Terre Haute National Bank. He held that position for about three years, and then lived retired until his death. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Joseph S., William G., George F., Ray G. and Isabella. The three eldest children all were graduated from Indiana University, and Ray G. Jenckes was educated in the common and high schools at Terre Haute and also was graduated from the Poughkeepsie Business College. Upon leaving school he became interested in banking, and was cashier of the Prairie City Bank at Terre Haute. He then engaged in the commercial mill-

ing business, and was extremely successful therein. After the fire which destroyed his mill, he became connected with the American Hominy Company, of which he was a member of the board of directors from the time of its organization until his death, October 28, 1921. His abilities were widely recognized, and he was much admired by Chauncy Rose, who appointed him to the original board of the Rose Polytechnic Institute. He invested largely in real estate during his life, and became an extensive land owner. Mr. Jenckes was first married to Grace Floyd, who died in 1909, and a daughter, Grace, born to this marriage, died just six weeks before her mother. Mr. Jenckes married Miss Virginia Somers in 1912, a native of Terre Haute, and the daughter of James E. and Mary R. (Oliver) Somers. Mr. Somers was born in Vincennes, Ind., and Mrs. Somers in Christian county, Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky and then came to Terre Haute, where he was a druggist for about thirty-seven years. The father died on July 4, 1920, and the mother now lives with Mrs. Jenckes at the Jenckes home at No. 625 South Sixth street. Mrs. Jenckes had one sister, Mary Somers, who died early in life. The paternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Jenckes was Henry Van Derburgh, who was the first Circuit Judge of the Northwest Territory, and the entire family have been prominent in the history of the middle west. Mrs. Jenckes was educated in the common and high schools of this city, and at Coates College, Terre Haute. She oversees the management of her farm properties, which aggregate nearly one thousands acres, and is active in the civic life of the city as well as being a strong supporter of the Episcopal church. To her and her husband one child, Virginia Ray, was born November 8, 1913. During the World war Mrs. Jenckes was chairman of the Motor Corps, and was also active in field work with the Red Cross and in all Liberty Loan campaigns.

Andrew C. Keifer, general manager of the Terre Haute Tribune Publishing Company, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 26, 1867. He was educated in the Cleveland public schools and later attended college and commercial schools. He is the son of Joseph and Anna Keifer. He began his business career as circulation manager of the Cleveland Press, and later joined the Detroit News in the same capacity. He laid the ground work for this department on both of these papers. Both have been phenomenally successful, and each now represents a circulation of over 200,000. Mr. Keifer was later invited to take up the duties of publisher of the Indianapolis Sun, a post he filled with success for ten years. He came to the Terre Haute Tribune as general manager in 1911 and the growth and success of the paper has reflected his judgment and ability. Mr. Keifer was married in Detroit in 1888, to Ellen Louise Conroy. They have two children, Louis F., a graduate of Notre Dame University and who is engaged as advertising director of the Tribune, and Miss Gertrude, a graduate of St. Mary-of-the-Woods. Louis

served two years in France as first lieutenant, carrying on the family traditions of military service, his grandfather, on the maternal side, having been one of Sherman's stalwarts and was one of the survivors of Libby Prison, illness he contracted there finally costing him his life. Mr. Keifer is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A., the Terre Haute Automobile Club and the Ft. Harrison Country Club.

Alfred M. Ogle, one of the leading figures in the coal industry and president and treasurer of the Vandalia Coal Company, was, on May 25, 1922, made president of the National Coal Association in recognition of his work and interest not only in Vigo county, but for the coal industry in general. He was born in Stanford, Conn. on September 28, 1882, the son of Alfred M. and Laura Halstead (McKinley) Ogle, the former a native Ohioan who was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1879, the latter a native of New York City. Mr. Ogle himself is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1904, and received his degree in Civil Engineering. After leaving college, he became chief engineer for the Vandalia Coal Company with headquarters at Linton, Indiana. He retained this position from 1905 to 1909, and then was made manager of the company for two years. In March, 1911, Mr. Ogle moved to Terre Haute, and became vice-president of the Monon Coal Company, but in October of the same year, after the death of his father, he left the Monon Coal Company and returned to the Vandalia Coal Company as its president, moving the executive offices from Linton to Terre Haute. In March, 1915, he organized the Indiana Coke & Gas Company and its subsidiary, the Vigo Mining Company. He was also one of the original incorporators and directors of the National Coal Association, and on March 25, 1922, was made president of the organization.

William W. Ray, a noble character, an honorable business man, a staunch friend, died at his home in Terre Haute, December 30, 1919, mourned by all who knew him. He was born at Cambridge City, Ind., in 1859, and began his railroad career in the offices of the Pennsylvania lines in that city where he learned telegraphy. After working as a telegraph operator on the Richmond division he accepted, in 1880, a position in St. Louis, with the Vandalia Railroad. The following year he came to Terre Haute and became a dispatcher in the offices of the company. He was chief train dispatcher and division operator from 1894 to 1900. In 1885, he was married to Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davis. Two children were born to this union, Charles H. Ray and Helen Davis Ray. In 1900, Mr. Ray retired from the railroad to enter the coal business and between that date and 1905 he developed eight mines which had a capacity of 7,000 tons per day and employed as high as 1,500 men. In 1905 these mines were

sold and later other companies were formed with Mr. Ray as president and William L. Williamson as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Ray was interested in other Terre Haute industries and in farming in Vigo county. He was a member of the Terre Haute Commercial Club and took an active part in its affairs, serving on the manufacturers committee which was instrumental in bringing some of the leading manufacturers to Terre Haute. He was a member of the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar. At the time of Mr. Ray's death, his son, Charles H. Ray, took the place of his father in the coal companies.

Clarence Arthur Royse. From a family who settled in the vicinity of Terre Haute in 1874, comes Clarence Arthur Royse, who for the past twenty-one years has practiced law in Terre Haute. Mr. Royse was born in Paoli, Kan. in 1872, son of I. H. C. and Sarah (Jackson) Royse, natives respectively of West Virginia and Michigan. Mr. Royse obtained his early education in the Terre Haute schools, and for two years studied in the local high school. He then attended preparatory school before attending DePauw University, from which he graduated in 1894. He then took up the study of law at Boston, and completed his course in that profession at the law school of Denver University, from which he was graduated in 1897. He took up the practice of his profession at Denver, Colo., remaining there until 1901. He became a member of the faculty of the Denver Law School, conducting his lectures aside from his practice. In 1901, he returned to Terre Haute, and immediately resumed his professional labors here, being associated for three or four years with the firm of Royse, Dix & Cooper, comprised of James A. Cooper, Jr., George O. Dix and Mr. Royse. When this association was dissolved, Mr. Royse continued the practice of law, but has not been connected with any firm since that time. During the James Gossom administration of the city, Mr. Royse held the position of city attorney for about one year, but has not held or attempted to gain any other public office. He has, however, been interested in the public affairs, and has taken an active part in the political life of the city. In addition to his practice, he is president of the Mechanics Building, Loan & Savings Association, an office which he has held for the past fifteen years. He is also a director of the Terre Haute Trust Company which was organized by his father, and is interested in several other smaller businesses of the city. On March 25, 1903, he was married to Mintie A. Allen, of Greencastle, Ind., and they have two children, Allen and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Royse is a member of the Elks, the Terre Haute Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and a few other civic and social organizations of the city. In religious matters, he is a member of the Centenary Methodist church. Mr. Royse has given liberally of his time and means for the advancement of Terre Haute.

He has been identified with desirable civic and philanthropic movements, and has served loyally and well various patriotic and charitable movements which have commanded his efforts and his interests.

D. B. Shourds, president and treasurer of the Shourds-Stoner Company of Terre Haute, Ind., is one of the leading architects of Indiana. The Shourds-Stoner Company is composed of a group of highly trained and skilled architects and engineers, and is incorporated under the laws of Indiana and Illinois and having their Illinois office at Chicago. The business was started in 1912 by D. B. Shourds, and was incorporated in 1918. Its growth in the ten years of its existence has been steady each year, showing a larger volume of business than the one preceding. The company functions at present under the following departments, all of which naturally are very closely interwoven and co-operate to a large extent on each and every job; Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Structural Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Mining Engineering, Industrial, and Appraisals and Valuations. The architectural department is under the direct charge of D. B. Shourds. Its work includes the designing and superintendence of construction of buildings and structures of all kinds and sizes from the smallest bungalow home to the two million dollar coliseum. The landscape architectural department handles the complete layout, design, preparation of planting lists and the superintendence of construction and planting for parks, boulevards, private estates and gardens, town and city planning, etc. This department is also under the personal charge of Mr. Shourds. The structural engineering department is closely allied to both the architectural and civil engineering departments, and is under the direction of both Mr. Shourds and George J. Stoner, graduate civil engineer, B. S., embracing structural work of all kinds. The civil engineering department handles all branches of this profession, among the most common being sewer systems, sewage disposal plants, water supply, water works systems, dams, reservoirs, swimming pools, drainage, flood prevention, streets, highways, boulevards, surveys of all kinds, etc. This department is under the charge of Mr. Stoner. The Mining engineering department is also under the charge of Mr. Stoner and takes up all phases of mining engineering. The mechanical engineering department, under the direction of R. A. Stuart, M. E., takes care of all laying out and specifying all mechanical, heating, ventilating and plumbing equipment for buildings or industrial and mine plants; power plant designs; and general consulting work coming under the mechanical engineering profession. The electrical engineering department handles all electrical problems, such as plans and specifications for wiring of buildings, electrical equipment, transmission lines, electrical mine and power plant equipment, steam generated electrical power plants and hydrolatic power

plants. This department is also in the charge of Mr. Stuart. The industrial department makes use of the facilities of the various other departments in assisting managers of industrial plants to place their operations on the proper economical basis. This is done by providing proper arrangement of buildings, proper mechanical and electrical equipment, and proper valuations upon which to base operating costs, insurance requirements and taxable values. The appraisal and valuation department is under the charge of F. H. Nicholson and prepares appraisals or valuation reports for any person desiring such. B. D. Day has charge of superintendence of construction, and Ralph H. Bean is manager of the Chicago offices of the Shourds Stoner Co., 825 Harris Trust Company, a licensed architect in the State of Illinois. D. B. Shourds, president and treasurer is a graduate in architecture of the University of Notre Dame. He studied architecture in Europe under the directorship of Francis W. Kirvick, dean of architecture at the University of Notre Dame, and has been in the actual practice of the profession of architecture for over eleven years. Previous to that he had worked and studied in the offices of some of the best-known architects of Boston and New York. During the World war, he was with the First Replacement Engineers, regular United States army and holds the commission of major in the engineers of the United States army. Mr. Shourds is a member of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the American Association of Engineers, and is a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Indiana. He is a member of the following business and social organizations: The Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, the Terre Haute Rotary Club, the Elks Club of Terre Haute and the Terre Haute Country Club, is a National director of the Boys' Club Federation, a club that takes care of under privileged boys of the larger cities, a national director of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, member of the American Legion, member of the Board of Directors of the Fresh Air Mission of Terre Haute, a charitable organization for sick children, is president of the Flora Gulick Boys' Club, an organization taking care of the under privileged boy, and is a member of the Terre Haute Advertising Club.

Henry Stuckwisch, proprietor of the large and well-known wall paper and paint establishment located in Terre Haute at No. 501 Ohio street, was born in Germany in 1847, the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Roter) Stuckwisch. The parents were both natives of Germany, and came to this country in about 1853, locating at Cincinnati, where the father worked in a furniture factory. He died soon after his arrival in this country, leaving his wife and ten children. Mr. Henry Stuckwisch was educated in Cincinnati, and came to Terre Haute when he was about thirteen years of age. Here he worked for about two years in a grocery store for his

brother-in-law, and then returned to Cincinnati, remaining there until 1865. In that year he went to Rushville, Ind., worked there for three years, and then returned to Terre Haute. Here he took up his trade of painting, and later added a very extensive line of wall papers. He worked for a Mr. Buckles his first year, and then embarked on a business venture for himself. The business has grown under the careful management of Mr. Stuckwisch until it is one of the foremost concerns of its kind in southwestern Indiana. The firm is known as H. Stuckwisch & Company, and is owned entirely by Mr. Stuckwisch and his family. Mr. Stuckwisch was married in about 1866 to Miss Louisa Landfersick, and they have become the parents of twelve children, as follows: Clara, Anna (deceased), Rudolph, Charles (deceased), Louise, May, Emily, Henry, Ethel, Almo, Elfrieda and Elsie.

Jonas Waffle, who is well and favorably known to the coal industry as secretary of the Indiana Coal Trade Bureau, was born October 25, 1880 at Chicago, Ill. Mr. Waffle is of Dutch decent, his ancestors having come to this country, and settled in New York state in the eighteenth century. Members of the family are still living in that State. Mr. Waffle's parents made their home in Wisconsin for many years before they finally settled permanently in Chicago. Mr. Jonas Waffle was educated in the Chicago public schools, and was graduated from the high school in 1898. After leaving school, he entered the service of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and continued in railroad service until 1918, a period of twenty years. He was traffic manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Railroad before assuming his present position. He came to Terre Haute in January, 1918, and devoted his attention to the coal business as a representative of the Fuel Administration until February, 1919. At that time the Indiana Coal Trade Bureau resumed its normal functions, namely the handling of transportation and other important problems for operators. Mr. Waffle is secretary of this bureau, and also acts as an agent for the U. S. Geological Survey, reporting on all matters affecting the mining industry. Mr. Waffle married Jessie Maude Magrath, of Chicago, and they have one son, Eugene M. Mr. Waffle is a Mason, and is a member of the traffic committee of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce.

Perle E. Allen is one of the leading figures in the insurance field at Terre Haute, Ind., and is also prominently identified with the financial life of the city. Mr. Allen is a native of Iowa, having been born in Wayne county of that State, February 13, 1881, the son of Benjamin F. and Louissetta (Clark) Allen, the former born in Greene county, Indiana, and the latter in Wayne county, Iowa. Perle E. Allen was educated in the graded schools and Wiley High School of Terre Haute, and thereafter attended Indiana University for one year. He then read law with Harry J. Baker, of Terre Haute,

for four years, and then for an equal period was in the abstract of title business with the Vigo Abstract Company of Terre Haute, and during that time was admitted to the Vigo bar. On January 1, 1908, he opened an insurance office at No. 671 Ohio street, where the Indiana Theatre now stands, and remained in that location until March 1, 1921, doing a general insurance business which was attended with the most gratifying success. He then moved his offices to No. 28 South Eighth street, his present address. On April 1, 1920, he purchased the insurance business of James E. Somes, and was elected secretary of the Vigo County Loan & Savings Association in Mr. Somes' place, and holds this official position today. On July 1, 1921, Mr. Allen completed the merger of the old Adjustable Loan & Savings Association with the Vigo County Loan & Savings Association. He also organized the Allen & Steen Company, an investment company of which Mr. Allen is secretary and treasurer, and in addition to his other business connections, is a director of the Moore-Langan Printing & Publishing Company of this city. Mr. Allen was united in marriage, June 22, 1909, to Miss Shellie L. Smith, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith of Brazil, Ind., and to this marriage two children have been born: Jane Dru and Mary Lou. In his religious beliefs, Mr. Allen affiliates with the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, and belongs to several fraternal and civic organizations. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons Lodge, No. 19, and to the Indianapolis Consistory of the Scottish Rite, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and various other lodges, is a charter member of the Terre Haute Rotary Club, and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

John S. Hunt, M. D., one of the able and well-known medical practitioners of Vigo county and West Terre Haute, was born March 15, 1853, in Clark county, Illinois, the son of Garretson and Louise (Peck) Hunt, the former born in Massachusetts and the latter in Vermont, both of English extraction. The father was a farmer throughout his life, his death occurring February 11, 1860. There were three sons in the family, of whom Dr. John S. Hunt was the youngest. Dr. Hunt was reared on the home farm, and received his preliminary education in the local schools. He then attended Marshall College, and thereafter worked on the farm and in a tannery with his father. But agricultural labors were not to his liking, and as he had always had a liking for the study of medicine, he began studying that profession in the office of Dr. J. A. Patton in Livingston county, Illinois. He then entered the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1877, and was graduated therefrom in 1878 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of his profession at Livingston, Ill., continuing there until 1880, when he went to Macksville, Vigo county, Indiana. He remained there for some time, and then came to West Terre Haute, where he has

since, and is now, successfully engaged in practice. He has always enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, and has retained a large and profitable clientele throughout the long years of his residence at West Terre Haute. He is constantly keeping in touch with the discoveries and advancements made in the profession, and is recognized as being one of the leading physicians of the county. Dr. Hunt was married at Marshall, Ill., to Etta Houk, daughter of G. B. Houk, a blacksmith, and he and his wife have one son, Oscar M. Dr. Hunt is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mrs. Hunt belongs to the Christian church. The Methodist church, of which Dr. Hunt is a member, was organized in 1885, and he probably did more than any other person to establish that church in this community. In his political beliefs, Dr. Hunt is a strong Republican, and fraternally, belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons and the Red Men, and his professional affiliations include the County, State and National Medical Associations and the Esculapian Medical Society. In 1905, he and others organized the West Terre Haute State Bank, and Dr. Hunt has been its vice-president since that time. He and Mr. Mosheim Weills, the present cashier, are the only ones of the original board of directors still connected with the bank.

D. F. Scott, president and general manager of the Scott & Hart Stove and Furniture Company, is the founder of that well-known organization, a brief account of which is here given. The main store of the company is advantageously located at 508-10 Wabash Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind., occupying an ideal corner block in front of which pass all street car lines with the exception of two, and these two come within one-half block of the entrance. Its location on the principal business thoroughfare of Terre Haute, has been an important factor contributing to the success which has attended every effort of its far seeing management. The first floor of the store is devoted to the display of parlor furniture and the sale of music rolls and records. Phonographs and player pianos are demonstrated in sound proof booths. The basement of the main store is devoted to the sale of stoves and ranges, where is found the largest display of stoves gathered on one floor in the State of Indiana. The third floor is devoted to the sale of furniture and floor coverings, and one-third of this floor is occupied by the main office of the company. The company maintains a highly trained sales and office force, an outside selling force of skilled salesmen, and a fleet of more than twenty trucks to insure prompt and careful delivery. A privately owned garage and repair department is manned with the best mechanics for the repair of cars and trucks and where furniture makers and finishers give necessary attention to furniture, talking machines and pianos at low cost. In this department, delivery bodies for trucks are built according to individual requirements. A school for employees is maintained with an en-

rollment of over one hundred, where instructions are given to the employees of various departments. Employees' meetings are held each Thursday evening, where matters of welfare and mutual benefit are discussed. Hundreds of firms with which the Scott & Hart Stove and Furniture Company have dealt during the years of its success have contributed commendatory letters substantiating the success and methods of doing business, and the Furniture Age of March, 1921, said in part that the organization, which was commenced in 1912, is today one of the leading home furnishing establishments in Indiana, and that recently it was changed from a partnership to a million dollar corporation, embracing a chain of eight modern, well stocked furniture stores in and about Terre Haute. This company has gained a national recognition in ten years, a truly enviable record. The officers are, D. F. Scott, president and general manager; R. M. Robinson, vice-president; and Richard G. Robinson, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Scott's ability at organizing has not only contributed to the business he heads, but has gained for him an active place in the city's growth. He is an active member of the Executive Committee of the Retail Furniture Dealers' Association of the United States, chairman of the Retail Furniture Dealers' Association, Western Indiana District, secretary and treasurer of the Indiana Furniture Men's Association, and a director of the Terre Haute Advertising Club.

Albert L. Stadermann, secretary and engineer of the Citizens Independent Telephone Company of Terre Haute, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 20, 1878, the son of Adolph and Magdeline (Bechtold) Stadermann, both of whom were born in Germany, the former in 1848, the latter in 1846. The father came to this country when he was sixteen years of age, and became associated with the Cincinnati piano industry, and later with the Steinway Piano Company at New York. He once made a trip to Germany in order to study more about piano manufacture at Leipsig. He was a technical expert in the manufacturing of pianos. He and his wife were the parents of four children who are now living: Albert L., the subject of this sketch; Adolph H., a music teacher in Cincinnati; Mary, the wife of George Bredwell of Cleveland, Ohio; and Carrie, the wife of John Weber of Buffalo, N. Y. Albert L. Stadermann was educated in St. Xavier College and for four years in the University of Cincinnati. In 1893, before he attended St. Xavier College, he worked in the telephone business at Cincinnati, continuing for a year and a half. This was at the time of the expiration of the fundamental patents on telephones. He then went to St. Xavier College until 1896, taking a classical course, and in 1900 was graduated from the University of Cincinnati in electrical engineering. He has been awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science. He took a post graduate course at the University of Cincinnati, and then worked for the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, with

headquarters at St. Louis as an equipment inspector, his duties being to install and inspect equipment. In March, 1902, he went to work for the Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Company in the equipment department, where he had charge of planning and installing equipment, as well as doing general engineering work. He continued with this company until October 15, 1905, when he went to St. Louis with the Kinloch Long Distance Telephone Company. On April 1, 1906, he was appointed chief engineer of the Citizens Independent Telephone Company of this city, the Kinloch-Bloomington Telephone Company of Bloomington, Ill., and the Wabash Valley Telephone Company of Paris, Ill., and came to Terre Haute in December, 1906. He took charge of the engineering department, and assisted Mr. Farwell in the operation of the companies. There were seven thousand telephones in service in 1906 and now this number has increased to twenty-seven thousand. In 1913, he was made secretary and treasurer of the company in addition to his position as chief engineer, and he is a director in the Citizens Independent and the Kinloch-Bloomington Telephone Companies. Mr. Stadermann married Rose Farrell of St. Louis on October 12, 1910, the daughter of Steven and Margaret Farrell. To this union two children have been born: Howard Albert, born September 19, 1911, and Margaret Mary, born January 7, 1917. Mr. Stadermann owns the Alrosa Stock Farm, situated in Otter Creek township, Vigo county, and here he specializes in fine Holstein cattle. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Chamber of Commerce and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and his motto is "Always plan ahead," and in following this he has risen to a place of prominence in the city.

Anderson A. Wolfe, the efficient and capable sheriff of Vigo county, was born in Edgar county, Illinois, December 6, 1873, the son of Obediah W. and Emma (Wiggins) Wolfe. He received his early education in the common schools of his native county, after which he engaged in farming for a time. Feeling that he should equip himself better for the battle of life, he came to Terre Haute and took some special courses in the schools here and in the Indiana State Normal School. He then returned to farming, which he continued until he reached the age of twenty-seven years. He was united in marriage in February, 1901, to Martha E. Hicks, and in August of that year moved to Terre Haute, and was engaged in carpentering and building work until June, 1902. He then became employed with the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Company of this city, and remained with that great concern until he was appointed Sheriff of Vigo county on September 16, 1921, to fill a vacancy in that office caused by the death of the incumbent at that time. He was a candidate for election to the same office on the Republican ticket in November, 1922, and only the fact that this was a "Democratic year" in Indiana, prevented him from being re-

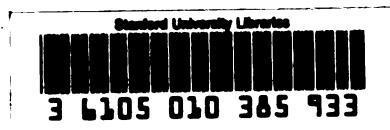
turned a victor at the polls. Mr. Wolfe is a popular figure in fraternal circles, and holds membership in the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been an efficient public servant, and has a place in the high regard of his fellow citizens.

Charles Timothy Jewett, managing editor of the Terre Haute Star, was born in Warren county, Iowa, in 1875. His father was Albert Follett Jewett and his mother was Mahala Ann Roberts. He was educated in the schools of Indianaola, Iowa, and in Simpson College. His early business career was divided between employment with an express company, representation of a book publishing concern and in the years just after completing college he took up and learned the craft of curtain making. Mr. Jewett has been in the newspaper profession about twenty years, having started his career in northern Indiana. Soon after he came to Terre Haute he advanced from reporter to city editor, then state editor and then to his present position as managing editor of the Terre Haute Star. He is a member of the Terre Haute Literary Club, Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, served as president of the Indiana City Editors' Association, is national trustee of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the Men's Club at the Centenary M. E. church of which he is a member. He married Gracie A. M. Custer, of Logansport, and they have an interesting family of six children.

James Edgar White, general manager of the Terre Haute Star, was born at Versailles, Ind., in 1874. He is the son of Charles White, Jr., and Henrietta French. He was educated in the public schools in Versailles and at Hanover College. After leaving college he began his business career as bookkeeper of the First National Bank at Osgood, Ind. Some years later he removed to Muncie, Ind., where he began his newspaper career twenty-five years ago. Mr. White came to Terre Haute as auditor of the Terre Haute Star, and some years ago was made general manager. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Elks, Rotary Club and Masonic Lodge, No. 19. He is married and has two children, Charles and Margaret.

Sheldon W. Snively, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Allen Snively, was born in Prairie City, Ill., in 1868. He removed with his parents in childhood to Springfield, where he attended graded and high schools. He was graduated from high school in 1886, and after a few months went into a newspaper and job office and learned the printer's trade. He was legislative reporter for the Western Associated Press at Springfield during sessions in 1890, 1891 and 1893, and also for the St. Louis Republic in 1895. He handled telegraph news on the Cincinnati Enquirer from 1898 until 1909, in which year he went to Indianapolis as state editor of the Star. In February, 1914, he came to Terre Haute as managing editor of the Star and in July, 1922, became managing editor of the Saturday Spectator. He is a member of the Episcopalian church.

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